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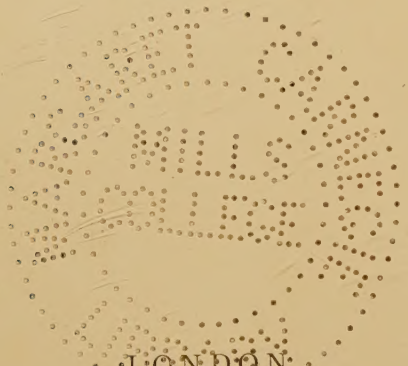

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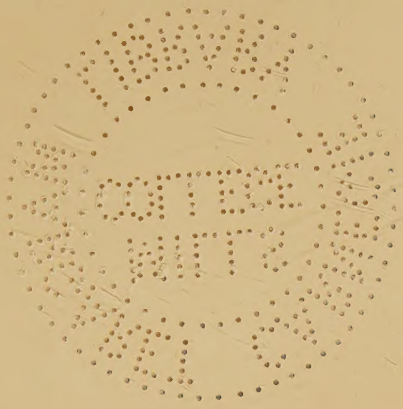

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O'DUINN, GILLANANAEMH (1102–1160), Irish historian, was born in 1102, and belonged to a tribe which possessed, from the eleventh century to the reign of James I, the district now called Dooregan, from their tribe-name of Ui Riaccain, and the Irish word duthaidh, inheritance. They were one of the septs of the old Irish kingdom of Ui Failghe, now Offaly; the present barony of Tinahinch, Queen's County, includes their territory, where many of them still remain under the anglicised names of Dunn, O'Dunn, and Doyne. Gillananaemh became chief poet of the king of Leinster, and composed historical poems of the same character as those of Flann [q. v.] and of Gillacoemhin. Five poems undoubtedly his are extant: (1) Of 328 verses, beginning 'Aibhinn sin Eire ard: a chrich mac Miledh morgarg' ('Oh! pleasant noble Ireland: land of the sons of valiant Milesius'). This celebrates the Milesian conquest; and a copy made in 1712 by the well-known scribe John MacSolaidh is extant, as well as one in the Cambridge University Library of earlier date. (2) Of 280 verses on the kings of Leinster, beginning 'Coigeadh Laighean na leacht an riogh' ('Fifth of Ireland, Leinster of the tombs of the kings'). There is a copy in the 'Book of Ballymote,' a manuscript of the fifteenth century (fol. 55, col. 4, line 8). (3) Of 128 verses on the tribes descended from Colla Meann, Colla Uais, and Colla Dachrioch, the three sons of Cairbre Liffeachair, king of Ireland. It begins 'Airghialla a hEamhain Macha' ('Oh! men of Oriel, from the Navan fort'). A copy made in 1708 by James Maguire was in the collection of Edward O'Reilly [q. v.] (4) Of 296 verses on the kings of Connaught, beginning 'Findaidh seanchaidhe fir Fail' ('Witness the historians of the men of Ireland'). There is a copy in the Cambridge University Library. (5) Of 296 verses on the kings of Connaught, beginning, 'Cruacha Conacht rath co raith' ('Rathcroghan, prosperous earthwork'). There is a copy in the 'Book of Ballymote' (fol. 56, col. 1, line 18). The libraries of the Royal Irish Academy and of Trinity College, Dublin, contain in their Irish manuscript collections further copies of these poems, and of others written by him. He died on the island of Lough Ree, co. Longford, called Inisclothran, on 17 Dec. 1160.

[Book of Ballymote, Facs. Dublin, 1887, MS. Reeves, 388, in Cambridge Univ. Library; E. O'Reilly in Transactions of the Iberno-Celtic Soc. vol. i. Dublin, 1820; local information from Michael Dunn of Mountrath, Queen's County, in 1860; O'Donovan's Note in Annals of the Four Masters, iv. 957.] N. M.

O'FARRELLY, FEARDORCHA (*fl.* 1736), Irish poet, belonged to a family, of whom one member was abbot of Drumlane, co. Cavan, in 1025, and another canon of Drumlane in 1484. They had long been settled on the shores of the lake of Mullagh, co. Cavan, and Feardorcha was born in the village of Mullagh. He was son of John O'Farrelly, son of Feidlimidh O'Farrelly, and was brought up in a literary house, for his father wrote 'Seanchas an dá Bhreifne' ('The history of the two Brefnys'), most of which his mother burnt in anger because the book deprived her of her husband's society. He wrote a poem on this incident and several others. Feardorcha was intended for the church, but, according to local tradition, was excluded owing to some sacrilegious act of his family in the war of 1641. He became a farmer, and lived all his life in his native district, where he enjoyed the friendship of Cathaoir MacCabe [q. v.], of Torlogh O'Carolan [q. v.] the harper, and other men of

letters who flourished in that district early in the last century. He wrote a poem in Irish in praise of William Peppard of Kingscourt, of which there is a copy in the Cambridge University Library, made by Peter Galligan on 19 Dec. 1827; 'Beir beannacht uaim sios go baile na ccraobh' ('A blessing from me on Ballynacree'); 'Suibhal me cuig coige na Fodla' ('I walk the five provinces of Ireland'); 'Bhidh me lá deas' ('I was one fine day'); and others preserved in the manuscript books which formed the chief literature of farmhouses in Meath and Cavan in the last century. He was often entertained by the Mortimers of Cloghwallybeg and their kin, the chief landowners of the district.

[Works; Transactions of the Iberno-Celtic Society, Dublin, 1820; local information.] N. M.

O'FERRALL, RICHARD MORE (1797–1880), governor of Malta, born in 1797 at Balyna, co. Kildare—the ancient seat of his race—was eldest son of Ambrose O'Ferrall (1752–1835), by his first wife, Anne, daughter of John Bagot. Unlike his brother John Lewis More, afterwards commissioner of police (*d.* 1881), he declined, as a conscientious catholic, to enter the protestant university of Dublin. From an early age he joined in the struggle in Ireland for civil and religious liberty, and long corresponded with James Warren Doyle [q. v.], the patriot-prelate of Kildare. After the Catholic Relief Bill passed in 1828, he became in 1831 member of parliament for Kildare, his native county, which he represented without interruption for seventeen years (1830–46), and afterwards for six years (1859–65). He also sat for a short time in 1850–1 for co. Longford, in which his family held property. He supported Daniel O'Connell, who wrote to his confidential friend P. V. Fitzpatrick, on 3 June 1834: 'I do not believe that More O'Ferrall will accept office.' In this opinion, however, the Liberator was wrong. In 1835, under the Melbourne administration, O'Ferrall became a lord of the treasury; in 1839 secretary to the admiralty, and in 1841 secretary to the treasury. On 1 Oct. 1847 he severed his connection with Kildare to assume the governorship of Malta. On 22 Nov. 1847 he was made a privy councillor. He resigned the governorship of Malta in 1851, on the ground that he declined to serve under Lord John Russell, the prime minister, who in that year carried into law the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, in opposition to the papal bull which created a catholic hierarchy in England.

O'Ferrall died at Kingstown, near Dublin, at the age of eighty-three, on 27 Oct. 1880. He had been a magistrate, grand juror, and deputy-lieutenant for his native county, and at his death was the oldest member of the Irish privy council. He married, on 28 Sept. 1839, Matilda (*d.* 1882), second daughter of Thomas Anthony, third viscount Southwell, K.P. By her he left a son, Ambrose, and a daughter, Maria Anne, who married in 1860 Sir Walter Nugent, bart., of Donore, co. Westmeath.

[Life, Times, and Correspondence of Bishop Doyle; Private Correspondence of Daniel O'Connell; Leinster Leader, 30 Oct. 1880; Burke's Landed Gentry, ii. 1516; Lingard's England, with marginal notes in manuscript by Bishop Doyle; personal knowledge.] W. J. F.

OFFA (*fl.* 709), king of the East-Saxons, was son of Sighere, king of the East-Saxons, whose overlord was Wulfhere, king of the Mercians. Sighere was succeeded on his throne by his brother Sebbi, who, dying in 694, was himself succeeded by his sons Sigheard and Swefred. It is possible that Offa shared the rule with both his uncle and cousin; but it was not until the death of the latter that he became sole king of the East-Saxons (Bede, iii. 30, iv. 11; Flor. Wig. *Genealogies*, i. 263). Being a young man of most lovable appearance, he was joyfully received as king by the whole people. He is said to have been in love with Kineswyth, daughter of Penda, king of the Mercians, though, as Penda died in 655, she must have been too old for so young a lover. She incited him to give up kingdom and land and wife—probably some other lady—for the Gospel's sake. In 709 he made a pilgrimage to Rome in the company of Coenred of Mercia and Ecgwine, bishop of Worcester. At Rome he was received by Pope Constantine, and, in common with Coenred, is represented as attesting a spurious letter of the pope to Archbishop Brihtwald [q. v.] He seems to be wrongly described in one charter as king of the Mercians, and in another as king of the East-Angles. He took the tonsure and died at Rome.

[Bede's Eccl. Hist. iii. 30, iv. 11, v. 19 (Engl. Hist. Soc.); Flor. Wig. Genealogies, i. 250, 263 (Engl. Hist. Soc.); Will. of Malmesbury's Gesta Regum, i. 99 (Rolls Ser.), and Gesta Pontiff. pp. 296, 317 (Rolls Ser.); Kemble's Codex Dipl. i. Nos. 55, 61, 64; Haddan and Stubbs's Eccl. Documents, iii. 279–83; Dict. Chr. Biogr. iii. 68, art. 'Offa' (3), by Bishop Stubbs.] W. H.

OFFA (*d.* 796), king of the Mercians, was son of Thingferth, who was descended from Eoppa or Eowa, brother of Penda, king of the Mercians. In 757 Offa's cousin Ethelbald or Æthelbald (*d.* 757) [q. v.], king of the Mercians, was slain by rebels, led probably by Beornræd, who usurped Ethelbald's throne.

But Beornræd was at once either slain by Offa or driven into exile by the people, and before the year closed Offa succeeded to the Mercian kingship (Flor. Wig. i. 56; Will. Malm. *Gesta Regum*, i. 79; *Chronica Majora*, i. 342). Internal troubles had greatly weakened the power of Mercia since the period of Æthelbald's supremacy south of the Humber, which had been lost through his defeat by the West-Saxons at Burford in 754. Wessex had firmly established its independence, and the East-Angles, East-Saxons, and Kentish men were no longer subject to the Mercian king, while it is evident that the Welsh had grown formidable on his western frontier (Green). For fourteen years after his accession nothing is known of Offa's doings; those years were apparently spent in making good his position and reducing his kingdom to order. At the end of that time, in 771, he began a career of conquest by the forcible subjugation of the Hestingi (Symeon, *Historia Regum*, ap. Opp. i. 44). Who these people were is not known; it is suggested that they were the East-Angles (the two names might easily be confused by a copyist) (Stubbs), and on the other hand that they were a people who have given their name to the town of Hastings (Symeon, u.s. *n.*) On the latter assumption Offa's campaign implies a triumphant march through the territory of the East-Saxons, and would have to be reckoned as an early attempt at the conquest of Kent. It is with that kingdom that Offa is next found at war; he defeated the Kentish army in 775 at Otford, and his victory seems to have made Kent subject to him. At this time, too, the East-Saxons were no doubt brought under his supremacy, and their subjection would imply that he gained London, where he is said, though on no good authority, to have built himself a residence. Having brought the south-eastern part of England under his dominion, he made war on the West-Saxons, and in 779 fought with their king, Cynewulf [q. v.], at Bensington, or Benson, in Oxfordshire, and took the town (*Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, an. 777). This victory gave him Oxford and the territory north of the Thames that had been lost to Mercia by the battle of Burford, and south of the Thames the country between the Thames and the Berkshire hills as far west as Ashbury (*Historia de Abingdon*, i. 14; Parker, *Early History of Oxford*, p. 109). Offa next attacked the Welsh, and under him the English for the first time obtained a permanent increase of territory west of the Severn. In the same year as that of his victory at Bensington he began a series of incursions across the river, and finally, in order to check the retaliatory raids of the Welsh, defined and defended his frontier by an earthwork drawn from the mouth of the Wye to the mouth of the Dee. Offa's dyke, as this earthwork is called, is, roughly speaking and reckoning Monmouthshire as Welsh, still the boundary between England and Wales, though the traces now left of it are few. Offa thus added to Mercia a large part of Powys, together with the town of Pengwern, the modern Shrewsbury (Rhys, *Celtic Britain*, p. 141; *Annales Cambrenses*, ann. 778–784; Asser, ap. *Monumenta Historica Britannica*, p. 471). The native population remained in the conquered land, and lived side by side with their conquerors. An opportunity of establishing amicable relations with the West-Saxon kingdom occurred on the accession of Beorhtric or Brihtric [q. v.], when Egbert or Ecgberht (*d.* 839) [q. v.], afterwards king of the West-Saxons, a member of the royal line who had claims to the throne, fled for shelter to the Mercian court. Beorhtric desired that he should be expelled, and in 789 Offa gave Beorhtric his daughter Eadburga or Eadburh [q. v.] in marriage, and drove Egbert from his kingdom.

The commanding position that Offa obtained south of the Humber was recognised on the continent, for Pope Hadrian I, writing to the Frankish king Charles, or Charlemagne, described him as king of the English nation, spoke of a baseless rumour that Offa had proposed to Charles that they should depose the pope, and declared that he had received ambassadors from him with pleasure (*Monumenta Carolina*, pp. 279–282). Offa soon had need of the pope's assistance in a scheme for the consolidation of the Mercian power. His conquests tended to impress on England a threefold political division into Northumbria, Mercia, and Wessex, and he desired to complete the independent organisation of his kingdom by the institution of a third and Mercian archbishopric, to the prejudice of the rights of the see of Canterbury; while it can scarcely be doubted that he saw that to weaken Canterbury would strengthen the hold of Mercia upon Kent. His plan was rendered possible by the fact that the conquest of Kent had made Archbishop Jaenbert [q. v.] his subject. In accordance with his request the pope sent to England two legates named George and Theophylact, who, in a synod held at Celchyth, or Chelsea, in 787, sanctioned the surrender by Jaenbert of his rights over the sees of Worcester, Leicester, Lindsay, Elmham, and Dunwich, in order to form an archbishopric for the see of Lichfield, then held by Higbert [q. v.] This arrangement received the papal approval, and

was completed in the course of the next year (*Ecclesiastical Documents*, iii. 444 seq.) At this synod Offa's son Ecgferth was nominated king in conjunction with his father (not specially king of Kent, as HEN. HUNT. p. 128), though it is probable that his assumption of royalty was delayed until, in common with the erection of the new archbishopric, it received the express sanction of the pope. Moreover, at this synod Offa granted to the see of Rome a yearly payment of 365 mancuses for the relief of the poor and the maintenance of lights in St. Peter's Church (*Ecclesiastical Documents*, iii. 445, 524). This grant seems to have been the origin of Peter's pence. The trade between England and Germany received the attention of both Offa and Charles, and Offa was on terms of close friendship with Gerwold, abbot of St. Wandrille, who was several times sent to him on embassies by the Frankish king, and was employed by Charles to collect the customs at different ports, and specially at Quentavic, or Etaples, at the mouth of the Canche. On one occasion the friendly relations between the two kings were for a time interrupted. It is said that Charles asked for one of Offa's daughters in marriage for his eldest son, that Offa refused unless Charles would give his daughter in marriage to Offa's son, and that Charles was deeply angered by this assumption of equality by the Mercian king. Whatever the cause may have been, the fact of the disagreement between the kings is certain. In 790 both of them stopped all trade between their countries. Gerwold used his influence to arrange matters, and Alcuin [q. v.] wrote that he thought it likely that he should be sent to England to that end (*Gesta Abbatum Fontanellensium*, c. 16; *Monumenta Alcuiniana*, p. 167). The two kings soon became friends again. Letters from Charles to Offa request the recall to England of a Scottish priest residing at Cologne, promise immunity to pilgrims on their way to Rome and protection to merchants, and announce that gifts had been sent by the Frankish king to Offa and to Mercian and Northumbrian sees (*Monumenta Carolina*, pp. 351, 357, 358; the letter from which Lingard, Freeman, and others derive the assertion that Charles addressed Offa as the 'most powerful of the Christian kings of the west,' in *Recueil des Historiens*, v. 620, is an obvious forgery, and as such has not been included by Jaffé in his *Monumenta Carolina*).

Offa was a liberal benefactor to monasteries, and a large number of extant charters purport to be grants from him to Christ Church and St. Augustine's at Canterbury, to Worcester, Peterborough, Evesham, St. Alban's, Rochester, and other churches. Some of these charters are forgeries; but, setting aside their authenticity, their number alone seems to prove that his benefactions were numerous, for otherwise so many would not have been attributed to him (all the references to these charters in KEMBLE'S *Codex Diplomaticus* are given, and some of them are criticised by Bishop Stubbs in his article on 'Offa, king of the Mercians,' in the *Dictionary of Christian Biography*, iv. 68 seq.) He is said to have founded the abbeys of St. Albans and Bath (HEN. HUNT. p. 124; WILL. MALM. *Gesta Pontiff.* pp. 196, 316). Bath monastery he received in exchange from Heathored, bishop of Worcester, in 781, and he may perhaps have raised new buildings there; but there were monks there when he received it (see *Codex Dipl.* No. 143). He is also credited with having restored Westminster (*Monasticon*, i. 266), and with having granted land to the abbey of St. Denys at Paris (BIRCH, *Cartularium Saxonicum*, i. 360). On the other hand, William of Malmesbury asserts that he despoiled many churches, Malmesbury, from which he took an estate to give to the see of Worcester, being among the number (*Gesta Pontiff.* p. 388; *Gesta Regum*, i. 86). In the latter years of his reign he made an alliance with Æthelred, king of Northumbria (murdered in 796), and gave him one of his daughters in marriage in 792. In 794 he caused Ethelbert or Æthelberht [q. v.], king of the East-Angles, to be beheaded, probably on account of some sign of impatience of the Mercian supremacy among his people, and subdued his kingdom. This act is generally condemned as cruel and treacherous [see under ETHELBERT or ÆTHELBERHT, SAINT]. He is said to have again made war on the Welsh and to have ravaged Rienuch in 795 (*Annales Cambrenses*, sub ann.) During his last days the Kentish nobles made some attempts to shake off the Mercian yoke, and resisted the strenuous efforts of Ethelhard or Æthelheard [q. v.], archbishop of Canterbury, who was devoted to the Mercian cause, to keep them in order (*Ecclesiastical Documents*, iii. 495, 496). Offa died on 29 July 796 (comp. FLOR. WIG. i. 63, and *Monumenta Carolina*, p. 357), and immediately on his death Kent openly revolted under Eadbert Præn [q. v.] Save as regards the death of Æthelberht and William of Malmesbury's probably exaggerated accusation with respect to certain dealings with church lands, Offa left behind him a high character. He was certainly religious, and was a remarkably able and active ruler. The correspondence between him and Charles the Great proves

that he was worthy of respect, both personally and as a powerful king. Offa put forth laws for his people; they are not extant, but King Ælfred, in the preface to his laws, declares that he used them in common with the laws of others of his predecessors (THORPE, *Ancient Laws and Institutes*, i. 58). His queen was Kynethryth, who is said to have been concerned in the death of Æthelberht. His only son, Ecgferth or Egfrith, succeeded him, and reigned only a few months, being succeeded in the same year by Cenwulf. His daughters were Eadburga, Eadburgh, or Eadburh (*fl.* 802) [q. v.], wife of Beorhtric, king of the West-Saxons; Elfleda or Ælflæd, wife of Æthelred of Northumbria; Ethelburga or Æthelburh, an abbess; Ælfthryth, perhaps the Elfrida said to have been promised to Æthelberht, died a virgin (FLOR. WIG.); and Æthelswyth.

Offa is the subject of legends. Some are connected with the death of Æthelberht [see under ETHELBERT]. Others are contained in the 'Vitæ duorum Offarum,' falsely attributed to Matthew Paris, which gives, first, a wholly legendary life of one of his ancestors, also named Offa, fifth in descent from Woden; and, secondly, a life of the Mercian king, whose name, so the writer asserts, was originally Winfrith, and was changed to Offa on account of his likeness to an ancestor of that name. The story is of no historic value. It was believed at St. Albans and elsewhere that, after Offa had translated the relics of St. Alban, he journeyed to Rome, was received by Pope Hadrian, obtained from him a privilege for the monastery that he was about to build in honour of the saint, and granted the Roman see St. Peter's pence, to be paid by every family for ever to the English school at Rome, which was then flourishing or which he then founded (*Chronica Majora*, i. 358–60; *Gesta Abbatum S. Albani*, i. 45; *Vitæ duorum Offarum*, pp. 984, 985; HEN. HUNT. p. 124). This belief, which was mistaken, was no doubt derived from the king's actual yearly grant to the pope begun in 787. Offa is further said to have been buried in a chapel on the Ouse, near Bedford. The place of his burial was not known, and the St. Albans historian comforts himself, when writing of this calamity, with the reflection that it was not otherwise with Moses. A German legend connects Offa with the town of Offenburg, in the grand-duchy of Baden.

[Anglo-Sax. Chron. ann. 777, 792, 794, 796, Sym. Dunelm. i. 353, ii. 41, 44, 48, Henry of Huntingdon, pp. 123, 124, 126, 128–31, Will. of Malmesbury's Gesta Regum, i. 84–6, 91, 95, 105, 109, and Gesta Pontiff. pp. 66, 194, 305, 388; Hist. de Abingdon, i. 14, 18, Matt. Paris's Chron. Maj. i. 342, 354–63, Gesta Abb. S. Albani, i. 4–9 (all in the Rolls Ser.); Flor. Wig. i. 56, 59, 62, 63, 266 (Engl. Hist. Soc.); Ann. Camb. ann. 778, 784, 795 (Mon. Hist. Brit. p. 835); Jaffé's Monumenta Carolina, pp. 279–82, 351, 352, 357, and Mon. Alcuin. p. 167; Gesta Abb. Fontanell. c. 16, ed. Pertz; Kemble's Codex Dipl. Nos. 105–67 passim (Engl. Hist. Soc.); Haddan and Stubbs's Eccl. Documents, iii. 440–7, 462, 478–88, 496–9; Dugdale's Monast. i. 266, ii. 214; Thorpe's Ancient Laws and Institutes, i. 58 (8vo edit.); Vitæ duorum Offarum, ap. Matt. Paris, pp. 969 seq. (ed. Wats); Dict. Chr. Biogr. iv. 68–71, art. 'Offa' (4) by Bishop Stubbs; Green's Making of England, pp. 418–22, 424; Rhys's Celtic Britain, p. 141; Parker's Early Hist. of Oxford, p. 109, Oxford Hist. Soc.] W. H.

OFFALEY, BARONESS. [See DIGBY, LETTICE, LADY, 1588?–1658.]

OFFALY, LORDS OR BARONS OF. [See FITZGERALD, GERALD, *d.* 1204; FITZGERALD, MAURICE, 1194?–1257; FITZTHOMAS, JOHN, first EARL OF KILDARE, *d.* 1316; FITZGERALD, THOMAS, tenth EARL OF KILDARE, 1513–1537.]

OFFLEY, SIR THOMAS (1505?–1582), lord mayor of London, born at Stafford, apparently about 1505, was eldest son of William Offley, a native of Staffordshire, who afterwards migrated to Chester, and became sheriff there in 1517. His mother's maiden name was Cradock. He was sent up to London at the age of twelve, and went to school under William Lily [q. v.], 'then newly elected schoolmaster of Jesus School in Pauls Church Yard' (HUNTER, *Chorus Vatum*, v. 542). Under Lily he became proficient in grammar, and, having a good voice, 'was put to learn pricksong among the choristers of Pauls' (*ib.*) He was apprenticed at an early age to a merchant-taylor and merchant of the staple, named John Mechels, described as an intimate friend of Lily. Taking up his freedom, he rose in time to be master (1547) of the Merchant Taylors' Company. In 1549 he was chosen alderman of Portsoken Ward; in 1553 he was sheriff, and in 1556 lord mayor. The year of his mayoralty was memorable for its 'burning fevers' (GRAFTON, *Chronicle*, 1569, p. 1351), seven aldermen dying within two months. The useful institution of nightbellmen originated with Offley (STOW, *Survey*, ed. Strype, ii. 133). On 7 Feb. 1556–7 he was knighted by the queen at Greenwich. About the same time he was mayor of the staple, and corresponded in this capacity with Sir W. Cecil (*Cal. State Papers*, 1547–80, pp. 241, 312, &c.) His residence was at first in Lime Street, but afterwards in the parish of St. Dionis Backchurch. He died on 29 Aug. 1582, and was buried, at his own request, in the church of St. Andrew Undershaft, where his monu-

ment still remains. By his will, dated 5 Aug. 1580, he made many charitable bequests. In public life he was so generous that he is called by Fuller 'the Zacchæus of London, not for his low stature, but for his high charity.' But the simplicity of his private tastes was the subject of a popular rhyme (MACHYN, *Diary*, p. 353):

Offley three dishes had of daily rost,
An egge, an apple, and (the third) a toast.

By his wife Joan (*d.* 1578), daughter of John Nichells or Nichols (perhaps the same person as the John Mechels above mentioned), he had three sons, of whom one only, Henry, survived him. It was to a son of this Henry Offley, Sir John Offley of Madeley, that Izaak Walton dedicated his 'Compleat Angler' in 1653.

[Hunter's Chorus Vatum, as above, quoting a manuscript History of the Family of Offley in possession of Mr. Martin of Worsborough; Clode's Early Hist. of the Guild of the Merchant Taylors' Company, pt. ii. pp. 172–3, and Addenda, p. v (where, in the epitaph, 'Stafford' is a mistake for 'Stratford'); Index to the Remembrancia, by W. H. and H. C. Overall, p. 37; H. B. Wilson's Parish of St. Lawrence Pountney, p. 230; Visitation of London, 1568, p. 64; Erdeswicke's Survey of Staffordshire, p. 17; Harwood's Survey of Staffordshire, p. 87; information from C. Welch, esq., librarian of the Guildhall.]

J. H. L.

OFFOR, GEORGE (1787–1864), biographer, born in 1787, was son of George Offor. He started in business as a bookseller at 2 Postern Row, Tower Hill, from which he retired with a competency. By the advice of his friend, J. S. C. F. Frey, he learnt Hebrew, and afterwards studied Greek and Latin, while his knowledge of English black-letter literature, especially of theology, became very extensive. For a long period his collection of early printed English bibles, psalters, and testaments, was one of the completest in the kingdom. In religion a baptist, Offor was an enthusiastic admirer of John Bunyan, and gathered together a unique collection of Bunyan's scattered writings and of the early editions of the 'Pilgrim's Progress.' In his zeal for the memory of William Tindal he visited Brussels in the hope of discovering among the archives accurate particulars of his martyrdom, and while pursuing his researches in the neighbourhood at Vilvoord, during the revolution at Brussels in 1830, he was taken prisoner by a detachment of Dutch troops, and for a short time was detained in the prison built on the ruins of the castle at Vilvoord, where Tindal was confined. Offor died at Grove House, South Hackney, on 4 Aug. 1864, and was buried in Abney Park cemetery.

His fine library, in which the 'Bunyaniana' extended to five hundred lots, was to have been disposed of at an eleven days' sale at Sotheby's, from 27 June to 8 July 1865; but the greater part was consumed by fire in the auction-rooms on 29 June. The residue was sold as salvage to an American agent for 300*l.*

Offor's best work was the biography prefixed to a collected edition of Bunyan's 'Works,' 3 vols. large 8vo, 1853 (another edit. 1862). The works were unfortunately not printed in chronological order. Although he was the earliest to realise the wealth of material which lay hid in the State Paper Office, his biography was marred by a cumbrous style and bitter polemical spirit, while the edifying introductions prefixed to the works are crowded with wearisome platitudes. The biography of Bunyan's writings is, however, admirable. Through the Hanserd Knollys Society, he issued in 1848 an accurate reprint of the first edition of the 'Pilgrim's Progress,' with notices of all the subsequent additions and alterations made by the author. Two other editions of the 'Pilgrim's Progress,' with memoir and notes, 'principally selected from Bunyan's works,' were published by him in 1856 and 1861. He also edited Bunyan's 'Profitable Meditations,' a poem, 4to, 1860.

Offor's contributions to biblical literature comprise a revised edition of the 'Hebrew Psalter,' 12mo, 1820, and a reprint of the 'New Testament,' published in 1526 by William Tindal, with a memoir of his life and writings, 8vo, 1836 (another edit. by J. P. Dabney, 8vo, Andover, U.S.A., 1837). He likewise contemplated a reprint of the first English version of the entire bible, by Miles Coverdale, for which the Duke of Sussex offered to lend his copy; and he left unfinished a history of the English Bible, illustrated with numerous facsimiles of the earlier editions.

His other works are: 1. 'An Easy Introduction to reading the Hebrew Language,' 8vo, London, 1814. 2. 'The Triumph of Henry VIII over the Usurpations of the Church, and the Consequences of the Papal Supremacy,' 8vo, London, 1846. He edited Increase Mather's 'Remarkable Providences' in the 'Library of Old Authors' series, 8vo, 1856.

In the British Museum Library are many books, chiefly bibles or books dealing with scriptural bibliography, with copious annotations by Offor.

[Gent. Mag. 1864, pt. ii. pp. 396, 528; Athenæum, 24 June 1865, p. 831, 3 April 1886, p. 449; Notes and Queries, 3rd ser. vi. 150, 485, viii. 20, 85, 160.]

G. G.

OFFORD, ANDREW (*d.* 1358), clerk or master in chancery, was a brother of John de Offord [q. v.] He probably owed his post to his brother's influence, though he does not occur in this position till after John Offord's death. The first mention of Andrew Offord is on 24 May 1343, when he was one of the commissioners appointed to treat with the French ambassadors before the pope (MURIMUTH, p. 137; *Fœdera*, ii. 1224); he is there described as doctor of civil law. The original commission was not despatched, but Andrew Offord was sent to the pope in September, and early in November returned with important news of the negotiations. After making his report, he was once more sent to Avignon on 3 Dec. to obtain letters of conduct for Edward III's commissioners (MURIMUTH, pp. 147–9, 152–3). He was still at Avignon in August 1344 (*Fœdera*, iii. 19), but returned to England not long after. On 30 March 1345 he received the prebends of Netherbury and Berminster, Salisbury, from the king, and when Edward went abroad in July was one of the council for Lionel, who was regent in his father's absence (*ib.* iii. 50). In August, however, he was sent on a mission to treat for a marriage between the king's daughter Joanna and Alfonso of Castile (*ib.* iii. 58); in November he was further directed to negotiate a marriage between the Prince of Wales and one of the daughters of the king of Portugal (NEWCOURT, i. 79). On 27 Aug. 1347 he received, with some other preferments, the prebend of South Newbold, York, and on 24 Jan. 1348 was made subdean of York; he was afterwards papally provided to the archdeaconry of Middlesex in 1349, was appointed provost of Wells on 26 Feb. 1350, and prebendary of Masham, York, on 24 May 1350; he likewise held a prebend at Beverley.

Offord was one of the persons appointed to accompany Joanna on her journey to Castile in January 1348. He was present at his brother's death on 20 May 1349, and next day delivered up the seal to the king at Woodstock. In August 1349 he was employed to treat for a truce with France, and in the autumn of 1350 and spring of 1351 was engaged in the negotiations with Louis of Flanders and the French king. On 10 Dec. 1352 he was sent to treat with William of Bavaria (*Fœdera*, iii. 147, 150, 153, 185, 188, 205, 207, 216, 250). In August 1353 he was for a short time in charge of the great seal, and in the parliaments of 1354 and 1355 was a trier of petitions (*Rolls of Parliament*, ii. 254, 264). On 8 July 1355 he was sent to treat with Peter, archbishop of Rouen, and Peter, duke of Bourbon (*Fœdera*, iii. 305). Andrew Offord appears to have died about the end of 1358.

[Fœdera (Record ed.); Murimuth (Rolls Ser.); Le Neve's Fasti Eccl. Angl. ii. 327, iii. 128, 201; Jones's Fasti Eccles. Salisb. p. 406; Newcourt's Repertorium, i. 79, 145; Foss's Judges of England, iii. 472–3.] C. L. K.

OFFORD or UFFORD, JOHN DE (*d.* 1349), chancellor and archbishop-elect of Canterbury, has erroneously been called a son of Robert de Ufford, first earl of Suffolk; in point of fact it is extremely doubtful whether there was any relationship whatever. John de Offord's own family no doubt belonged to Offord in Huntingdonshire, where in 1275 a John de Offord held the estate of Offord Dameys. Of this estate the future chancellor had custody in 1332, till the legitimate age of the heir. It is therefore probable that he was a son or grandson of the earlier John de Offord; but the only positive fact known as to his family is that he was a brother of Andrew Offord [q. v.] Offord was a doctor of civil law in 1334, and was no doubt educated at Oxford or Cambridge, probably at the latter, since he is commemorated among the benefactors of the university. He became a clerk in the royal service, and on 6 Nov. 1328 was appointed a commissioner to visit the free chapel in Hastings Castle; on 26 April 1330 he received the archdeaconry of Chester, but on 10 Dec. the appointment was revoked, as the post proved to be already filled (*Cal. Pat. Rolls Edward III*, i. 354, 514, ii. 26). He received the prebend of Liddington, Lincoln, in 1330, and of Tottenhall, St. Paul's, on 17 Oct. 1331; other minor preferments held by Offord were the rectory of Boughton, Kent, which he had in December 1331 (*Litteræ Cantuarienses*, i. 416, Rolls Ser.), a canonry at Wells before 1336 (*Report on Manuscripts of Wells Cathedral*, p. 103), the prebends of Masham, York, from 1340 to 1348, and of Warham and Ayleston, Hereford, on 28 Jan. 1344. In January 1333 Offord was one of the commissioners appointed by the Bishop of Lincoln to inquire into the infirmity of Abbot Richard of St. Albans (*Gesta Abbatum*, ii. 285–6). He was at this time dean of the court of arches, London, an office which he still held in November 1333, when he was consulted by the prior of Christchurch, Canterbury (*Litt. Cant.* ii. 530), and in 1336, when his assistance was asked for by the dean and chapter of Wells in a suit before the papal nuncio.

Offord was constantly employed by Edward III in negotiations with the French and papal courts, for the first time on 5 Nov. 1334, when he was one of the commissioners

for the renewal of the truce with France (*Fœdera*, ii. 898). On 26 Nov. 1335 he was made archdeacon of Ely. On 15 Nov. 1338 he was again a commissioner to treat with France, and in 1339–40 was employed on a mission to the pope to obtain a dispensation for the marriage of Hugh le Despenser (*ib.* ii. 1065, 1119). On 15 July 1341 Offord was once more a commissioner to treat with France, and in this capacity was ordered to attend at Aunteyn, near Tournay, on 3 Feb. 1342; later in the same year he was employed in Flanders and Brabant to conduct the negotiations with France in conjunction with Edward's allies in those quarters (*ib.* ii. 1168, 1185, 1191, 1196, 1199, 1228). Previously to 4 Oct. 1342 Offord was appointed keeper of the privy seal, in which capacity he had on that date charge of the great seal (*ib.* ii. 1213). On 29 Aug. 1343 he was appointed to treat for peace before the pope, but on 29 Nov. the mission was postponed (*ib.* ii. 1232, 1239). On 2 Dec. Andrew Offord was despatched to the French and Roman courts to procure safe-conducts for his brother and the other commissioners who were going abroad about Easter (Murimuth, pp. 152–3). On 11 April 1344 John Offord was made dean of Lincoln by the pope, who had been induced to confer the post on him by William Bateman, bishop of Norwich [q. v.] (*ib.* p. 157; Le Neve, ii. 32); he was admitted on 28 Aug. 1344, but was not installed till 11 Sept. 1345. On 3 Aug. Offord was again nominated one of the commissioners to go to the pope (*Fœdera*, iii. 18, 19), though from the account given by Murimuth (*Chronicle*, pp. 158–9) it would seem it was finally decided in a council held at London on 11 Aug. to send Offord and Sir Hugh Neville to the Roman court. They must have started immediately, for early in October despatches arrived from Offord at Avignon as to proposed ways of arranging peace (*ib.* p. 159). On 26 Oct. instructions were sent to Offord, who is now described as the king's secretary, to procure a dispensation for the Prince of Wales's marriage with a daughter of the Duke of Brabant (*Fœdera*, iii. 25). Neville returned to England at Christmas, but Offord remained at Avignon till the end of Lent, when, seeing that their negotiations would be fruitless, he and his colleague, William Bateman, left the papal court abruptly. Murimuth says that their departure was due to a suspicion that the proposed expedition of Luis de la Cerda to the Canary Islands was intended to be diverted against England. Offord reached England soon after Easter. At Michaelmas letters arrived from the pope, and a council, at which Offord was present, was summoned at Westminster on 16 Oct. to consider them. In the midst of the deliberations on 26 Oct. Offord was appointed chancellor, a post which for seven years previously had been held by laymen (Murimuth, p. 177). On 8 Nov. Offord was appointed to treat with the papal nuncio (*Fœdera*, iii. 62). On 1 July 1346 he was appointed to arrange with the merchants for loans for Edward's expedition to France (*ib.* iii. 84). After the death of Archbishop Stratford, Offord was papally provided to the see of Canterbury on 24 Sept. 1348. He received custody of the temporalities on 27 Nov., but before he had received the pall or consecration he died of the plague at Tottenham on 20 May 1349. He had retained the chancellorship till his death; the seal was surrendered by his brother Andrew on 21 May (*Fœdera*, iii. 185). Offord was buried by night at Christchurch, Canterbury, on 7 June. Birchington describes him as a man of great eloquence and wary in counsel (*Anglia Sacra*, i. 42). William Dene says that at the time of his appointment to the archbishopric he was weak and paralytic, and that he owed his preferment to lavish bribery (*ib.* i. 118).

[Murimuth's Chronicle (Rolls Ser.); Wharton's Anglia Sacra, i. 42, 60, 118, 794; Le Neve's Fasti Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ; Fœdera (Record ed.); Foss's Judges of England, iii. 473–6; other authorities quoted.] C. L. K.

O'FIHELY, MAURICE (*d.* 1513), archbishop of Tuam, is generally known as Mauritius de Portu. He was a native of co. Cork, a Franciscan friar, and Wood and others say that he studied at Oxford. As he describes himself as 'Master of Arts,' he may have taken that degree at Oxford before entering the Minorite order. He became regent of the Franciscan schools at Milan in 1488, and regent doctor of theology in 1491 at Padua, where he was still lecturing publicly on theology in 1499, 1504, and 1505. He is said to have acted for some years as principal superintendent of the press set up by Ottaviano Scotto at Venice, but of this no satisfactory evidence is forthcoming. He was minister in Ireland in 1506, and took part in deposing the general minister, Ægidius Delphinus, in the first *capitulum generalissimum* at Rome in that year. In 1506 also he was made archbishop of Tuam by Julius II. He continued to reside in Italy, and was present at the Lateran council in 1512. He at length departed to Ireland, but died at Galway in 1513, and was buried among the Grey friars there.

He is chiefly known as the editor of many of the works of Duns Scotus. He edited, with omissions, expansions, and explanatory notes, the following treatises of the subtle

doctor: 'De primo principio,' 'Theoremata,' 'Expositio in XII libros Metaphysicorum,' 'Quæstiones in metaphysicam Aristotelis,' Venice, 1497, and elsewhere; 'Comment. in lib. i. Sententiarum,' Venice, 1506; 'Comment. in lib. i. et ii. Sententiarum,' Paris, 1513; 'De Formalitatibus,' Venice, 1505, 1517; 'Collationes,' Paris, 1513. He was the author of an 'Expositio quæstionum Doctoris Subtilis in quinque universalia Porphyrii,' or 'Expositio in quæstiones dialecticas J. Duns Scoti,' begun at Padua and finished at Ferrara, 1499 (Venice, 1500, 1519); of critical treatises on the same doctor's 'Quæstiones in Metaphysicam,' 'De Primo Principio,' and 'Theoremata' (Venice, 1497; Paris, 1513), and of a short treatise entitled 'Enchyridion fidei,' or 'De rerum contingentia et divina predestinatione,' dedicated to Gerald Fitzgerald, the 'great earl' of Kildare (Venice, 1505). He also edited, while lecturing at Padua, a version of the four books of the sentences in hexameters called 'Compendium Veritatum' (Venice, 1505), and began an edition of the works of Francis de Mayronis (Venice, 1520). The 'Distinctiones ordine alphabetico' sometimes attributed to him were the work of a Friar Maurice of the thirteenth century.

A relative, DOMHNALL O'FIHELY (*fl.* 1505), wrote 'Irish Annals,' in Irish, dedicated to Florence O'Mahony, which were seen in manuscript in London in 1626 by Sir James Ware, but are now lost (O'DONOVAN, *The Genealogy of Corca Laidhe*; WARE, *Irish Writers*, 1704, p. 23).

[Wadding's Annales and Scriptores; Sbaralea, Supplementum ad Scriptores; J. Duns Scoti Opera Omnia, Lyons, 1639; Wood's Athenæ Oxon.; Tanner's Bibliotheca; Cotton's Fasti Eccles. Hibern.; The Grey Friars in Oxford (Oxford Hist. Soc.); Brady's Episcopal Succession; Gams's Series Episcoporum; Hardiman's Hist. of Galway, p. 265 *n.*] A. G. L.

O'FLAHERTY, RODERIC (1629–1718), historiographer, born in 1629 in the castle of Moycullen, co. Galway, the ruins of which are still standing, was the only son of Hugh O'Flaherty by his wife Elizabeth Darcy. His family, whose tribe name was Muintir Murchadha, traced their descent from Flaibheartach, twenty-second in descent from Eochaidh Muighmeadhon, king of Ireland, who died in 366. They were at first settled in Magh Seola, to the east of Lough Corrib, but in the thirteenth century were driven from their original home by the O'Connors, and conquered a new territory in West Connaught from Lough Corrib to the sea. There were several septs of the clan, and Hugh O'Flaherty was head of that of Gnomore and Gnobeg in the barony of Moycullen. On the death of Hugh in 1631, his son Roderic, then in his second year, was the acknowledged heir, and became a ward of the crown.

Under the government established for Ireland by the parliament of England after the civil war, O'Flaherty was deprived of much of his property. Through an appeal at law in 1653 he obtained restitution of a considerable portion of his patrimonial lands, which, however, became of little value in consequence of heavy taxations and the general impoverishment of the country. O'Flaherty was educated in Galway, at the excellent school of Alexander Lynch, with whose son, John Lynch [q. v.], author of 'Cambrensis Eversus,' he formed a lifelong friendship; and also came to know the learned Capuchin, Francis Brown (*Ogygia*, p. 30), Bishop Kirwan of Killala, and other learned men. He studied Irish literature and history under Duald MacFirbis [q. v.], then resident in the college of St. Nicholas in Galway.

In 1677 he recovered by legal proceedings a further small part of the lands of which he had been dispossessed, and in 1685 he published at London a quarto volume with the following title, 'Ogygia, seu rerum Hibernicarum chronologia.' The book was printed by R. Everingham, and the Irish type used in it (in quotations and in giving the true forms of names) is that in which the sermons 'Seanmora ar na Priom Phoncibh na Creideamh,' translated into Irish by Philip MacBrady [q. v.] and John O'Mulchonri, were printed in 1711 by Elinor Everingham. In this work the author treats of the history of Ireland from the earliest times to the year 1684, with synchronisms and chrono-genealogical catalogues of the kings of England, Scotland, and Ireland to the time of Charles II. He shows a thorough acquaintance with the chronicle of Tighearnach O'Braein [q. v.], with the manuscript known as the 'Book of Lecan,' with the 'Liber Migrationum' of Michael O'Clery [q. v.], and with much mediæval Irish literature. He had also read Bæda, Higden, and Hector Boece. He displays scrupulous accuracy throughout, and is a trustworthy guide to the history of the Irish kings. His work was the first in which Irish history was placed in a scholarlike way before readers in England, and it found its way into many good English libraries of its period. In a dedicatory epistle to James, duke of York, O'Flaherty mentions the old connection between Ireland and Scotland, and traces the descent of the royal family of England to the ancient monarchs of Ireland. He refers to his own misfortunes after the death of Charles I, and laments that the restoration

of the monarchy in England has not had the effect of redressing his wrongs.

A Latin poem by O'Flaherty on the birth of James, prince of Wales, was published at Dublin in 1688, under the title of 'Serenissimi Walliæ Principis, Magnæ Britanniæ et Hiberniæ, cum appendicibus dominiis hæredis conspicui Genethliacon.'

Edward Lhuyd [q. v.] of Oxford, who visited O'Flaherty in 1700, described him as 'affable and learned;' but, added Lhuyd, the late revolutions in Ireland had 'reduced him to great poverty, and destroyed his books and papers.' In 'Archæologia Britannica,' published in 1707, Lhuyd bore testimony to the erudition of O'Flaherty.

Sir Thomas Molyneux [q.v.] saw O'Flaherty in April 1709 living 'in a miserable condition at Park, some three hours to the west of Galway.' 'I expected,' wrote Molyneux, 'to have seen here some old Irish manuscripts, but his ill-fortune has stripped him of these as well as his other goods, so that he has nothing now left but some few pieces of his own writing, and a few old rummish books of history, printed.' O'Flaherty died on 8 April 1718, and was buried within his house at Parke, co. Galway. His treatise, left in manuscript, entitled 'Ogygia vindicated against the Objections of Sir George Mackenzie,' was published at Dublin in 1775 by Charles O'Conor [q. v.] It formed an octavo volume, divided into twenty-one chapters, the last of which was unfinished in the manuscript.

Of the 'Ogygia' an inaccurate English version by the Rev. James Hely of Trinity College, Dublin, appeared in two volumes in 1793.

O'Flaherty's 'Chorographical Description of West or H-Iar Connaught' was edited by James Hardiman [q. v.] for the Irish Archæological Society in 1846. The book gives an interesting account of the chief features of the country and of the islands off the coast, and of much of the local history. In this volume were printed original memoranda by O'Flaherty on Borlase's account of Ireland, written in 1682; on Chinese chronology, and on the relations of prelates in Ireland with Canterbury. A reproduction of a letter from O'Flaherty to Edward Lhuyd in 1706 was included among the 'Facsimiles of National Manuscripts of Ireland,' edited by the present writer, pt. iv. p. 2, plate xcv.

No vestiges have been found of a work entitled 'Ogygia Christiana,' which O'Flaherty was supposed to have compiled. A collection of unpublished letters of O'Flaherty is now being prepared for the press by the author of the present notice.

[Nicholson's Irish Historical Library, 1724; Ware's Writers of Ireland, 1746; Dissertations on History of Ireland, 1766; Miscellany of Irish Archæol. Soc. Dublin, 1846.] J. T. G.

O'FLYN, FIACHA (*d.* 1256), archbishop of Tuam. [See MacFlynn, Florence or Flann.]

OFTFOR (*d.* 692), bishop of Worcester, also known as Oftoforis, Ostfor, Ostoforus, Osteor, Ostfortus, was a pupil of the abbess Hilda [q. v.]; he studied the scriptures in both her monasteries, Hartlepool and Whitby (Bædæ *Hist. Eccl.* iv. 23), and at Whitby he discharged the office of the priesthood (Flor. Wig. s.a. 691). He studied also under Theodore of Canterbury, and journeyed to Rome; on his return he preached to the Huiccii in Worcestershire, and led an exemplary life. He was chosen bishop by unanimous consent, and was consecrated by Wilfrid at the command of King Æthelred of Mercia in 692 (Stubbs, *Registr. Sacr. Angl.*; not 691, as in Flor. Wig.) His signature is appended to a genuine charter of 692, by which Æthelred granted him the village of Hanbury in Worcestershire (Kemble, *Codex Dipl.* No. 32). Another charter, in which he signs himself Oftoforis, must belong to the same year (*ib.* No. 36), for he died in 692. Bale says he wrote homilies (*Script. Illustr.* No. 85), but the statement is not trustworthy.

[Bædæ Hist. Eccl. iv. 23; Flor. Wig. sub anno, pp. 691, 692.] M. B.

OGBORNE, DAVID (*fl.* 1740–1764), artist, married and settled before 1740 at Chelmsford, Essex, where he is described in the register as a 'painter' or 'limner.' He gained a certain reputation by his portraits of local provincial monsters, such as a winged fish taken at Battle Bridge, and a calf with six legs produced at Great Baddow; but he painted also a portrait of Edward Bright, a grocer of Maldon, Essex, who weighed 43½ stone, and died 10 Nov. 1750, aged 29 [see under Lambert, Daniel]. This portrait was engraved by James MacArdell [q. v.], and published 1 Jan. 1750. Another of his portraits was of Thomas Wood, the miller of Billericay (see *Trans. Royal Coll. of Phys.* ii. 259–74, and Mayo, *Philosophy of Living*, 1837, pp. 85–7).

Ogborne is better known as the artist of 'An exact Perspective View of Dunmow, late the Priory in the County of Essex. With a Representation of the Ceremony and Procession in that Manor, on Thursday the 20 June 1751. Engraved from an Original Painting taken on the Spot by David Ogborne, published January 1752. Engraved by C. Mosley.' This presents the well-known

'flitch of bacon' ceremony, and shows in the foreground a portrait, more or less caricatured, of the then vicar of Dunmow. Another well-known Essex print by Ogborne is 'A Perspective View of the County Town of Chelmsford in Essex. With the Judges Procession on the Day of Entrance attended by the High Sheriff and his Officers,' published 2 Aug. 1762, engraved by T. Ryland.

Ogborne also wrote some poetry and plays. Of these the only piece printed was 'The Merry Midnight's Mistake, or Comfortable Conclusion: a new Comedy. Chelmsford: printed and sold for the author by T. Toft,' 1765. The prologue and epilogue are by George Saville Carey. The piece was produced, with indifferent success, by a company of ladies and gentlemen at the Saracen's Head Inn, Chelmsford.

After 1764 Ogborne appears to have left Chelmsford, and the register there contains no record of his death.

By his wife Ruth, Ogborne had at least three sons. It is possible that John [q. v.], the engraver, and Elizabeth [q. v.], the historian of Essex, were his children by a second wife.

[Baker's Biogr. Dramatica, i. 547, iii. 37; Albert Magazine and Home Counties Miscellany, Chelmsford, December 1865, p. 78; Smith's Brit. Mezzotint Portraits; register at Chelmsford, per F. Chancellor, F.R.I.B.A.]

C. F. S.

OGBORNE, ELIZABETH (1759–1853), historian of Essex, born at Chelmsford and baptised 16 May 1759, was daughter of David Ogborne [q. v.] In 1814 she commenced a 'History of Essex,' her elder brother, John Ogborne [q. v.], who was an able line-engraver, contributing the plates. She was assisted by Thomas Leman [q. v.], who contributed 'a Slight Sketch of the Antiquities of Essex' (printed at pp. i–iv), and by her relative Joseph Strutt [q. v.], the antiquary. The book was printed in quarto, but, owing to want of encouragement and the impaired means of the family, only the first volume was published (in 1817, though the title-page is dated 1814). This contains twenty-two parishes in the hundreds of Becontree, Waltham, Ongar, and the liberty of Havering. Miss Ogborne died in Great Portland Street, London, on 22 Dec. 1853, in her ninety-fifth year. Some of her manuscripts fell into the hands of her servant, the wife of a marine-store dealer in Somers Town. Many of them were used as waste paper (*Notes and Queries*, 1st ser. ix. 322). The remainder was purchased in March 1854 by Mr. Edward J. Sage, an Essex antiquary, who happened to be passing the shop at the time.

[Gent. Mag. 1854, pt. i. p. 220; Trans. of Essex Archæolog. Soc. ii. 153; London Mag. iii. 552, xiii. 411; Parish Register of Chelmsford, per F. Chancellor, F.R.I.B.A.; Lowndes's Bibl. Manual (Bohn).]

G. G.

OGBORNE, JOHN (*fl.* 1770–1790), engraver, possibly the son of David Ogborne [q. v.], who was baptised at Chelmsford on 6 Aug. 1755, was a pupil of Francesco Bartolozzi [q. v.] He was one of the band of stipple-engravers who worked under that artist. He produced some excellent specimens of engraving in this branch of art, and later, by combining a certain amount of work in line with that in stipple, produced a variety of effect. He engraved some plates after J. Boydell, R. Smirke, and T. Stothard for Boydell's 'Shakespeare Gallery,' and a great number of plates after Angelica Kauffmann, W. Hamilton, W. R. Bigg, R. Westall, T. Stothard, and others. He was also largely employed in engraving portraits, including those for J. Thane's 'Illustrious British Characters.' He engraved a portrait of Thane, in the line manner, after W. R. Bigg. The name of Mary Ogborne, who may have been his wife, appears on two plates after W. Hamilton. A number of his prints were published by himself at 58 Great Portland Street, London. Ogborne is stated to have died about 1795, but in 1828 John Ogborne, at the same address, exhibited a picture at the British Institution, and in 1837 another at the British Artists in Suffolk Street. This may have been a son of the same name.

[Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Dodd's manuscript Hist. of English Engravers (Brit. Mus. Add. MS. 33403); Graves's Dict. of Artists, 1760–1880.]

L. C.

OGDEN, JAMES (1718–1802), author, born at Manchester in 1718, was a fustian cutter or shearer who in his early manhood travelled on the continent, resided for a year at the Hague or Leyden, and was a witness of the battle of Dettingen (1743). For a time he acted as master of a school in connection with the Manchester Collegiate Church, and in the course of years published a number of volumes of turgid verse, some of which have a local interest, besides an interesting and useful prose description of his native town. His intelligent assistance in the compilation of the 'Description of the Country from Thirty to Forty Miles round Manchester,' 1793, is acknowledged by Dr. John Aikin in the preface to that work. By his fellow-townsmen he was usually styled 'Poet' Ogden, and is so designated in the 'Manchester Directory' for 1797. He died at Manchester on 13 Aug. 1802, aged 83, and

was buried at the collegiate church. The poet's son William (1753–1822), also an author, was an ardent radical reformer, and was imprisoned for sedition in 1817. A petition which he presented to parliament, containing a complaint of the harsh treatment he had experienced in gaol, led to a debate in the House of Commons, in the course of which Canning is alleged, but apparently without good ground, to have described the prisoner as the 'revered and ruptured Ogden' (cf. *Notes and Queries*, 4th ser. iii. 431, May 1889).

James Ogden wrote: 1. 'The British Lion Rous'd; or, Acts of the British Worthies: a Poem in Nine Books,' Manchester, 1762, 8vo. 2. 'An Epistle on Poetical Composition,' London, 1762. 3. 'On the Crucifixion and Resurrection: a Poem,' 1762. 4. 'A Poem on the Museum at Alkrington, belonging to Ashton Lever,' 1774. 5. 'A Description of Manchester,' 1783 (anon.) This has been several times reprinted in the present century, the last edition, dated 1887, containing a prefatory memoir by Mr. W. E. A. Axon. 6. 'A Poem, Moral, Philosophical, Religious, in which is considered the Nature of Man, &c.,' Manchester, 1788 (anon.) 7. 'The Revolution: an Epic Poem,' London, 1790. 8. 'Archery: a Poem,' 1793. 9. 'Emanuel; or, Paradise Regained: an Epic Poem,' Manchester, 1797. 10. 'A Concise Narrative of all the Actions . . . during the Present War' (Nos. 9 and 10 were published in one volume.) 11. 'Sans Culotte and Jacobine, an Hudibrastic Poem,' 1800.

[Axon's Memoir, mentioned above; Procter's Literary Reminiscences and Gleanings, 1860; Proceedings of Manchester Literary Club, 1873–1874, p. 67; Raines's Vicars of Rochdale, ii. 288.] C. W. S.

OGDEN, JONATHAN ROBERT (1806–1882), musical composer, son of Robert Ogden (*d.* 1816), was born at Leeds on 13 June 1806. His father while living at Leeds was in partnership with Thomas Bolton, a Liverpool merchant. Ogden was educated at Leeds, partly under Joseph Hutton, LL.D., minister of Mill Hill Unitarian Chapel. He became a unitarian, though his parents were members of the church of England. For a short time he was placed in the office of Thomas Bolton at Liverpool, but had no taste for mercantile life, and showed an early bent for music. When very young he played the violoncello at a concert, but his instrument was the piano. To forward his musical education, his mother (whose maiden name was Glover) removed to London. Here Ogden became a pupil of Ignaz Moscheles, and later of August Kollman [q. v.] He studied for a year at Paris under Pixis, and for three years at Munich under Stuntz; in 1827 he visited Vienna.

After his marriage (1834), he settled in the lake district, at Lakefield, Sawrey, Lancashire. Here he lived the life of a country gentleman; he was fond of angling, and developed a considerable talent for drawing. James Martineau, D.D., when compiling his 'Hymns for the Christian Church and Home,' 1840, invited Ogden to supply tunes of unusual metre. Ogden, after much persuasion, assented. The result was his 'Holy Songs and Musical Prayers,' published by Novello in 1842. A feature of the volume which evoked criticism was the adaptation as hymn tunes of pieces by Beethoven and others. From the seventh and much enlarged edition (1872) the adaptations are omitted. The style of Ogden's original music is not ecclesiastical, nor are his compositions well adapted for ordinary congregational use; but they possess great beauty, and their spirit is rightly indicated in the title of the volume.

Ogden, though a shy man in society, was beloved by his friends, and a most congenial host. He was methodical in his habits, and, as a J.P. for Lancashire, made an excellent magistrate. He had a keen sense of humour, and could 'stand an examination in Dickens.' He died at Lakefield on 26 March 1882, and was buried on 31 March in Hawkshead churchyard. He married in 1834 Frances, daughter of Thomas Bolton, who survives him; his son died before him, leaving a daughter.

[Inquirer, 1 April 1882 p. 207, 22 April pp. 261, seq. (memoir by William Thornely).] A. G.

OGDEN, SAMUEL (1626?–1697), presbyterian divine, born at Oldham, Lancashire, about 1626, was educated at Oldham grammar school and Christ's College, Cambridge. After graduating B.A., he was for some time master of Oldham grammar school. In 1652, having married, he was put in charge of Buxton Chapel, Derbyshire. He applied on 19 July 1653 to the Wirksworth classis for ordination, and was ordained on 27 Sept. 1653. Next year he was presented by the Earl of Rutland to the donative curacy of Fairfield, a mile from Buxton. No meeting of Wirksworth classis is recorded between 21 Feb. 1654 and 16 Jan. 1655 (the minute-book has twelve blank leaves). For admission to Fairfield, Ogden went up to London to the 'triers,' and obtained an approbation, 23 Oct. 1654, under their seal. He held Buxton and Fairfield Chapels till 1657, when he obtained the vicarage of Mackworth, Derbyshire, from

which he was ejected by the Uniformity Act of 1662. During the whole of his ministry he kept a boarding school.

He did not at once continue his ministry, and was an occasional communicant, though not a 'fixed member,' of the established church. Till the Five Mile Act came into force, 25 March 1666, he kept on his school at Mackworth. He then went into Yorkshire, but returned and had a flourishing school at Derby. Under the indulgence of 1672 he took out a license on 8 May as a presbyterian teacher in the house of Thomas Saunders, at Little Ireton, Derbyshire. In 1685 the master of the Derby grammar school began a suit against him for competing with his school; Ogden took the case to the court of arches, and spent 100*l.* on it, urging that there was room for two schools; he lost his case in 1686. Sir John Gell of Hopton, Derbyshire, at once put him into the Wirksworth grammar school, of which he remained master till his death. After the Toleration Act, 1689, he preached regularly to nonconformist congregations. He was seized with paralysis in the pulpit, and died on 25 May 1697, 'aged upward of seventy;' he was buried on 27 May in Wirksworth Church. He married a daughter of Burnet, perpetual curate of Oldham. Samuel Ogden, D.D. [q.v.], was his great-grandson.

Ogden was a good hebraist, conversed in Greek with 'the pretended archbishop of Samos,' and wrote Latin verse in his old age. He delighted in mathematics, and maintained that 'very few good mathematicians were lewd and scandalous.' He was versed also in physics, and an excellent practical botanist, and was fond of music. He seems to have published nothing except, perhaps, a political pamphlet which he wrote at the time of the Rye-house plot, but of which no copy is known to be extant; he left manuscript treatises on predestination and the intermediate state.

[Calamy's Account, 1713, pp. 189 seq., and Continuation, 1727, i. 234 (the certificates of his augmentation, ordination, approbation, and license are given in full, a nearly unique collection); Minute-Book of Wirksworth Classis, in Journal of Derbyshire Archæol. and Nat. Hist. Soc. January 1880, pp. 174 seq.] A. G.

OGDEN, SAMUEL (1716–1778), popular preacher, born at Manchester on 28 July 1716, was the only son of Thomas Ogden, a dyer of Manchester, who died in 1766, aged 75, leaving a widow, who lived to be eighty-five. Ogden erected in the collegiate church of Manchester, to the memory of his father, a marble tablet with an inscription in Latin. He was educated at Manchester school, and admitted at King's College, Cambridge, as 'poor scholar' in March 1733, but 'very happily escaped,' in August 1736, to St. John's College, with the prospect of enjoying a Manchester exhibition. He graduated B.A. in January 1737–8, M.A. 1741, B.D. 1748, and D.D. 1753; was elected a fellow of St. John's College on the Ashton foundation on 25 March 1739–40, became senior fellow on 22 Feb. 1758, and remained in that position until 1768. He was incorporated at Oxford on 11 July 1758. In June 1740 he was ordained deacon in the English church by the Bishop of Chester, and was advanced to the priesthood by the Bishop of Lincoln in November 1741. From that date until 1747 he held the curacy of Coley in Halifax, and he was master of the free school at Halifax, communicating to his pupils 'his own exact grammatical mode of institution,' from 1744 until March 1753, when he returned to Cambridge, although he retained the curacy at Eland, in his old parish, down to 1762.

Ogden accepted the sequestration of the round church of the Holy Sepulchre at Cambridge, and preached there for about eighteen years to crowded congregations, consisting mostly of members of the university. He performed his exercise for 'D.D.' against John Green [q. v.], afterwards bishop of Lincoln, in the presence of the Duke of Newcastle, the chancellor of the university, who was much gratified at the contest of intellect, and conferred on him, in 1754, the vicarage of Damerham in Wiltshire, which was tenable with his fellowship. The duke would have bestowed still further preferment upon him, but Ogden did not prove a 'produceable man; for he was singularly uncouth in his manner, and spoke his mind very freely upon all occasions.' In 1764 he was appointed to the Woodwardian professorship of geology at Cambridge, and held it until his death in 1778. He resigned the living of Damerham in 1766 in favour of the Rev. Charles Haynes, who had been promised by the lord chancellor the rectory of Stansfield in Suffolk. From that year until 1778 Ogden held the college living of Lawford in Essex, with the rectory of Stansfield. Gunning gives an amusing specimen of the letters which he used to indite to the owners of valuable preferment whenever any piece of patronage fell vacant; but his efforts to secure promotion were unsuccessful. He was a candidate for the mastership of St. John's College in 1765 and in 1775, but on the latter occasion only polled three votes.

Ogden preached at Cambridge to the last

year but one of his life, when he was seized with a fit of paralysis. In a second fit he died, on 22 March 1778, and was buried on the south side of the communion table at the church of the Holy Sepulchre. A tablet was placed in the church to his memory. Being in many ways very penurious, he had gradually accumulated a considerable fortune, which passed to his relatives. He had intended that Dr. William Craven, master of St. John's College, should be his residuary legatee, and had deposited the will with him; but four years later, Craven, through Ogden's influence, was appointed to the professorship of Arabic, and returned the will to Ogden with a remark that he had now a sufficiency for his wants. All that Craven would accept was the gift of his Arabic books. Ogden's portrait was painted by F. Vander Myn, and engraved by G. Scott for Harding's 'Biographical Mirror.'

Ogden was 'an excellent classical scholar, a scientific divine, and a proficient in the Oriental languages.' Several descriptions have been given of him in the pulpit. Gilbert Wakefield (*Life*, i. 95–7) depicts 'a large, black, scowling figure, a ponderous body with a lowering visage, embrowned by the horrors of a sable periwig. His voice was growling and morose, and his sentences desultory, tart, and snappish.' Mainwaring dwells on his 'portly figure, dignified air, broad visage, dark complexion, arched eyebrows and piercing eyes, the solemn, emphatic, commanding utterance' (*Remarks on Pursuits of Literature*, p. 63). Paley speaks of the strangeness of his tone, 'a most solemn, drawling, whining tone; he seemed to think he was always in the pulpit' (Best, *Personal and Literary Memorials*, pp. 202–3). But all these writers bear witness to the effect of his discourses, which were 'interspersed with remarks eminently brilliant and acute, but too epigrammatic.' Ogden, despite his penury, loved good cheer. It was a saying of his that the goose was a silly bird, too much for one, and not enough for two.

Ogden was the favourite preacher of George III; and Ernest, king of Hanover, recommended his sermons to his chaplains as their model for brevity and terseness. Boswell admired their 'subtilty of reasoning,' impressed them upon Johnson's attention, and makes mention of them in the 'Tour to the Hebrides' so often that in Rowlandson's caricatures he is sometimes represented with a volume in his hand or his pocket. Johnson, at last, read aloud the sixth sermon on prayer 'with a distinct expression and pleasing solemnity. He praised . . . his elegant language and remarkable acuteness, and said he fought infidels with their own weapons.'

Ogden's published discourses were: 1. Two sermons preached before the university of Cambridge, 1758. 2. Ten sermons on the efficacy of prayer and intercession, 1770; 2nd edit. 1770. 3. Twenty-three sermons on the Ten Commandments, 1776. 4. Fourteen sermons on the articles of the Christian faith, 1777. Bishop Hurd was delighted with them, and purposed putting these into the hands of the young princes (Kilvert, *Life of Hurd*, p. 133). 5. 'Collected sermons, to which are now first added "Sermons on the Lord's Supper." With an account of the Author's Life, and a Vindication of his Writings against some late Objections,' 1780, 2 vols.; 1786, 2 vols.; 1788, 2 vols.; 1805, 1 vol. The biographer was Bishop Samuel Hallifax [q. v.]; the objector was John Mainwaring (a 'fellow-collegian and friend' of Ogden), in a volume of 'Sermons, with a Dissertation on that Species of Composition,' 1780. He defended himself against Hallifax's censures in his anonymous 'Remarks on the Pursuits of Literature,' 1798, pp. 14–24, 62–5. Mathias, on the other hand, in a note to the advertisement to the fourth part of the 'Pursuits,' praises Hallifax for this 'kind and disinterested office.' In 1832 the Rev. T. S. Hughes published Ogden's sermons as vol. xxii. of 'Divines of the Church of England,' and prefixed to it a new account of his life.

Ogden contributed to the Cambridge collections of verses. That on the accession of George III contained three sets by him, Latin, English, and Arabic, which produced a caustic epigram from the first Lord Alvanley (*Manchester School Reg.* Chetham Soc. i. 46; *Notes and Queries*, 1st ser. ii. 105).

[Foster's Alumni Oxon.; Nichols's Illustr. of Lit. vi. 875, and Lit. Anecd. i. 566; Baker's St. John's, ed. Mayor, i. 305, 308, 329, ii. 1072, 1079, 1091–2; Watson's Hallifax, pp. 406, 441, 499; Life prefixed to Sermons, 1780; Gunning's Reminiscences, i. 236–40; Wakefield's Life, i. 95–7; Whitaker's Loidis, pp. 387–9; Boswell, ed. Hill, iii. 248, iv. 123, v. 29, 88, 350–1.]

W. P. C.

OGILBY, JOHN (1600–1676), miscellaneous writer, was born in or near Edinburgh in November 1600. He was of good family, but his father, having spent his estate, became a prisoner in the king's bench, and could give his son little education. The youth, however, being industrious, saved a small sum of money, which he adventured with success in the lottery for the advancement of the plantation in Virginia. He was thereby enabled to obtain his father's release, and bind himself apprentice to one Draper, a dancing-

master in Gray's Inn Lane. Before long he made himself perfect in the art, and by his obliging behaviour to the pupils acquired money enough from them to buy out the remainder of his time. He now began teaching on his own account, and being soon reputed one of the best masters in the profession, he was selected to dance in the Duke of Buckingham's great masque at court, when he injured himself and became slightly lame. At one time he had for his apprentice John Lacy (*d.* 1681) [q. v.], afterwards well known as an actor and dramatist. Among his pupils were the sisters of Sir Ralph (afterwards Lord) Hopton at Wytham, Somerset, and at leisure moments he learned of Sir Ralph how to handle the pike and musket. In 1633, when the Earl of Strafford became lord-deputy of Ireland, he took Ogilby into his household to teach his children, and Ogilby, writing an excellent hand, was frequently employed by the earl to transcribe papers for him. Subsequently he became one of Strafford's troop of guard, and wrote some humorous verses entitled 'The Character of a Trooper.' Appointed deputy-master of the revels in Ireland, he built a little theatre in St. Werburgh Street, Dublin, and was much patronised; but upon the outbreak of the civil war in 1641 he lost everything, underwent many hardships, and narrowly escaped being blown up in Rathfurm Castle, near Dublin. To add to his misfortunes, he was shipwrecked in his passage from Ireland, and arrived in London quite destitute. Going on foot to Cambridge, several scholars, attracted by his industry, gave him Latin lessons, and he proceeded to translate Virgil. This translation, and another which he made of Æsop, brought him in some money. About 1654 he learned Greek of David Whitford or Whitfield, at that time usher to James Shirley, the dramatist, who was keeping a school in Whitefriars. In the version of Homer, which he subsequently undertook, he is said, on doubtful authority, to have been assisted by Shirley.

At the Restoration, Ogilby made himself acceptable to Charles II and his court. In 1661 he was entrusted with the sole conduct of the 'poetical part' of the coronation (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1660-1, p. 553). The device which he exhibited over the triumphal arch in Leadenhall Street was much applauded, and is referred to by Dryden in his poem on the coronation (*Works*, ed. Scott, 1821, ix. 61). In 1662 he obtained the patent for master of the revels in Ireland in competition with Sir William D'Avenant. His old theatre in Dublin having been destroyed in the civil war, he built a new one at the cost of nearly 2,000*l.* He got into trouble by decoying away to his theatre John Richards, one of D'Avenant's company of actors, who were nominally servants to the Duke of York, and he had to make ample apology (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1661–2, p. 455).

On again settling in London Ogilby translated and published books until the great fire in 1666, when his house in Whitefriars was destroyed, along with stock to the value of 3,000*l.* (*ib.* Dom. 1666, pp. 171–2). Immediately afterwards the corporation appointed Ogilby and his wife's grandson, William Morgan, as 'sworn viewers' or surveyors, to plot out the disputed property in the city. They subsequently surveyed the whole city, and their ground-plan was published in 1677 (Overall, *Remembrancia*, p. 45 *n.*) Ogilby was soon enabled to rebuild his house, and to set up a large printing establishment; he was besides invested with the ornamental titles of 'king's cosmographer and geographic printer.' He died on 4 Sept. 1676, and was buried in St. Bride's Church, Fleet Street. Contemporary writers represent him as a man of attractive manners, great sagacity, and untiring energy. According to Aubrey his wife was the daughter of Mr. Fox of Netherhampton, near Wilton, Wiltshire, a servant of Lord Pembroke, by whom he had an only daughter, Mrs. Morgan, mother of the William Morgan who assisted him in his business. But from his will (P. C. C. 124, Bence) it is clear that Ogilby married a widow, Christian (? Knight), and it was her daughter by a former husband who was mother of William Morgan. There was another daughter, Elizabeth Knight. Mrs. Ogilby died in Whitefriars in 1681 (*Administration Act Book*, P. C. C., dated 16 June 1681).

Ogilby printed many splendid books, mostly in folio; several were illustrated, or, as he expressed it, 'adorned with sculpture,' by Hollar and other eminent engravers. On 25 May 1665 the king, on his petition, issued a proclamation forbidding any one for fifteen years to reprint or 'counterfeit the sculpture in them,' an injunction renewed on 20 March 1667 (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1664–5, p. 384, 1666–7, p. 574). To facilitate the sale of them Ogilby established about 1664, under royal patronage, a lottery in which all the prizes were books of his own editing and printing or publishing. The plague and the great fire of London seriously interfered with the working of this scheme, and he subsequently opened a new 'standing lottery,' the prospectus of which is to be found in the 'Gentleman's Magazine' for 1814 (pt. i. p. 646), wherein he quaintly complains that his subscribers

do not pay. Pepys, who collected Ogilby's publications, relates his success in this lottery (*Diary*, ed. 1849, iii. 159).

Ogilby's translation of Virgil into heroic verse was first published in large 8vo in 1649, and was sumptuously reprinted in 1654 in royal folio, with plates by Hollar, and again in 8vo in 1665. His mastery over the heroic couplet is creditable; his version is sufficiently close to the words of Virgil—much more so than Dryden's—and though he shows no trace of poetical feeling, he writes in fair commonplace English. He was ridiculed, but his version continued to be bought until Dryden's appeared, and the 'sculptures,' which form a prominent feature in this as in his other books, were considered good enough to be borrowed by Dryden. His work heads the list of the 'Lady's Library' in the 'Spectator,' and in our own day was included among the books recommended for examination to those whom Dean Stanley of Westminster brought together with a view to enlisting their services in the production of a new English dictionary.

Ogilby also published in 1658 a beautiful folio edition of the Latin original, embellished with 101 illustrations by Lombart, Faithorne, Hollar, and others. His rhyming paraphrase of Æsop's 'Fables' followed in 1651, 4to, being recommended in some verses by Sir William Davenant and James Shirley. In 1665 a second part appeared in folio, which included some fables of his own, called 'Æsopics,' composed during his stay at Kingston-on-Thames in the time of the plague. Both parts were issued in folio in 1665–8, and contain engravings by W. Hollar, D. Stoop, and F. Barlow. Another edition, in two vols. 8vo, is dated 1675.

Of his translation of Homer the 'Iliad' appeared in 1660, and the 'Odyssey' in 1665, both on imperial paper, and with plates by Hollar and others. According to Spence (*Anecdotes*, p. 276) it was this illustrated edition which first allured Pope to read the 'Iliad' when he was a boy at school. With the assistance of Dr. John Worthington and other divines Ogilby brought out at Cambridge in 1660 a noble edition of the Bible (two vols. royal folio), illustrated with 'chorographical sculps' by Ogilby himself, and 107 engravings by N. J. Visscher. Having presented a splendidly bound copy of it to the king on his first coming to the royal chapel at Whitehall, he was commanded to supply other copies for use in the chapel, closet, library, and council chamber, at a cost of 200*l.* He presented another copy to the House of Commons, for which he received 50*l.* About August 1661 he petitioned the king to prohibit any one for ten years from printing a folio bible such as his, and to commend his edition to all churches and chapels, that he might thereby be encouraged in his design of printing a polyglott bible (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1661–2, pp. 67, 68, 433). His bible was severely censured by Bishop Wetenhall in his 'Scripture authentiek and Faith certain,' 1686. In Acts vi. 3 the word 'ye' was substituted for 'we.'

Ogilby published in ten folio sheets a rough sketch of Charles II's coronation, entitled 'The Relation of his Majesties Entertainment passing through the City of London to his Coronation,' 1661. This was followed in 1662 by the splendid folio known as 'The Entertainment of . . . Charles II in his Passage through the City of London,' &c. The letterpress was revised by the king's command by Sir Edward Walker, Garter (*ib.* Dom. 1660-1, p. 606, 1661–2, p. 350); the plates are mostly by Hollar. This work, of which another edition was published by William Morgan in 1685, has proved of great service in similar ceremonies of subsequent date.

During the last years of his life Ogilby devoted himself to the production of books of geography and topography, copiously illustrated with maps and engravings by Hollar and others. These were: 1. 'An Embassy from the East India Company of the United Provinces to the Grand Tartar Cham, Emperour of China, delivered by their Excellencies Peter de Gayer and Jacob de Keyzer at his Imperial City of Peking,' fol., London, 1669 (2nd edit., to which was added 'Atlas Chinensis'—also published separately in 1671—2 vols. fol., London, 1673). This work was compiled from the Dutch of Jan Nieuhof, Olfert, Dapper, and Arnoldus Montanus. 2. 'Atlas Japanensis; being remarkable Addresses, by way of embassy, from the East India Company of the United Provinces to the Emperor of Japan,' fol., London, 1670, compiled from Montanus. 3. 'Africa,' fol., London, 1670, translated from Dapper, and 'augmented with observations.' In the preface he gives an entertaining account of his own writings. 4. 'America,' fol., London, 1671. 5. 'Asia. The first part,' fol., London, 1673. The second part was the 'Embassy to the Emperour of China,' already published in 1669, and again in 1673. 6. 'Britannia. Volume the first, or an Illustration of the Kingdom of England and Dominion of Wales, by a Geographical and Historical Description of the principal Roads thereof, printed on one hundred copper plates,' fol., London, 1675 (2nd edit., revised and apparently abridged, 1698); it was undertaken by the express desire of the king. This 'noble de-

scription of Britain,' as it is deservedly called by Bishop Nicolson, never proceeded beyond the first volume, although Ogilby in his will earnestly requested William Morgan to finish it. Vol. ii. was to have contained views of English cities; vol. iii. 'A Topographical Description of the whole Kingdom.'

Ogilby also projected the following atlases and maps: 1. 'A new Map of Kent,' 1670, engraved by F. Lamb. 2. 'Novissima Jamaicæ Descriptio,' 1671. 3. 'Itinerarium Angliæ, or a Book of Roads . . . of England and . . . Wales,' in which he was assisted by W. Morgan, fol., London, 1675 (abridged as 'The Traveller's Guide' in 1699, 8vo). An 'improved edition' by John Senex was issued in 1719 in two oblong quarto volumes as 'An Actual Survey,' and other editions, with descriptions of the towns by John Owen and maps by Emanuel Bowen, appeared in 1720, both 8vo and 4to, 1724, 4to, 1731, 4to, 1736, 8vo, and 1753, 4to, under the title of 'Britannia Depicta.' Smaller editions, called respectively 'Pocket-Book of the Roads,' and 'The Traveller's Pocket Book,' were published in 1721 and 1782, 8vo. 4. 'Tables of measur'd Roads (of England and Wales, with Map),' 8vo, 1676. 5. 'London accurately surveyed . . . finished by W. Morgan,' eight sheets, 1677. An 'Explanation' of this map was published in quarto during the same year. The copy of this 'Explanation' or 'Key' at the British Museum is believed to be unique. A facsimile has recently (1894) been edited for the London and Middlesex Archæological Society by Mr. Charles Welch, F.S.A. 6. 'Essex, actually surveyed . . . by J. Ogilby and W. Morgan,' 1678. 7. 'The Borough or Corporation of Ipswich . . . actually surveyed . . . A° 1674,' with views, nine sheets, 1698. 8. 'A large and accurate Map of the City of London.' 9. 'Middlesex.' 10. 'Table of the North-West Roads' (of England). 11. 'A new Map of . . . England and . . . Wales. Whereon are projected all the principal Roads.'

Ogilby's name, thanks to the ridicule of Dryden in 'MacFlecknoe' and of Pope in the 'Dunciad,' has become almost proverbial for a bad poet. He is known to have written two heroic poems called 'The Ephesian Matron' and 'The Roman Slave,' and an epic poem in twelve books entitled 'Carolies' in honour of Charles I, but the first two were never published, and the third was fortunately burnt in the fire of London (cf. preface to his 'Africa'). He was also author of an unprinted play called 'The Merchant of Dublin,' and has lines affixed to a portrait of Charles II, 1661. Though Pope sneered at Ogilby, he did not disdain to borrow from his version of Virgil's 'Eclogues' and translation of Homer.

Ogilby's portrait, engraved by the elder William Faithorne after a painting by Sir Peter Lely, is prefixed to his translation of Virgil. Another portrait by Lely was engraved by Lombart. A third portrait, by Fuller, was engraved by Edwards; there is also an engraving of him by Marshall. His bust is prefixed to his translation of Æsop's 'Fables.'

[Wood's Athenæ Oxon. (Bliss), iii. 739–44, 996; Aubrey's Lives in Letters from the Bodleian Library, &c., vol. ii. pt. ii. pp. 466–70; Biog. Brit.; Baker's Biog. Dram. 1812; Gough's Brit. Topography; Lowndes's Bibl. Manual (Bohn); Notes and Queries, 1st ser. i. 153, 5th ser. xii. 7, 78; Macaulay's Hist. of England (1855), i. 312 *n*; Nicolson's Historical Libraries; Dryden's Works (Scott, 1821), x. 452; Pope's Works (Elwin and Courthope), vol. iv.; the English Translators of Virgil, by Professor J. Conington, in Quarterly Review for July 1861; Brit. Mus. General and Map Catalogues; notes kindly communicated by J. Challenor Smith, esq.; Evans's Cat. of Engr. Portraits, i. 253; Granger's Biogr. Hist of Engl. (2nd ed.), iv. 55–6.] G. G.

OGILVIE. [See also Ogilvy.]

OGILVIE, CHARLES ATMORE (1793–1873), theologian, son of John Ogilvie of Whitehaven, Cumberland, who died at Duloe, Cornwall, 25 April 1839, by his wife Catharine Curwen of the Isle of Man, was born at Whitehaven 20 Nov. 1793, and matriculated from Balliol College, Oxford, on 27 Nov. 1811. After taking a first class in 1815, he won the chancellor's prize for the English essay in 1817. He graduated B.A. 1815, M.A. 1818, B.D. and D.D. 1842. In 1816 he was elected a fellow of his college, and took holy orders. He was tutor 1819–30, bursar 1822, and senior dean 1842. He was appointed a university examiner in 1823 and 1824, and examiner in the classical school in 1825. He greatly assisted Dr. Jenkinson, the master of Balliol, in improving the tone and discipline of the college, and contributed largely to giving it a foremost place in the university. About 1829 he was looked on as a leader of the high-church party in Oxford, but he gave little active support to the Oxford movement. He was a select preacher before the university in 1825, 1832, and 1844, and was made Bampton lecturer in 1836.

Ogilvie held some clerical preferment while still fellow and tutor of Balliol. He was rector of Wickford, Essex, from 4 Jan. 1822 to 1833; rector of Abbotsley, Huntingdonshire, from 30 Aug. 1822 to 1839; and vicar of Duloe from 20 Oct. 1833 to 1840.

The rectory and vicarage of Ross, Herefordshire, conferred on him 6 Dec. 1839, he held till his death. For a time he acted as domestic and examining chaplain to Archbishop Howley. He resigned his fellowship in 1834. On the foundation of a chair of pastoral theology in the university, Ogilvie became the first regius professor on 23 April 1842, and as professor he succeeded in 1849 to a canonry at Christ Church, under the provisions of the Act 3 and 4 Vict. c. 113. Through life he maintained a close friendship with Dr. Routh, president of Magdalen College, with whom he corresponded on literary subjects from 1847 to 1854. He was also very intimate with Joseph Blanco White. While lecturing on 15 Feb. 1873 he was seized with paralysis, and died in his house at Christ Church, Oxford, two days later. He was buried in the Latin Chapel in Christ Church Cathedral. By his marriage, on 18 April 1838, to Mary Ann Gurnell, daughter of Major Armstrong (who died 2 Oct. 1875), he had two daughters.

He published: 1. 'On the Union of Classical and Mathematical Studies,' printed in the 'Oxford English Prize Essays,' vol. iii. 1836. 2. 'The Apostolic Origin of the Three Orders of the Christian Ministry,' 1836. 3. 'The Divine Glory manifested in the Conduct and Discourses of our Lord. Eight Sermons before the University at the Lecture founded by J. Bampton,' 1836. 4. 'Considerations on Subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles,' 1845. 5. 'On Subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles as by Law required of Candidates for Holy Orders and of the Clergy,' 1863.

[Chapman's Reminiscences of Three Oxford Worthies, 1875, pp. 43–52; Burgon's Lives of Twelve Good Men, 1891. pp. 15, 484; Guardian, 19 Feb. 1873, p. 227; Men of the Time, 1872, p. 728; Boase and Courtney's Bibl. Cornub. 1882, iii. 1296; Couch's Reminiscences of Oxford, 1892, pp. 208, &c.; Life of Rev. Joseph Blanco White, 1845; information from his daughter, Mrs. Lawrence.] G. C. B.

OGILVIE, JAMES (1760–1820), scholar, claimed connection with the Ogilvys, earls of Findlater. He was born in 1760 in Aberdeen, and was educated there. He may be the James Ogilvie who graduated at King's College, Aberdeen, in 1790. Emigrating to America, he for some time conducted a classical academy in Richmond, Virginia, leaving the impression of being 'a man of singular endowments,' gifted with 'the power of rousing the mind from its torpor and lending it wings' (*Southern Literary Messenger*, vol. xiv.) Of a philosophical temperament, Ogilvie developed from a school rhetorician into a public lecturer, rebutting the theories of Godwin, of which in youth he had been enamoured. For a time he rented a room in a remote Kentucky cabin, where he wrote his lectures, depending to some extent for his living on pecuniary help from former pupils (*ib.*) He is said to have lectured with great success throughout Virginia and the Atlantic states. He returned to Scotland to claim the lapsed earldom of Findlater as a relative of James Ogilvy, the last earl of Findlater and Seafield of the Ogilvy line, who had died at Dresden in 1811 [see under Ogilvy, James, 1714?–1770]. Ogilvie's pretensions, however, were not entertained. Constitutionally sensitive and excitable, and worn out with narcotics, he is said to have committed suicide in Aberdeen on 18 Sept. 1820.

Ogilvie's 'Philosophical Essays' appeared at Philadelphia in 1816. The book is summarily discussed in 'Blackwood's Magazine,' xvii. 198, and it is criticised at length by E. T. Channing in the 'North American Review,' vol. iv.

[Autobiographical Sketch in Philosophical Essays; Recollections by a Pupil in Southern Literary Messenger, vol. xiv.; Irving's Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen; information from Mr. George Stronach, Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, and Mr. P. J. Anderson, University Library, Aberdeen.] T. B.

OGILVIE or **OGILBY, JOHN** (1580?–1615), jesuit, born about 1580, was the eldest son of Walter Ogilvie of Drum, near Keith. At the age of twelve he went to the continent, and was there converted to catholicism. About 1596 he entered the Scots College at Louvain, and subsequently visited the Benedictines at Ratisbon, and the Jesuit College at Olmütz, where he was admitted a member of the Society of Jesus. He spent two years of novitiate at Brunn, and between 1602 and 1613 lived at Gratz, Vienna, Olmütz, Paris, and Rouen. At Paris he was ordained priest in 1613. Towards the close of the year he and two other priests, Moffat and Campbell, were ordered by the superior of the Scottish mission of the Society of Jesus to repair to Scotland. Ogilvie landed in the disguise of a soldier, under the assumed name of Watson, and, having separated from his companions, proceeded to the north, probably to his native district. In six weeks he returned to Edinburgh, where he remained throughout the winter of 1613–14, as the guest of William Sinclair, advocate. Shortly before Easter (30 March) 1614 he set out for London on some mysterious business. It has been alleged that he had then a private interview with King James, but the

story is probably one of the many rumours of Romanist intrigue which troubled the public mind after the excitement of 1592, and which laid the blame of the 'damnable powder-treason' of 1605 on the English jesuits Garnet and Oldcorne. Ogilvie paid a hurried visit to Paris at this time; but his superior, Father Gordon, thought his action ill-advised, and ordered his immediate return (see letter printed in James Forbes's *Life of Ogilvie*, p. 12*n*.) He was back in Edinburgh in June 1614, where he continued his propaganda under the protection of his friend Sinclair, saying mass in private and holding intercourse with many, including the notorious Sir James Macdonald of Islay, then a prisoner in the castle of Edinburgh. He went to Glasgow in August, where he was discovered and arrested by order of Archbishop Spotiswood (4 Oct. 1614). A few Romish books and garments, a chalice and an altar, some relics, including a tuft of the hair of St. Ignatius, and some incriminating letters, 'not fit at that time to be divulgate,' were found in his possession. He was examined by a committee, consisting of the archbishop, the Bishop of Argyll, Lords Fleming, Boyd, and Kilsyth, the provost of the city of Glasgow, Sir Walter Stewart, and Sir George Elphinston. The narrative of the proceedings appeared in the 'True Relation' ascribed to Archbishop Spotiswood. Ogilvie refused to give information ('his busines,' he said, 'was to saue soules'), and was sent to a chamber in the castle, where he remained till 8 Dec., lacking nothing 'worthy of a man of his quality,' and having the constant attention of sundry ministers of the Kirk, who could not, however, argue him into a confession. Spotiswood had meanwhile informed the council of the capture and of the examination of Ogilvie's Glasgow accomplices; and they had on 11 Nov. issued a commission to him and to the treasurer-depute, the clerk of register, and Sir William Livingston of Kilsyth, or any three of them, the archbishop being one, to proceed to Glasgow to try all suspected persons, and generally to clear up the whole conspiracy (*Register of Privy Council*, x. 284–6). Ogilvie was, however, taken to Edinburgh, and brought before five of the council. He refused to explain the contents of the letters which had been seized in Glasgow, and conducted himself as before, until, under the painful torture of denial of sleep and rest, his 'braines became lightsome,' and he gave up the names of some of his accomplices. The proceedings were suspended for the Christmas recess, and the archbishop obtained permission to 'keep him in his company' till his return to Edinburgh. Meanwhile the king sent down a commission to Spotiswood and others to make a special examination of Ogilvie's tenets on royal and papal prerogative. The king's questions were put to Ogilvie on 18 Jan., but to little purpose; for, despite the endeavours of the archbishop and the arguments of Robert Boyd, principal of the college, and Robert Scot, a Glasgow minister, he not only maintained his obstinate attitude, but aggravated his position by the statement 'that he condemned the oaths of supremacie and allegeance proponed to be sworne in England.' The catholic writers maintain that Ogilvie was put to severe torture during this examination. Spotiswood himself admits that he suggested the infliction of it as the only means of overcoming the prisoner's obstinacy, but that the king 'would not have these forms used with men of his profession.' If they merely found that he was a jesuit, they were to banish him; if they proved that he had been stirring up rebellion, the ordinary course of justice was to be pursued. This examination may have been confused with a subsequent commission on 11 June against the jesuit Moffat and his friends, in which the power of torture was given to the judges (*Register of Privy Council*, p. 336). Ogilvie's answers were sent to the king, who ordered the trial to proceed. A commission was issued on 21 Feb., and the trial was fixed for the last day of the month. Mr. Struthers returned to his persuasive arguments, though to no purpose; 'if he stoode in neede of their confort,' replied Ogilvie, 'he shoulde advertise.' The trial took place in Glasgow before the provost and three bailies, who held commission from the privy council, and seven assessors, including the archbishop. In the indictment and prosecution Ogilvie was told that it was not for the saying of mass, but for declining the king's authority, that he was on trial. This was in keeping with the king's list of questions, which to the presbyterian Calderwood 'seemed rather a hindrance to the execution of justice upon the persons presently guiltie then to mean in earnest the repressing of Papists.' Ogilvie provoked his judges by saying: 'If the king will be to me as my predecessors were to mine, I will obey . . ., but, if he doe otherwise, and play the runneagate from God, as he and you all doe, I will not acknowledge him more than this old hatte.' The archbishop's account of his subsequent conduct during the trial, at the swearing of the jury, and in his speech after the prosecution was closed, shows that Ogilvie maintained his stubbornness to the last.

He was found guilty and was sentenced to

be hanged and quartered. Three hours later he was led to the scaffold, where he had the ministrations of William Struthers and Robert Scot, the latter reiterating that it was not for his religion but for his political offence that he had been condemned. The quartering was not carried out. Father Forbes-Leith repeats the story that Ogilvie was told by 'the' minister who attended him that he had been empowered to promise him the hand of the archbishop's daughter and the richest prebend of his diocese as a dowry, provided he recanted (p. 311). This ridiculous tale is taken from a document attested at Douay on 23 Feb. 1672 by Father James Brown, S.J., rector of the college there in 1688. The date of attestation raises suspicion; moreover, as Mr. T. G. Law has pointed out, the archbishop had no unmarried daughter. It is possible that the story has grown out of the statement of the archbishop after the sentence of the court: 'I will give you both hand and heart, for I wish you to die a good Christian.'

Two portraits of Ogilvie are known: (1) a contemporary half-length, copied at Rome by Charles Weld, and engraved as the frontispiece to James Forbes's 'Life of Ogilvie;' and (2) a full-length in the 'Life' of St. John Nepomuc (1730), pl. 16. The latter approximates so closely to the conventional figures of the jesuit hagiologies, and in features bears such close resemblance to the many other Johns celebrated in the book, that it cannot be considered an authentic portrait.

[Relatio Incarcerationis et Martyrii P. Ioannis Ogilbei . . . descripta ad verbum ex autographo ipsius, Douai, 1615 (reprinted at Ingolstadt and at Mainz in 1616); A True Relation of the Proceedings against John Ogilvie, a Jesuit . . . Edinburgh, 1615, probably written by Archbishop Spotiswood; Register of Privy Council of Scotland, x. 1613–1616, 284-6, 286 *n.*, 303, 304 *n.*, 336, 374, 459; Pitcairn's Criminal Trials, vol. iii. pt. i., including the depositions of Ogilvie's accomplices in Glasgow and Edinburgh; Histories of Calderwood and Spotiswood; the Historie of James the Sext (Bannatyne Club), 1825; L'Eglise Catholique en Écosse: Martyre de Jean Ogilvie de la Compagnie de Jésus . . . par le P. James Forbes, Paris, 1885; An Authentic Account of the Imprisonment and Martyrdom of Father John Ogilvie, translated by C. J. Karslake, S.J., Glasgow, 1877 (a translation of the Relatio); Narratives of Scottish Catholics, by W. Forbes-Leith, Edinburgh, 1885, in which reference is made to a Latin manuscript in the Archives S.J., entitled 'Proceedings of the Trial and Mode of Death of Father John Ogilvie.' Spotiswood's True Relation and the Relatio are reprinted in James Forbes's Life (supra), and the former is also reprinted in Pitcairn.] G. G. S.

OGILVIE, JOHN (1733–1813), presbyterian divine and author, born in Aberdeen in 1733, was the eldest son of James Ogilvie, minister there. After graduating at the Aberdeen University he was appointed to the parish of Lumphanan in 1759, and in the same year was transferred to Midmar, where he remained until his death. In 1764 he preached before the high commissioner of the General Assembly of the Scottish Church; in 1766 he was made D.D. by Aberdeen University, and in 1775 was appointed one of the committee for the revision of the 'Scottish Translations and Paraphrases.' He married in January 1771, and had a family. He died at Aberdeen on 17 Nov. 1813.

Ogilvie was one of a contemporary group of Scottish literary clergy. He frequently appeared in the literary circles of London and Edinburgh, and was a fellow of the Edinburgh Royal Society. It was to Ogilvie, while dining with Boswell in London, that Johnson remarked, 'Let me tell you, the noblest prospect which a Scotsman ever sees is the high road which leads him to England.' At the age of sixteen he wrote the hymn, 'Begin, my soul, the exalted lay,' afterwards included in 'Poems on several Subjects;' but his most popular work as a hymn-writer is the paraphrase he contributed to the Scottish collection of 1781, 'Lo, in the last of days behold.' His poems are long, and show learning rather than poetic gifts. Churchill, in the 'Journey,' refers to them as 'a tale of rueful length,' spun out 'under dark Allegory's flimsy veil.' Johnson 'saw nothing' in the 'Day of Judgment,' but Boswell thought it had 'no inconsiderable share of merit.' His philosophical works were mainly attempts to defend the theology of his day against the deists and Hume. 'In "The Theology of Plato" he treats of topics not usually discussed by the Scottish metaphysicians' (M'Cosh, *Scottish Philosophy*, p. 241).

His works are: 1. 'The Day of Judgment: a Poem,' Edinburgh, 1753. 2. 'Poems on several Subjects, with Essay on Lyric Poetry,' London, 1762, an enlarged edition of which, in two vols., appeared in 1769. 3. 'Providence: an Allegorical Poem,' London, 1764. 4. 'Solitude, or the Elysium of the Poets,' 1765. 5. 'Sermons,' London, 1767. 6. 'Paradise: a Poem,' 1769. 7. 'Philosophical and Critical Observations on Composition,' 2 vols. London, 1774. 8. 'Rona: a Poem in seven books, with Map of the Hebrides,' London, 1777. 9. 'Inquiry into the Causes of Infidelity and Scepticism,' London, 1783. 10. 'The Fane of the Druids,' 1789. 11. 'The Theology of Plato compared with the Principles

of Grecian and Oriental Philosophers,' 1793. 12. 'Britannia: a national epic Poem in twenty books, with Dissertation on the Epic,' Aberdeen, 1801 (this volume contains an engraved portrait of the author). 13. 'Prophecy and the Christian Religion,' Aberdeen, 1803. 14. 'Triumphs of Christianity over Deism,' Dalkeith, 1805.

[Scott's Fasti Ecclesiæ, vol. iii. pt. i. pp. 537, 538; Scots Mag. 1814, p. 79; Boswell's Life of Johnson, ed. Hill, i. 421, 425; Julian's Dict. of Hymnology, p. 856; Nichols's Illustrations of Lit. Hist. iv. 835; Brit. Mus. Cat.]

J. R. M.

OGILVIE, JOHN (1797–1867), lexicographer, son of William Ogilvie, farmer, was born in the parish of Marnoch, Banffshire, on 17 April 1797. His mother was Ann Leslie, daughter of a farmer in a neighbouring parish. After receiving some elementary education at home, and attending the parish school for two quarters, Ogilvie worked as a ploughman till he was twenty-one. In 1818, in consequence of an accident, one of his legs had to be amputated above the knee. Afterwards Ogilvie taught successively in two subscription schools, in the parishes of Fordyce and Gamrie, both in Banffshire. At the same time, by assiduous study and with the help of a neighbouring schoolmaster, he prepared for the university, and in October 1824 he entered Marischal College, Aberdeen. Adding to his income by private tuition, he graduated M.A. on 14 April 1828. He remained in Aberdeen as a tutor till 13 May 1831, when he was appointed mathematical master in Gordon's Hospital, an important educational establishment in the city. Marischal College conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. on 15 Jan. 1848. He retained his mastership till July 1859. He died of typhoid fever at Aberdeen on 21 Nov. 1867.

To the 'Aberdeen Magazine,' 1831–2, Ogilvie contributed, under the signature 'Iota,' ten spirited 'Imitations of Horace' in the Scottish dialect. In 1836 he worked for Blackie & Son's annotated edition of Stackhouse's 'History of the Bible.' Messrs. Blackie engaged him in 1838 to revise and enlarge Webster's 'English Dictionary,' the result being the 'Imperial Dictionary, English, Technical, and Scientific,' issued in parts from 1847 onwards, and published complete in 1850, and supplement 1855. In 1863 Ogilvie issued an abridgment of the 'Dictionary,' under the title 'Comprehensive English Dictionary, Explanatory, Pronouncing, and Etymological,' the pronunciation being supervised by Mr. Richard Cull. In 1865 appeared the 'Students' English Dictionary, Etymological, Pronouncing, and Explanatory,' in which etymology and definitions received special attention. A feature of all three dictionaries was their engravings, the 'Imperial' claiming to be the first after Bailey's to use pictorial illustrations. Ogilvie's last work was a condensation of the 'Students' Dictionary,' entitled 'English Dictionary, Etymological, Pronouncing, and Explanatory, for the use of Schools,' 1867. At his death he was revising the 'Imperial Dictionary,' which was reissued in 1882–3, under the editorship of Dr. Charles Annandale.

On 15 Nov. 1842 Ogilvie married Susan Grant, daughter of a farmer near Stonehaven, Kincardineshire. She predeceased him on 20 May 1853, leaving two daughters and a son.

[Memoir prefixed to Imperial Dictionary; Walker's Bards of Bon-Accord, 1887.] T. B.

OGILVIE, WILLIAM (1736–1819), professor of humanity and advocate of common property in land, born in 1736, was the only son of James Ogilvie, proprietor of the estate of Pittensear, near Elgin. At the age of nineteen he went to King's College, Aberdeen, intending to enter the church, and, after graduating in 1759, was appointed master of the grammar school, Cullen. His name appears in the list of students at Glasgow University in the 1760–1 session, and at Edinburgh University in 1761–2. While attending Edinburgh University he was tutor to a Mr. Graeme, and at the beginning of the session (29 Nov. 1761), by the influence of his relative, Lord Deskford (afterwards sixth earl of Seafield), chancellor of the university, he was appointed assistant to the professor of philosophy at King's College, Aberdeen. By permission of the university court, he finished his studies at Edinburgh, and began work in Aberdeen in the winter of 1762. Two years later he succeeded to the chair of philosophy. In 1765, on a reorganisation of class-work, he exchanged chairs with the professor of humanity, and taught in that capacity until 1817, when, owing to failing health, an assistant was appointed to do his work.

Ogilvie was a learned classical scholar. 'What I remember with most pleasure of Mr. Ogilvie,' says his pupil, Sir James Mackintosh (*Memoirs*, i. 17), 'were his translations of passages in classical writers.' These translations, which Mackintosh regrets were never published, were well known to Ogilvie's friends and pupils, and highly esteemed by them. He was also an ardent numismatist (Nichols, *Illustrations of Lit. Hist.*

iv. 837), and his collection of Grecian coins is now in the Aberdeen University Museum. He was also devoted to science and the fine arts, and helped in the unsuccessful attempt made to recover for the Aberdeen University a valuable donation of Italian paintings left to it by an old student named Morison, but forfeited by the French government in 1810; and to Ogilvie Aberdeen University owes its Natural History Museum, founded about 1775. His fame spread to America, and in 1793 the Columbia College, New York, conferred on him the honorary degree of S.T.D. His well-known sympathies with the American people may have had some influence with the college. Pryse Gordon (*Memoirs*, i. 23) writes, 'Ogilvie was esteemed the most elegant scholar in Scotland of his day;' and the 'Times' of 23 Feb. 1819, in an obituary notice, goes so far as to say that 'Ogilvie was one of the most accomplished scholars of the age.'

Ogilvie's connection with Aberdeen University, however, was principally signalised by the part he took in the agitation for the union of King's and Marischal Colleges. These colleges had been founded as separate universities, and there was considerable waste of money and talent in consequence. In 1754 a plan of union was first proposed, and was renewed unsuccessfully in 1770. In 1786 it was again revived, Ogilvie assisting in drawing up the 'Outlines of a Plan for uniting the Universities of Aberdeen.' The 'Plan' led to a long and warm controversy, which lasted for two years in the Aberdeen press. The correspondence was collected by Professor Stuart, and published in Aberdeen in 1787. Although the movement was supported by the leading landlords in the north and by Marischal College, it failed in its purpose, and the two universities were not finally united until 1860. Ogilvie was also one of the pioneers of public libraries, and in May 1764 he published a pamphlet on the subject.

Meanwhile he had been giving considerable attention to the land, both as a practical agriculturist and as one who was interested in the theoretic politics of his time. In 1772 he sold the Pittensear estate, and in the following year bought for 1,500*l.* some poor land in Aberdeen to show what could be done by careful cultivation, and thus gave an impetus to the farming industry in the north of Scotland. So successful was he that in 1808 he sold this Aberdeen property for 4,000*l.* In 1781 he published anonymously in Aberdeen 'An Essay on the Right of Property in Land.' His proposals anticipate much of what has since been done in agrarian legislation, and have much in common with recent theories of land nationalisation. The author differentiates between property in land and property in 'movables,' and considers it to be an indisputable maxim in natural law that every individual has a right to a share in the land. He regards land values as consisting of three elements: the original natural value, the value of improvements, and the potential value. The first and third elements should belong to the community, and from them a land tax should be levied; the second is the legitimate property of the cultivator. To check current evils he proposed an agrarian law that would restore the population to the soil, and advocated the establishment of a land court with power to acquire land for allotments, and to assist the peasantry to buy their own farms. Although published anonymously, the authorship of the book was well known. Ogilvie's 'bold agrarianism attracted some attention during the ferment of speculation occasioned by the French revolution' (Mackintosh, *Memoirs*, i. 17); and in a letter to the author, dated 7 April 1789, Dr. Thomas Reid, the philosopher, says he had read the book and practically agreed with it. Macculloch, on the other hand, characterises Ogilvie's schemes as 'not impracticable only, but mischievous, and his principles and reasonings as alike false, shallow, and sophistical' (*Literature of Political Economy*, p. 310). George Washington, who was deeply interested in English agriculture, possessed a copy, which was presented to the British Museum by Henry Stevens of Vermont, the antiquary. The essay was republished in 1891, with introduction and biographical notes by D. C. MacDonald. It contains a portrait of Ogilvie from a miniature by Archibald Binnie.

Ogilvie died on 14 Feb. 1819, and is buried in the cathedral, Old Aberdeen.

[Birthright in Land, biographical notes, by D. C. MacDonald; Douglas's Description of the East Coast of Scotland, p. 198; Scottish Notes and Queries, 1889; Columbia College Calendar of Trustees, &c. 1793 list; Brit. Mus. Cat.; King's College Officers and Graduates (New Spalding Club), p. 49.] J. R. M.

OGILVY. [See also Ogilvie.]

OGILVY, ALEXANDER, second Baron of Inverquharity (*d.* 1456), was the son of Sir John Ogilvy, third son of Sir Walter Ogilvy of Auchterhouse [see under Ogilvy, Sir Walter]. He obtained a charter from Alexander Seton, lord of Gordon, of Newton and other lands in the parish of Kirriemuir on 15 June 1434; from Nicoll Borthwick

of the lands of Ladinch to him and Janet Towers, his spouse, on 15 March 1438; and from William Gifford, of Balnagarroch, of the lands of Little Migny on 1 April 1439. He was sheriff of Kincardine (*Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 1424–1513, entry 375), bailie of Panmure (*Exchequer Rolls of Scotl.* 1437–54, p. 200), and keeper of Methven Castle (*ib.* p. 201).

Along with the Earl of Crawford, Sir Alexander Livingstone, and others, Ogilvy about 1444 made a raid on the lands of Bishop Kennedy of St. Andrews in Fife and Angus, destroying the villages and farms, and taking captive his vassals. For this outrage they were excommunicated, and the subsequent fate that overtook Crawford and Ogilvy was supposed to prove a divine ratification of the sentence. The earl's son, master and afterwards fourth earl of Crawford [see under LINDSAY, ALEXANDER, fourth EARL OF CRAWFORD], who for some time had been justiciary of the abbey of Arbroath, was in 1445 superseded by Alexander Ogilvy. The master of Crawford determined to maintain possession of the abbey by force of arms, and Ogilvy resolved by force to oust him from it. Before the commencement of the battle on 13 Jan. 1445–6, the old Earl of Crawford, who suddenly appeared between the opposing forces as mediator, was accidentally shot by one of the Ogilvys. The incident led to an immediate and furious conflict, in which the Ogilvys were defeated. Ogilvy himself, who was severely wounded, was taken prisoner and carried to the castle of Finhaven, where, it is said, he was smothered with a down pillow by the widowed Countess of Crawford. By his wife Janet, daughter and heiress of William Towers, he had a son, John Ogilvy, third baron of Inverquharity.

[Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.; Exchequer Rolls of Scotl; Auchinleck Chron.; Douglas's Baronage.]
T. F. H.

OGILVY, SIR ALEXANDER (*d.* 1727), of Forglen, Scottish judge, under the title Lord Forglen, was the second son of George Ogilvy, second Lord Banff, and Agnes Falconer, only daughter of Alexander, first Lord Halkerston. On 28 March 1685 he was sued by Sir Alexander Forbes of Tolquhoun for the value of a silver cup, which it was alleged he had taken out of the house of Forbes; but on 23 April he pursued Forbes for defamation in making him the thief and resetter (receiver) of the cup, the result being that the council fined Forbes in twenty thousand merks, the one half to the king's cashier, and the other half to the party aggrieved. The king's half of the fine was subsequently remitted, but the council compelled Forbes to pay Ogilvy's half (LAUDER OF FOUNTAINHALL, *Decisions*, i. 359, 362, 421, 427, 442).

Ogilvy was created a baronet 29 June 1701, and sat in the Scots parliament as member for the burgh of Banff in 1701–2 and 1702–7. In June 1703 he and Lord Belhaven were ordered into custody for having quarrelled in the parliament house in the presence of the lord high commissioner and come to blows. On the 30th of the month it was moved that, as they had acknowledged their offence, they should be set at liberty; but the lord high commissioner would not consent until his majesty's pleasure was known. Ultimately, Lord Belhaven, for striking Ogilvy, was ordered to pay a fine of 5,000*l.*, and to ask pardon on his knees at the bar of the lord high commissioner; but his grace was pleased to dispense with the kneeling (cf. NARCISSUS LUTTRELL, *Short Relation*, v. 314, 315, 332). On 25 March 1706 Ogilvy was appointed a lord of session, and he took his seat on 23 July following, with the title Lord Forglen. He was also named one of the commissioners for the union with England, which he warmly supported in parliament. He died 3 March 1727. By his first wife, Mary, eldest daughter of Sir John Allardice of Allardice, Kincardineshire, he had four sons, of whom the second, Alexander, succeeded him, and the others died without issue. By his second wife, Mary, daughter of David Leslie, first Lord Newark, and relict of Sir Francis Kinloch of Gilmerton, he left no issue.

[Lauder of Fountainhall's Decisions; Foster's Members of the Scottish Parliament; Brunton and Haig's Senators of the College of Justice; Douglas's Scottish Peerage (Wood), i. 193–4.]
T. F. H.

OGILVY, DAVID, LORD OGILVY and titular EARL OF AIRLIE (1725–1803), eldest son of John, fourth earl of Airlie, by Margaret, eldest daughter and heiress of David Ogilvy of Cluny, Aberdeenshire, was born in February 1725. He was educated at the university of Aberdeen, and afterwards at Edinburgh; in the latter city, according to one authority, making 'greater progress in what is called genteel accomplishments, such as fencing, dancing, music, &c., than in the more abstracted sciences' (*The Female Rebels*, p. 42). Before his marriage he also acquired a reputation for gallantry.

Ogilvy joined the Chevalier at Edinburgh on 3 Oct. 1745, bringing with him over six hundred men from Angus, of whom a large number were his dependents. He was

chosen one of the Chevalier's council (Chevalier Johnstone, *Memoirs*, 3rd edit. p. 166), and marched south with him into England. On the retreat northwards from Derby he held the command of the cavalry. Lady Ogilvy, who with difficulty had been persuaded to remain in Scotland during his absence, joined the rebels near Glasgow, and henceforth shared the hardships and most of the dangers of the camp. At the battle of Falkirk she remained with the reserve, and would not be persuaded to go to Callendar House. Ogilvy's regiment formed there part of the second line, and, with that of the Atholl men, was the only portion of the second line which came into action before the enemy broke and fled ('Young Pretender's Operations' in Lockhart's *Memoirs*, ii. 469). On account of the suddenness of the march northwards from Stirling, Lady Ogilvy was nearly taken prisoner, and lost some of her luggage (*ib.* p. 474). At Montrose some of Lord Ogilvy's men were driven out of the town by the sloop-of-war Hazard, sent thither to prevent supplies coming from France (*ib.* p. 475). Ogilvy's regiment fought in the second line at Culloden. After the battle he lay for some time concealed at Cortachy, but ultimately got on board a vessel riding off the lights of Tay, and reached Norway in safety (Chevalier Johnstone, *Memoirs*, p. 373). At Bergen he was, by order of the governor, confined a prisoner in the castle on 13 May 1746, but succeeded in escaping to Sweden, whence he made his way south to France. Lady Ogilvy was not at Culloden, but remained at Inverness, where, on account of her activity in the rebellion, she was seized by order of the Duke of Cumberland, and sent in June a prisoner to Edinburgh. In November following she succeeded in making her escape, and joined her husband in France, where she died in 1757, at the age of thirty-three. Lord Ogilvy obtained from the French king a regiment of foot, called Ogilvy's regiment, and ultimately he rose to the rank of lieutenant-general. For his share in the rebellion he was forfeited by parliament, but, having procured a free pardon under the great seal, in 1778 he returned home; and in 1782 he obtained an act of parliament for removing 'certain disabilities and incapacities occasioned by his attainder.' He was in receipt from the French king of a pension, which Napoleon Bonaparte, when he became head of the French government, offered to continue, but he declined it. He died at Cortachy 3 March 1803. 'He was,' says Douglas, 'a nobleman of the old school, kind and indulgent to his menials and dependents, of the most correct manners, full of courtesy, integrity, and honour.' By his first wife (who accompanied him during the Scottish campaign), Margaret, daughter of Sir James Johnstone, bart., M.P., of Westerhall, Lanarkshire, and niece of Patrick Murray, lord Elibank, he had a son David, titular earl of Airlie, and two daughters. By his second wife, Anne, third daughter of James Stewart of Blairhill, Perthshire, he left no issue. On the decease, without issue, of David Ogilvy, Walter Ogilvy of Clova, Forfarshire, laid claim to the title of Earl Airlie before the House of Lords, but failed to elicit from them any decision. Walter's son David was, however, continued in the title by act of parliament on 26 May 1826.

[Chevalier Johnstone's Memoirs; Young Pretender's Operations in Lockhart's Memoirs; Histories of the Rebellion by Home and Chambers; The Female Rebels, being some Remarkable Incidents of the Lives, Character, and Families of the Titular Duke and Dutchess of Perth, the Lord and Lady Ogilvie, and Miss Florence M'Donald, Edinburgh, 1747; Douglas's Scottish Peerage (Wood), i. 35–6.] T. F. H.

OGILVY, Sir GEORGE, of Dunlugas, Banffshire, first Lord Banff (*d.* 1663), was eldest son of Sir Walter Ogilvy of Banff and Dunlugas, by Helen, daughter of Walter Urquhart of Cromarty. He had charters to himself and Margaret Irving, his wife, of the barony of Dunlugas, 9 March 1610–11, and another of the barony of Inschedour, 14 Feb. 1627–8. On 30 July 1627 he was created a baronet of Nova Scotia.

In Michaelmas 1628 Ogilvy slew his cousin James Ogilvy, but on making 'assythment' for the slaughter he was not further proceeded against (Spalding, *Memorials*, i. 12). In January 1630 he assisted Gordon of Rothiemay against James Crichton of Frendraught, when Gordon was slain (Gordon, *Earldom of Sutherland*, pp. 416–17), and after Crichton was forced, through the attacks of the Gordons, to go south to Edinburgh, Ogilvy in 1634 had his two sons quietly convoyed to him (Spalding, i. 50).

Ogilvy from the beginning supported Charles I in his contests with the covenanters (Gordon, *Scots Affairs*, i. 61). In February 1639 he gave information to the Marquis of Huntly of a proposed rendezvous of the covenanters at Turriff, and, it was said, strongly advised Huntly to attack them there, but Huntly contented himself with displaying his forces (*ib.* pp. 210–15; Spalding, i. 136–7). When Huntly came to terms with Montrose, and many of the northern lords on this account came in and signed the covenant, Ogilvy 'stoutly stood out the

king's man (*ib.* i. 163), and he also prevailed upon the Viscount Aboyne not to join his father in the south (*ib.* p. 173). Shortly afterwards, along with Aboyne, he took measures for his defence, and after Aboyne broke up his forces he still continued in arms (*ib.* pp. 181, 182). Learning in May of a projected rendezvous of covenanters at Turriff, he proposed that an attack should be made on them, and, with Sir John Gordon of Haddo, he was appointed joint general of the forces, 'both of them of known courage, but Banff [Ogilvy] the wittier of the two, and Haddo supposed to be pliable to Banff's council and advice' (Gordon, *Scots Affairs*, ii. 256). Early in the morning of 13 May the covenanters were surprised in their beds, and completely defeated (*ib.* p. 257; Spalding, i. 185), the incident being known locally as the 'Trot of Turriff.' On the 15th Ogilvy and other barons entered New Aberdeen with eight hundred horse, and took possession of the town, the covenanters taking to flight (Spalding, i. 186–7). On the 22nd the barons left the town, and marched towards Strathbogie, on arriving at which they learned of the proposed expedition of the northern covenanters to join Montrose at Aberdeen. Thereupon they resolved to bar their way, and, crossing the Spey under the leadership of Ogilvy, drew up on elevated ground within two miles of Elgin. This led to a parley, and both parties came to an agreement to lay down their arms (*ib.* i. 194; Gordon, *Scots Affairs*, ii. 263). On 30 May Ogilvy and others took ship at Macduff, with the intention of proceeding south to the king (Spalding, i. 198); but meeting a ship in which were Aboyne and other royalists returning to the north, they were persuaded to change their purpose. They landed on 6 June—Ogilvy being then prostrated by fever—at Aberdeen, where Aboyne proclaimed his lieutenancy in the north (*ib.* pp. 204–5). Montrose having left Aberdeen for the south, the northern royalists had an opportunity of retaliation, and Ogilvy joined Aboyne and others in spoiling the Earl Marischal's lands (Gordon, *Scots Affairs*, ii. 279). About September Ogilvy went south to the king (Spalding, i. 231), and during his absence his palace at Banff and his country house at Inschedour were spoiled by the covenanters under General Monro (Gordon, iii. 252–3; Balfour, *Annals*, ii. 382). As part reparation, the king in 1641 presented to him six thousand merks Scots in gold. He was also by patent, dated at Nottingham 31 Aug. 1642, created a peer of Scotland as Lord Banff. Banff was one of those who in 1634, 'barefaced and in plain English,' accused the Duke of Hamilton of treason (Clarendon, *Hist. of the Rebellion*, vii. 369). His subsequent life was uneventful, and he died on 11 Aug. 1663. By his first wife, Margaret, daughter of Alexander Irvine of Drum, Aberdeenshire, he had a daughter Helen, married to James Ogilvy, second earl of Airlie [q. v.]; and by his second wife, Mary Sutherland of Duffus, Elgin, he had a son George, second lord Banff, and two daughters.

[Authorities mentioned in the text; Douglas's Scottish Peerage (Wood), i. 192.] T. F. H.

OGILVY, Sir GEORGE, of Barras (*fl.* 1634–1679), defender of Dunottar, was descended from the Ogilvys of Balnagarno, Forfarshire, and was the son of William Ogilvy of Lumgair, Kincardineshire, by Katherine, niece of Strahan of Thornton. In 1634 he married Elizabeth, daughter of the Hon. Sir John Douglas of Barras, Forfarshire, fourth son of William, earl of Angus, and purchased Barras from his father-in-law. Having in early life served in the German wars, he was in 1651 appointed by the Earl Marischal, with the title of lieutenant-governor, to hold the earl's castle of Dunottar against the forces of Cromwell. Special importance attached to the trust committed to him from the fact that the regalia of Scotland had been placed in the castle, but for the supply of armaments and provisions he was almost wholly dependent on his own exertions. On 31 Aug. 1651 the committee of estates addressed an order to the Earl of Balcarres authorising him to receive the regalia from Ogilvy, whom they directed to deliver them up to Balcarres; but Ogilvy declined to do so on the ground that Balcarres was not properly authorised to relieve him of the responsibility which had been imposed on him by parliament. He, however, declared his readiness to deliver them up if relieved of responsibility, or his readiness to defend his charge to the last if properly supplied with men, provisions, and ammunition. The castle was summoned by Cromwell's troops to surrender on 8 and 22 Nov., but Ogilvy expressed his determination to hold out. While the castle was closely besieged, the regalia were, at the instance of the Countess Dowager Marischal, delivered by Lady Ogilvy to Mrs. Grainger, the wife of the minister of Kinneff, who concealed them about her person, and, passing the lines of the besiegers without suspicion, took them to the church of Kinneff, where they were placed below the floor. Although Ogilvy had received a warrant from the Earl Marischal empowering him to de-

liver up the castle to Major-general Deane, he maintained a firm attitude until he obtained terms as favourable as it was possible to grant. On 1 Feb. 1652 he sent a letter to the king asking for speedy supplies of ammunition and provisions (*Cal. Clarendon State Papers*, ii. 18). These were not granted him, but on 12 April the king sent him a message approving of his fidelity, urging him to hold out till winter, and permitting him either to ship the regalia in a vessel sent to transfer them to Holland, or to retain them should he think the removal would dishearten the garrison (*ib.* p. 129). The castle was surrendered on 26 May. The conditions were that the garrison should march out with the usual honours, and be permitted to pass to their homes unmolested. The favourable terms were granted in the hope of obtaining possession of the regalia; but as Ogilvy failed to deliver them up, he and Lady Ogilvy were detained prisoners in a room of the castle until 10 Jan. 1653, only obtaining their liberty when all hope of recovering the regalia was dissipated by a false but circumstantial report that they had been carried abroad. Ogilvy was also required to find caution in 2,000*l.* sterling. The regalia remained in concealment at Kinneff till the Restoration, when they were delivered up by Ogilvy to Charles II. For his services in connection with their preservation, Ogilvy was by letters patent, 5 March 1660, created a baronet of Nova Scotia, and, 3 March 1666 received a new charter of the lands of Barras, which was ratified by parliament on 17 Aug. 1679. There is no record of the date of his death. He was buried at Kinneff, where there is a monument to him and his wife. He had a son, Sir William Ogilvy, who, in 1701, published a pamphlet setting forth the special services of his father as preserver of the regalia, in contrast to those rendered by the Earl Marischal, the title being 'A True Account of the Preservation of the Regalia of Scotland.' The pamphlet, which was reprinted in the 'Somers Tracts,' gave rise, at the instance of the Earl of Kintore, to an action before the privy council, which, on 8 July 1702, passed an act for burning the book at the cross of Edinburgh, and fined Ogilvy's son David, one of the defenders, in 1,200*l.* Scots. The male line failed in the person of Sir George Ogilvy, the eleventh baronet, who died in 1837.

[Papers relating to the Preservation of the Regalia of Scotland (Bannatyne Club); Whitelocke's Memorials; Cal. Clarendon State Papers; Jervise's Epitaphs and Inscriptions in the North-east of Scotland; Douglas's Scottish Baronage; Nisbet's Heraldry, ii. 230–6.] T. F. H.

OGILVY or **OGILVIE, JAMES**, fifth or sixth Lord Ogilvy of Airlie (*d.* 1605), was the son of James, fourth or fifth lord Ogilvy, by Catherine, daughter of Sir John Campbell of Calder, knight. He succeeded his father some time before 17 Dec. 1547, and he was a lord of the articles for the parliament of 1559. On 10 March 1559–60 he obtained from Donald, abbot of Coupar-Angus, a charter of the lands of Meikle and Little Forthar in the barony of Glenisla. With the lords of the congregation he was present at the seizure of St. Johnstone's (Perth) in June 1559 (*Cal. State Papers*, For. Ser. 1558–9, entries 880, 908). He was one of those who, at the camp of Leith on 10 May 1560, ratified the treaty of Berwick with the English (Knox, *Works*, ii. 53), and on 27 April he signed a band to defend 'the liberty of the Evangel' (*ib.* p. 63). On 27 June 1562 he was attacked in the streets of Edinburgh, and his right arm was mutilated, by Sir John Gordon, son of George, fourth earl of Huntly [see under Gordon, George, fourth Earl of Huntly]. The dispute had reference to the lands of a relative (*ib.* p. 45; Keith, *Hist. of Scotland*, ii. 156; *Reg. P. C. Scotl.* i. 218). Sir John, who was one of the lovers of Mary Stuart, was subsequently executed at Aberdeen for breaking his ward and engaging in rebellion.

Ogilvy joined the queen in the roundabout raid against Moray after her marriage to Darnley (*ib.* i. 379). He was one of those who subscribed the band for Bothwell's marriage to Mary in Ainslie's tavern on 20 April 1567. After Mary's escape from Lochleven, he signed the band for her at Hamilton on 8 May 1568, but, having gone north to muster his forces, arrived too late to be of service to her at Langside (Keith, *History*, ii. 818). Subsequently he took up arms under the Duke of Hamilton (Herries, *Memoirs*, p. 114), and on this account was, on 2 March 1568–9, declared a rebel (*Reg. P. C. Scotl.* i. 646), but on 15 April signed a 'band to the king' (*ib.* p. 654). At the parliament held at Perth on 31 July 1569, he voted for the queen's divorce from Bothwell (*ib.* ii. 8). He attended the convention at Edinburgh after the murder of the regent Moray in 1570 (Herries, p. 123; Calderwood, ii. 544). In April he, with other lords, signed a letter to Queen Elizabeth, asking her 'to enter in such conditions with the Queen's Highness in Scotland as may be honourable for all parties' (Calderwood, ii. 549). In August following Morton made an attempt to surprise him and Sir James Balfour at Brechin, which they were holding on behalf of the queen, but they made their escape (*ib.* iii. 7–8; Herries,

p. 130). Subsequently he went abroad, and, at the instance of Mary queen of Scots, he was in August 1571 sent with letters specially directed to Mar and Morton to induce them to recognise her (Labanoff, *Lettres de Marie Stuart*, iii. 356). On 13 Jan. 1575 Mary, in a letter to the Archbishop of Glasgow, sent assurances of her good will to Lord Ogilvy (*ib.* iv. 239), but some time after this he appears to have written to Mary complaining of the want of appreciation of his services (Mary to the Archbishop of Glasgow, 25 Feb. 1576, *ib.* p. 293). Some time before this he was placed in ward, and on 1 May 1576 he gave surety that, on his release from the palace of Linlithgow, he would within forty-eight hours enter his person in ward within the city of Glasgow (*Reg. P. C. Scotl.* ii. 527). In November 1577 he was, though still in ward, employed on behalf of Mary to open up communications with Morton (Labanoff, iv. 400). After Morton's resignation of his regency in 1578, he was, on 13 March, discharged of his ward (*Reg. P. C. Scotl.* ii. 677), and on the 24th he was chosen a member of the new privy council (*ib.* p. 678). He was one of the 'eight notable men' nominated by the king on 8 Sept. for the reconciliation of the nobility (*ib.* iii. 25–6; Moysie, *Memoirs*, p. 15). Having on 8 April been named by the assembly of the kirk as one of the persons 'suspected of papistrie,' a minister was appointed to confer with him and report (Calderwood, iii. 401), and ultimately, on 28 Jan. 1580–1, he subscribed the confession of faith (*ib.* p. 501). He was employed by the agents of Mary to be an intermediary with the King of Scots in persuading him to co-operate with the proposed Spanish invasion in 1580 (Labanoff, v. 173); and was subsequently empowered to induce him to consent to go to Spain (*ib.* pp. 214–15). He was involved in the plot for the fall of Morton, and was one of the assize who convicted him of treason in June 1581 (Calderwood, iii. 557; Moysie, p. 32). He afterwards shared in the rewards that followed on the establishment of the new régime, obtaining a charter of the office of bailie of the monastery of Arbroath, and also charters to himself and Jean Forbes, his wife, and James, their son, of the castle of the monastery on 31 Oct. 1582 (*Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 1580–93, entry 453), and of the lands of Schangy, 18 Feb. 1582–3 (*ib.* p. 515). He attended the convention of estates on 7 Dec. 1583, which declared the raid of Ruthven to be a crime of lèse-majesté (Calderwood, viii. 21; *Reg. P. C. Scotl.* iii. 614). At the coronation of the queen, 10 May 1590, Ogilvy followed in the procession behind the king (Calderwood, v. 96), and in 1596 he was sent to Denmark to assist at the coronation of Christian IV (Calderwood, v. 437; *Reg. P. C. Scotl.* v. 318). On 6 Feb. 1598–9 he was ordered to submit to the king and council a feud between him and the Earl of Atholl (*ib.* v. 523), and on 19 April the master of Ogilvy appeared for his father and himself, when Atholl, having failed to appear, was ordered into ward in the castle of Dumbarton under pain of treason (*ib.* p. 552). On 7 March 1600 Ogilvy was ordered, under pain of rebellion, to remain in ward within his place of Arbroath (*ib.* vi. 91). This order was given owing to a feud between the Ogilvys and Lindsays, with whom William Stewart, brother of the Earl of Atholl, was associated. On 23 March Ogilvy appeared and protested that, although he had subscribed an assurance to Alexander Lindsay, lord Spynie, he ought not to be held answerable for those of his kin who had subscribed assurances for themselves, and his protest was admitted (*ib.* p. 95). On 2 March 1602 charge was given by the council for the renewal of the assurances between the Ogilvys and Lindsays (*ib.* p. 492). Ogilvy died in 1605. On 24 Feb. 1606–7 the king, in a letter on ecclesiastical matters to the council, ordered that trial be taken of the 'heinous offences' committed at his burial, 'wherein there was some superstitious ceremonies and rites used, as if the profession of Papistrie had been specially licensed and tolerated' (*Reg. P. C. Scotl.* vii. 299).

By his wife Jean, eldest daughter of William, seventh Lord Forbes, Lord Ogilvy had six sons and a daughter. Among the sons were James, seventh lord, whose son James, first earl of Airlie, is separately noticed; Sir John, to whom his father, on 13 March 1563–4, granted a charter of the lands of Kinloch; David, who had a charter of the lands of Lawton. The daughter, Margaret, was married to George Keith, fifth earl Marischal.

[The authorities mentioned in the text.]

T. F. H.

OGILVY, JAMES, first Earl of Airlie (1593 ?–1666), son of James, seventh lord Ogilvy, by his first wife, Lady Jean Ruthven, daughter of William, first earl of Gowrie, was born probably about 1593. His grandfather was James, sixth lord Ogilvy of Airlie [q. v.] He succeeded his father as eighth Lord Ogilvy about 1618. For his attachment to the royalist cause during the struggle between the court and the presbyterians, Charles I created him earl of Airlie by patent dated at York 2 April 1639. During the Scottish war he suffered severely, his estates being wasted and

all his houses razed to the ground, so that, remarks a letter-writer of the period, 'they have not left him in all his lands a cock to crow day' (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1640–1, p. 53). He went to court in April 1640 to avoid taking the covenant, but, returning to Scotland, was present in the covenanting parliament of 1643. In the following year he and his three sons joined Montrose; they were consequently forfeited by parliament on 11 Feb. 1645, exempted from pardon in the treaty of Westminster, and excommunicated by the kirk on 27 July 1647. But having obtained on 23 July 1646 an assurance and remission from Major-general Middleton [see MIDDLETON, JOHN, first EARL OF MIDDLETON], who was authorised to pacify the north of Scotland in this way, parliament was obliged, though unwillingly, to rescind his forfeiture on 17 March 1647. He did not afterwards take any active part in public affairs, and died in 1666 (*Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland*, viii. p. 227).

He married about 1614 Lady Isabel Hamilton, second daughter of Thomas, first earl of Haddington, by whom he had three sons and two daughters. The sons were: James, second earl [q. v.], and Sir Thomas and Sir David Ogilvy. One daughter, Isabel, cleverly enabled her brother James to escape from the castle of St. Andrews on the eve of his intended execution; she died unmarried. Her sister, Elizabeth, married in 1642 Sir John Carnegie of Balnamoon, Forfarshire (FRASER, *Earls of Southesk*, p. 431).

[Cal. State Papers, Dom. 1639–1641, passim; Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland, 1625–1666, passim; Balfour's Annals, iii. 268; Douglas's Peerage, ed. Wood, i. 32, 33; Gardiner's Commonwealth, i. 373.] H. P.

OGILVY, JAMES, second EARL OF AIRLIE (1615?–1704?), the eldest son of James, first earl [q. v.], was probably born about 1615. Sharing ardently the royalist sympathies of his father, he, while Lord Ogilvy, took a very active part on behalf of Charles I during the Scottish wars. In 1640 he held Airlie Castle against Montrose, then a covenanter; but, being obliged to surrender, he was permitted, with his wife, to escape, an incident for which Montrose was sharply challenged by the tables (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1640, p. 53). Refusing to obey the order of the Scottish parliament to appear before them and give caution for keeping the peace, Ogilvy was declared a rebel, and was specially exempted from pardon. In February 1643 he accompanied Montrose to Charles I's court, to concert measures for waging war against the Scottish covenanters (*Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland*, vol. vi. pt. i. pp. 14, 22, 126, 209, 215, 279). On 26 July 1643 he was charged with high treason in his absence, but continued a close companion of Montrose, acting as one of his aides-de-camp. In August 1644 he was sent with despatches to the king, and fell into the hands of the English parliamentary troops near Preston in Lancashire (RUSHWORTH, v. 745). He was taken prisoner to Edinburgh, and remained incarcerated in the Tolbooth there for more than a year, undergoing frequent examination, but constantly declining to acknowledge the authority of the covenanters. He was frequently visited by his mother, sister, and wife, who in August 1644 petitioned for his removal from the then plague-infected town, and obtained an order for his removal to the Bass Rock.

Before, however, this change could be effected, Montrose had inflicted a severe defeat on the covenanters at Kilsyth (15 Aug. 1645), which practically placed the country at his disposal, and he sent orders to Edinburgh for the release of Lord Ogilvy and other prisoners, which were at once obeyed. Rejoining Montrose, Ogilvy resumed active service, and was present at the battle of Philiphaugh (13 Sept. 1645), where, the royalist army being routed, he was again captured, and, after confinement in several prisons, was on 16 Jan. 1646 tried at St. Andrews and condemned to death. The day appointed for his decapitation was the 20th of that month; but on the preceding eve his elder sister changed clothes with him in his prison in the castle of St. Andrews, and he escaped. A thousand pounds sterling was offered for his capture dead or alive, but the reward was ineffectual; and in the following July he secured a pardon from Middleton, which the parliament were obliged to confirm. He also gave satisfaction to the kirk, and was released from excommunication. In May 1649 he took part in Pluscarden's rising in the north.

Upon the coronation of Charles II at Scone in 1650 Ogilvy took service in the Scottish army, and was captured by Cromwell's troopers near Alyth in Forfarshire, with the committee of estates, on 28 Aug. 1651. He was then sent prisoner from Dundee to Tynemouth Castle, and thence to the Tower of London (BALFOUR, *Annals*, iv. 1, 128, 210, 314). A year later he was liberated on condition that he would not leave London without permission; but, on a general order, he was soon recommitted to the Tower. In one of his petitions to Cromwell he states that he was seized by a party of horse, under General Monck, while peaceably residing at his mansion-house in Scotland, and protests

that he had never taken an active part against the Commonwealth (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1656, p. 60). He remained a prisoner till January 1657, with the exception of three months' leave, granted in July 1655, for the purpose of visiting Scotland. He was released in 1657 on finding security in 20,000*l.*

After the restoration he endeavoured to redeem his losses by obtaining grants from Charles II, but without much result. He succeeded as second Earl of Airlie on the death of his father in 1666, and is frequently mentioned in the parliamentary proceedings of the reigns of Charles II and James II. At the revolution he declared for the prince of Orange, but for not attending the meetings of parliament he was in 1689, and again in 1693, fined 1,200*l.* Scots, which, however, were remitted, and his attendance excused, on account of his old age and infirmities. A like dispensation was granted to him in November 1700. He probably died in 1704, as on 31 July of that year his son David was served as his heir (Lindsay, *Retours to Chancery*, sub anno).

Mark Napier says that in his youth Lord Ogilvy courted Magdalene Carnegie, the youngest daughter of David, lord Carnegie, and afterwards wife of Montrose; and that he was on his way to propose to her when, in fording a river, he was thrown from his horse; regarding the ducking as an unfavourable omen, he proceeded no further on that errand (*Memoirs of Montrose*, i. 66). He was, however, twice married: first to Helen Ogilvy, daughter of George, first lord Banff, by whom he had one son—David, who succeeded him—and four daughters; and, secondly, to Mary, daughter of Sir James Grant of Grant, the widow of Lewis, third marquis of Huntly, but by her he had no issue (Fraser, *The Chiefs of Grant*, i. 239).

[Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland, 1641–1700, passim; Cal. State Papers, Dom. 1639–1663, passim; Napier's Memoirs of Montrose, ii. 375–640; Balfour's Annals, iii. 252–430, iv. 128, 314; Douglas's Peerage, ed. Wood, i. 33, 34.] H. P.

OGILVY, JAMES, fourth Earl of Findlater and first Earl of Seafield (1664–1730), lord chancellor of Scotland, second son of James, third earl of Findlater, by Lady Anne Montgomery, relict of Robert Seton, son of Sir George Seton of Hailes, Midlothian, was born in 1664. He was educated for the law, and was called to the bar on 16 Jan. 1685. He sat in the Scots parliament as member for Banffshire in 1681–2, and from 1689 to 1695. At the Convention parliament of 1689 he made a speech in favour of King James, and he was one of the five who dissented from the motion that the king had forfeited his right to the crown. Subsequently he took the oath to William and Mary, and in 1693—according to Lockhart, by William duke of Hamilton's means (*Papers*, i. 52)—he was constituted solicitor-general, received the honour of knighthood, and was appointed sheriff of Banffshire. In January 1695–6 he succeeded James Johnston [q. v.] as secretary of state, and in the following year he, though secretary, sat and voted in parliament in accordance with the king's special directions. He supported the proceedings in the parliament of 1695 against Dalrymple and others responsible for the massacre of Glencoe, but on 23 July represented to Carstares that he had 'acted a moderate part in all this,' and in regard to it expressed his willingness 'to be ordered by his majesty as to the method of serving him as is my duty' (Carstares, *State Papers*, p. 258). On 28 June 1698 he was created Viscount Seafield, and appointed president of the parliament which met at Edinburgh on 16 July. On his arrival in Edinburgh on 9 July he 'met with a very great reception' (*ib.* p. 84). According to Murray of Philiphaugh, he presided 'very extraordinary well, both readily, boldly, and impartially' (*ib.* p. 383), and he did much to assist in carrying the policy of the king to a successful issue (*ib.* passim). From the beginning Seafield was opposed to the formation of the African company (letter to Carstares, *ib.* p. 314). His known antipathy to the enterprise aroused against him much hostile feeling in Scotland, and during the rejoicings in Edinburgh, on the arrival of news regarding some advantage gained by the Scots against the Spaniards of Darien, his windows were broken by the mob (*Marchmont Papers*, iii. 210; Luttrell, *Short Relation*, iv. 660). Argyll, disgusted by Seafield's attitude, contemptuously affirmed that there was in him 'neither honour, honesty, friendship, nor courage,' and said that if it were not 'lessening' himself to 'say it to a man who dares not resent it,' he would 'send him as much signed' (Carstares, *State Papers*, p. 494). He was appointed commissioner to the general assembly of the kirk which met in 1700, and on 24 June 1701 he was created Earl of Seafield. He retained his political influence after the accession of Queen Anne, and on 12 May 1702 was continued secretary of state, along with the Duke of Queensberry. The same year he was appointed a commissioner to treat for the union, and on 1 Nov. he succeeded the Earl of Marchmont as lord high chancellor. In 1703 he was appointed commissioner to the general assembly which met on 10 March. According to Lockhart, he at this time did 'assure

all such as he knew of loyal principles that the queen was resolved to take their cause by hand,' and 'with horrid asseverations and solemn vows protested he would join and stand firm to the interests of both' (*Papers*, p. 53), but soon afterwards 'left his old friends and worshipped the rising sun' (*ib.* p. 98). In 1704 he was superseded as chancellor by the Marquis of Tweeddale; but on 17 Oct. he was made joint secretary of state along with the Earl of Roxburghe. On 9 March 1704–5 he was again appointed lord high chancellor, the Marquis of Tweeddale having been dismissed. In the same year his life was for a time endangered by the mob in Edinburgh, who, after the conviction of Captain Green and his crew for the capture of a vessel belonging to the Darien company and the murder of its captain and crew, suspected that the government intended to avoid executing the sentence of death.

Seafield, in March 1706, was appointed a commissioner for the union with England, and he was one of the most active promoters of the measure. According to Lockhart, 'when he, as chancellor, signed the engrossed exemplification of the Act of Union, he returned it to the clerk, in the face of parliament, with this despising and contemning remark, "Now there's ane end of ane old sang"' (*Papers*, i. 223). He was one of the sixteen Scottish representative peers chosen at the succeeding election in 1707, and was re-chosen at each subsequent election up to 1727 inclusive. He was also in 1707 chosen a member of the English privy council, and on his return to Edinburgh he produced to the lords of session a new commission appointing him chancellor of Scotland. Doubts having, however, arisen as to the validity of the office after the union, he was instead appointed lord chief baron in the court of exchequer, being admitted on 28 May. Seafield received only 100*l.* as compensation money at the time of the union, but in 1708 his great services in connection with the passing of the measure were acknowledged by the grant of a pension of 3,000*l.* per annum. On succeeding to his father, the third Earl of Findlater, in 1711, he adopted the title of Earl of Findlater and Seafield.

After the extension of the malt tax to Scotland in 1713, Findlater was induced, at the instance of Lockhart, to move for leave to bring in a bill for the repeal of the union. According to Lockhart, he was 'both well and ill pleased' with the task assigned him —'well pleased because he hoped he might thereby take off part of the odium he lay under for being so instrumental in promoting the Union, and ill pleased because he would be obliged to unsay many things he had formerly advanced, and might perhaps offend the ministry. On the other hand, other people were diverted by seeing his lordship brought to this dilemma' (*Papers*, p. 434). In moving for repeal, the grievances on which Findlater dwelt were that the Scottish privy council was abolished, that the treason laws of England were extended to Scotland, that the Scottish peers were incapacitated from being peers of Great Britain, and that the Scots had been subjected to the malt tax. The motion was lost by the small majority of four. Shortly afterwards Findlater was appointed keeper of the great seal of Scotland. He also presided as chancellor in the court of session, where his accomplishments as a lawyer and his practical tact were of great service in the smooth despatch of business. Although indicating occasionally a certain sympathy with the Jacobites, he kept aloof from Jacobite intrigues. He died on 15 Aug. 1730, at the age of sixty-six. A portrait of Seafield, by Kneller, has been engraved by Smith; another, by Sir John B. de Medina, belongs to the College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.

By his wife Anne, daughter of Sir William Dunbar of Durn, Banffshire, bart., Findlater had three sons and two daughters. The sons were James, lord Deskford, who succeeded as fifth earl of Findlater and second of Seafield, and was father of James, sixth earl of Findlater [q. v.]; William; and George, who passed advocate at the Scottish bar in 1723, and died unmarried in 1732. The daughters were Elizabeth, married to Charles, sixth earl of Lauderdale; and Janet, married first to Hugh Forbes, eldest son and heir-apparent of Sir William Forbes of Craigievar, bart., and secondly to William Duff of Braco, afterwards Earl of Fife.

'Seafield was,' says Lockhart, 'finely accomplished, a learned lawyer, a just judge, courteous, and good natured, but withal so intirely abandon'd to serve the court measures, be they what they will, that he seldom or never consulted his own inclinations, but was a blank sheet of paper which the court might fill up with what they pleas'd. As he thus sacrificed his honour and principles, so he likewise easily deserted his friend when his interest (which he was only firm to) did not stand in competition. He made a good figure, and proceeded extremely well in the Parliament and Session, where he despatched business to the general satisfaction of the Judges' (*Papers*, i. 53). This estimate may be accepted so far at least as it indicates wherein lay his special strength and weakness, but allowance must be made for the strong Jacobite bias of Lockhart. Macky

wrote of him, 'He affects plainness and familiarity in his conversation, but is not sincere; is very beautiful in his person, with a graceful behaviour, smiling countenance, and a soft tongue' (*Memoirs of Secret Services*, 181–2).

[Carstares's State Papers; Lockhart Papers; Marchmont Papers, ed. Rose; Luttrell's Short Relation; Macky's Memoirs of Secret Services; Burnet's Own Time; Crawfurd's Officers of State, pp. 246–9; Brunton and Haig's Senators of the College of Justice, pp. 472–3; Douglas's Scottish Peerage (Wood), i. 585–7.] T. F. H.

OGILVY, JAMES, sixth EARL OF FINDLATER and third EARL OF SEAFIELD (1714?–1770), eldest son of James, fifth earl of Findlater and second of Seafield, by Lady Elizabeth Hay, second daughter of Thomas, sixth earl of Kinnoull, was born about 1714. While on foreign travel he made the acquaintance of Horace Walpole, who, in a letter to General Conway on 23 April 1740, wrote of him, 'There are few young people have so good an understanding,' but referred to his 'solemn Scotchery' as not a 'little formidable' (WALPOLE, *Letters*, ed. Cunningham, i. 46). Before succeeding his father in 1764 he was known as Lord Deskford. From an early period he took an active interest in promoting manufactures and agriculture. In the parish of Deskford he opened, in 1752, a large bleachfield, and in Cullen he established a manufacture for linen and damask. From 1754 to 1761 he was one of the commissioners of customs for Scotland, and in 1765 he was constituted one of the lords of police. He was also a trustee for the improvement of fisheries and manufactures, and for the management of the annexed estates in Scotland. By his example and encouragement he did much to promote advanced methods of agriculture in Banffshire. He introduced turnip husbandry, and granted long leases to his tenants on condition that within a certain period they should enclose their lands, and adopt certain improved methods of cropping. To prevent damage to young plantations on his estate, he agreed to give certain of his tenants, on the termination of their leases, every third tree, or its value in money. He died at Cullen House on 3 Nov. 1770. By his wife, Lady Mary, second daughter of John Murray, first duke of Atholl, he had two sons: James, seventh earl of Findlater and fourth earl of Seafield (*d.* 1811), the last earl of the Ogilvy line; and John (*d.* 1763).

[Douglas's Scottish Peerage, ed. Wood, i. 588; Horace Walpole's Letters; New Statistical Account of Scotland, xiii. 166, 229, 235, 323; Cramond's Annals of Banff (New Spalding Club).] T. F. H.

OGILVY, JOHN (*fl.* 1592–1601), political adventurer, commonly called Powrie-Ogilvy, was descended from Sir Patrick Ogilvy, whose son Alexander, in the time of the Bruce, obtained the lands of Ogilvy and Easter Powrie. John was served heir of his father Gilbert in the lands and barony of Easter Powrie on 27 Aug. 1601 (WARDEN, *Angus or Forfarshire*, Dundee, 1885, v. 23). His sister Anne married Sir Thomas Erskine of Gogar, who was in 1619 created Earl of Kellie.

Ogilvy came into notice as a young man. In 1592 he was selected, apparently by James VI, to be the bearer to foreign countries of a secret despatch, in which the Scottish king discussed the advantages and disadvantages of a combined attack with Philip II upon England in the summer of that year. Ogilvy was, however, prevented from going abroad at the time, and the despatch was subsequently found upon George Kerr on the discovery of the Spanish blanks in December 1593 (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* Hatfield MSS. iv. 214; *Scottish Review*, July 1893, art. 'Spanish Blanks,' p. 23).

In the following year Ogilvy, 'apparent of Poury,' together with John Ogilvy of Craig and Sir Walter Lindsay [q.v.], was proclaimed a traitor and 'trafficking papist' (*Reg. Privy Council*, v. 172). He is next heard of in Flanders in 1595, when, professing to be an accredited agent of James, he entered into negotiations with the Scottish or anti-Spanish faction among the catholic exiles, and at the same time offered his services on behalf of King Philip to Stephen d'Ibarra, the Spanish secretary-at-war. From Flanders he went to Rome, and there presented to the pope, in the name of James VI, a petition to which the king's seal was attached. In this document — 'Petitiones quædam Ser^mi Regis Scotorum quas a Sanct^mo Patre Clemente Papa perimpleri exoptat' (*State Papers*, Scotl. lviii. 83)—James promised submission to the church of Rome, prayed for papal confirmation of his right to the English throne, and for money in aid of his military enterprises. Ogilvy supported the petition by a paper of 'Considerations' drawn up by himself to show the good disposition of the king towards catholics (*ib.* lviii. 84). Meanwhile he aroused the suspicions of the Duke of Sesa, the Spanish ambassador, with whom he intrigued in secret, and by Sesa's persuasion he went from Rome into Spain, accompanied by Dr. John Cecil, an English priest, who was then attached to the Spanish faction, and did not believe in the alleged catholic proclivities of James, or in the genuineness of Ogilvy's credentials.

Arriving in Toledo in May 1596, Ogilvy exhibited a letter of credit from the king of Scotland, and a memorial in which James proposed an offensive and defensive alliance with Spain, and, as security for his own fulfilment of the terms of this treaty, offered to deliver his son, Prince Henry, into the hands of Philip. Cecil presented a counter memorial; and this, together with the disclosure by d'Ibarra of Ogilvy's double dealings in Flanders, led to his imprisonment in Barcelona pending the confirmation of his commission by the king of Scotland. This confirmation does not appear to have been sent, while James denied to Queen Elizabeth that he had given Ogilvy any such commission. Ogilvy was still in prison in August 1598, when Erskine, his brother-in-law, arrived in Spain to intercede for him. He was back in Scotland in December 1600, and, under the alias of John Gibson, was in the pay of the English secretary, Sir Robert Cecil. He was shortly afterwards in custody at Edinburgh, and in danger of his life as a traitor; but in March he effected his escape, and, after writing to James a letter in which he denied having ever made use of the king's commission in either Flanders, Italy, or Spain, he seems to have slipped abroad, and is heard of no more.

[Summary of the Memorials that John Ogilvy, Scottish baron, sent by the king of Scotland, gave to his catholic majesty, in favour of a League between the two kings; and what John Cecill, priest, an Englishman, on the part of the Earls and other Catholic lords of Scotland, set forth to the contrary, in the city of Toledo, in the months of May and June 1596; printed, among Documents illustrating Catholic Policy (in the Miscellany, vol. xv. of the Publications of the Scottish History Society), by T. G. Law; Bibl. Birch, Brit. Mus. Addit. MS. 4120; State Papers, Scotl. lix. 6; Cal. State Papers, Scotl. ii. 604, 791–5, 799.] T. G. L.

OGILVY or **OGILVIE**, Sir **PATRICK**, seventh Baron of Boyne (*fl.* 1707), was the son of Sir Walter, sixth baron of Boyne, and succeeded his father in 1656. On 14 Oct. 1681 he was named an ordinary lord of session, with the title of Lord Boyne, and at the same time received the honour of knighthood. In January 1686 he received a pension from the king. On 11 May of the same year he was insulted in the High Street of Edinburgh as he was returning from court by Campbell of Calder, who spat in his face, calling him rascal and villain. The court of session committed Campbell to prison in the Tolbooth, and laid the matter before the king, who directed that Campbell should ask his majesty's pardon and theirs, and particularly Lord Boyne's, on his knees. This he did on 14 Sept. Ogilvy represented Banffshire in the Scottish parliament 1669–74, 1678, 1681–1682, 1685–6, in the convention of 1689, and from 1689 until 29 April 1693, when his seat was declared vacant because he had signed the assurance. Burnet states that he 'heard from some of the lords of Scotland' that on Queen Anne's accession to the throne the Jacobites sent up Ogilvy of Boyne, 'who was in great esteem among them,' to propose to her 'the design of bringing the Pretender to succeed to the crown upon a bargain that she should hold it during her life;' and that 'when he went back he gave the party full assurance that she had accepted it' (*Own Time*, ed. 1838, p. 853). He is mentioned in 1705 in the Duke of Perth's instructions as one of those who had distinguished themselves by their loyalty to the exiled family since the revolution (*Correspondence of Nathaniel Hooke*, i. 230), and as favouring a descent on England (*ib.* ii. 25). In September 1707 he signed credentials to his son James to treat with the pretender as to the means of his restoration to the throne (*ib.* ii. 47). On account of debt he was ultimately compelled to sell the estate of Boyne. By his first wife, Mary, daughter of Sir James Grant of Grant, he had a son James, a very active Jacobite (cf. *Correspondence of Nathaniel Hooke*), who ultimately settled in France; and by his second wife, a daughter of Douglas of Whittinghame, he had Patrick, from whom the Ogilvys of Lintrathen are descended.

[Lauder of Fountainhall's Historical Notices; Burnet's Own Time; Correspondence of Nathaniel Hooke (Roxburghe Club); Douglas's Baronage of Scotland, p. 289; Brunton and Haig's Senators of the College of Justice. T. F. H.

OGILVY or **OGILVIE**, Sir **WALTER** (*d.* 1440), of Lintrathen, lord high treasurer of Scotland, was the second son of Sir Walter Ogilvy of Wester Powrie and Auchterhouse. The father was the 'gude Schir Walter Ogilvie' of Wyntoun's 'Chronicle,' who was killed in 1392, with sixty of his followers, at Gasklune, near Blairgowrie, by a body of highlanders of the clan Donnochy. His mother was Isabel, daughter and sole heiress of Malcolm Ramsay, knight of Auchterhouse. The Ogilvys trace their descent from Gilbert, a younger son of Gilbride, first thane of Angus, on whom the barony of Ogilvy was bestowed by William the Lion. The eldest son of Sir Walter of Auchterhouse is 'the gracious good Lord Ogilvy' mentioned in the old ballad as 'of the best among' those slain at the battle of Harlaw in 1411.

The second son, Walter, had a charter of various lands in the barony of Lintrathen from Archibald, earl of Douglas, which was confirmed by Robert, duke of Albany, on 20 Nov. 1406. He had also a ratification from Alexander Ogilvy of Ogilvy of the lands of Wester Powrie on 2 Aug. 1428. On 8 June 1424 he had a safe-conduct for a year to go to Flanders (*Cal. Documents relating to Scotland*, 1357–1509, entry 962). After the arrests of the nobles at Perth in 1425 [see under JAMES I OF SCOTLAND] he was made lord high treasurer, and he was also one of the jury who in the same year sat at the trial of Murdoch, duke of Albany, and his relatives. In 1426 he founded and endowed two chaplainries in the church of Auchterhouse for the safety of the souls of the king and queen, and of those who fell at the battle of Harlaw. With other Scottish commissioners, he had on 24 Jan. 1429–30 a safe-conduct to meet the English at Hawdenstank to redress complaints (*ib.* entry 1032). On 11 Dec. 1430 he was appointed one of the special envoys to treat for the prorogation of a truce and a final peace with Henry, king of England (*ib.* entry 1037), and on 15 Dec. he signed a truce with England for five years from 11 May 1431 (*ib.* entry 1038). In 1431 he was appointed treasurer of the king's household, and was succeeded in the office of lord high treasurer by John Myrton. He was one of those who, in 1434, attended the Princess Margaret into France on her marriage with the dauphin. By warrant of the king he erected the tower or fortalice of Airlie, Forfarshire, into a royal castle. He died in 1440. By Isabel de Durward, heiress of Lintrathen, he had two sons and a daughter. The sons were: Sir John of Lintrathen, his heir, whose son, Sir James Ogilvy of Airlie, was created by James IV on 28 April 1491 a peer of parliament by the title of Lord Ogilvy of Airlie; and Sir Walter of Auchleven, whose eldest son, Sir James, was ancestor of the Ogilvys, earls of Findlater, and whose second son, Sir Walter Ogilvy of Boyne, was ancestor of the lords of Banff. The daughter, Giles, was married to Sir William Arbuthnott of Arbuthnott.

[Cal. Documents relating to Scotland; Crawfurd's Officers of State, pp. 356–7; Douglas's Scottish Peerage, ed. Wood, i. 29.] T. F. H.

O'GLACAN, NIAL (*fl.* 1629–1655), physician, was a native of Donegal, and received some medical education in Ireland, probably (Preface to *Tractatus de Peste*) from a physician of one of the hereditary medical families [see MACDONLEVY], thus learning the work of an apothecary and a surgeon, as well as the Galenical knowledge necessary for a physician. In 1628 he treated patients in an epidemic of plague in the towns of Figeac, Fons, Capdenac, Cajarc, Rovergue, and Floyeac, between Clermont and Toulouse. He was encouraged in his work by the Bishop of Cahors; and when the epidemic appeared in Toulouse he went thither, and was appointed to the charge of the xenodochium pestiferorum, or hospital for those sick of the plague. In May 1629, while residing in the hospital, he published 'Tractatus de Peste seu brevis facilis et experta methodus curandi pestem authore Magistro Nellano Glacan Hiberno apud Tolosates pestiferorum pro tempore medico.' It was printed by Raymond Colomerius, the university printer, and is dedicated to Giles de Masuyer, viscomte d'Ambrières. In the preface he speaks of the fame of Ireland for learning in ancient times, and he notices the credit of the Irish physicians. The work itself is a piece of formal medicine, without cases or other observations of interest.

O'Glacan remained in Toulouse, was appointed physician to the king, and became professor of medicine in the university. In 1646 he still describes himself as a professor at Toulouse, but in that year removed to Bologna, where he also gave lectures, and published 'Cursus medicus, Prima pars: Physiologica,' in six books. The second part, 'Pathologica,' in three books, and the third part, 'Semeiotica,' in four books, were published at Bologna in 1655. Part i. has two curious prefaces, one 'lectori benevolo,' the other 'lectori malevolo.' Commendatory verses are prefixed, and among those of part ii. are some by Gregory Fallon, a Connaughtman, who was at Bologna, and by another countryman, the Rev. Philip Roche, S.J. Fallon says that O'Glacan is in Italy what Fuchsius was in Germany. The 'Cursus' begins with a discussion of the utility of medicine, of its nature, and of the several schools of medical thought, and then proceeds to lay down the whole system of the Galenists, without additions from modern practice. In 1648 he edited, with the Bishop of Ferns and Sir Nicholas Plunket, 'Regni Hiberniæ ad sanctissimum Innocentem X Pont. Max. Pyramides encomiasticæ,' a series of laudatory poems in Latin addressed to the pope. The preface is by O'Glacan, and he mentions as his friends in Italy Francis O'Molloy [q. v.], the author of 'Lucerna Fidelium;' Peter Talbot, Gerard O'Fearail, and John O'Fahy. The only other ascertained incident of his life is that he visited Rome.

[Works; Codex Medicamentarius seu Pharmacopœa Tolosana, Toulouse, 1648.] N. M.

OGLANDER, Sir JOHN (1585–1655), diarist, eldest son of Sir William Oglander (knighted in 1606) of Nunwell, near Brading, Isle of Wight, and West Dean, Sussex, by his first wife, Ann, daughter of Anthony Dillington of Knighton, Isle of Wight, was born on 12 May 1585, at Nunwell, where his family, which was of Norman origin, had been settled since the Conquest. He matriculated from Balliol College, Oxford, on 8 July 1603, and spent three years there without taking a degree. He also spent three years at the Middle Temple, but was not called to the bar. In 1608 he succeeded to the family estates, and was placed on the commission of the peace. On 22 Dec. 1615 he was knighted by James I at Royston. In 1620 he was appointed deputy-governor of Portsmouth, and in 1624 deputy-governor of the Isle of Wight. He sat for Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, in the parliaments of 1625, 1626, and 1628–1629, was commissioner of oyer and terminer for Hampshire in 1635, and sheriff of the same county from 1637 to 1639. During his shrievalty he displayed great zeal and activity in the collection of ship-money. On the outbreak of the civil war he adhered to the king, and was superseded in the deputy-governorship of the Isle of Wight by Colonel Carne, by whom, in June 1643, he was arrested as a delinquent and sent to London. There he was detained pending the investigation of the charges against him by the House of Commons, and eventually was released on giving a bond to remain within the lines of communication. From this bond he was discharged on 12 April 1645. A contribution of 500*l.* was levied upon his estate. He was among those who waited on Charles I to express their loyalty on the morrow of his arrival at Carisbrooke Castle, 15 Nov. 1647. He was again arrested and brought to London in January 1650–1 on suspicion of treasonable designs, and was again released early in the following February on giving security to remain within the lines of communication. He died at Nunwell on 28 Nov. 1655, and was buried in the family vault in Brading church, where his recumbent effigy, in full armour, was restored in 1874.

Oglander married, on 4 Aug. 1606, Frances, fifth daughter of Sir George More [q. v.] of Loseley, by whom he had issue one son only, William, created a baronet by Charles II on 12 Dec. 1665. The title became extinct by the death of Sir Henry Oglander, seventh baronet, in 1874; but the name Oglander was assumed by his son-in-law.

Oglander's diary, containing much matter of historical and antiquarian interest, of which slight use was made by Sir Richard Worsley in his 'History of the Isle of Wight' (London, 1781), was edited in 1888 from a transcript in the possession of the Rev. Sir W. H. Cope, bart., of Bramshill, Hampshire, with introduction and notes, by W. H. Long.

[The Oglander Memoirs: extracts from the manuscripts of Sir J. Oglander, K.T., of Nunwell, Isle of Wight, ed. W. H. Long, London, 1888, 4to; Foster's Alumni Oxon.; Berry's County Genealogies, 'Hants;' Addit. MS. 5524 f. 136; Wotton's Baronetage, vol. iii. pt. ii. pp. 492–3; Cal. State Papers, Dom. 1628–31, 1634–5, 1637–40, 1644–5, 1651; Cal. Comm. for Advance of Money, pt. i. p. 444; Egerton MS. 2646, f. 277; Nichols's Progresses of James I, p. 95; Metcalfe's Book of Knights; Ashburnham's Narrative, ii. 108; Commons' Journals, iii. 245, 435; Addit. MS. 29319, ff. 69–73; Hist. MSS. Comm. 7th Rep., App. p. 552; Notes and Queries, 1st ser. ix. 17, 2nd ser. vii. 66, 5th ser. p. 460; Coll. Top. et Gen. iii. 156; Hutchins's Dorset, i. 440; Manning and Bray's Surrey, i. 99; Woodward, Wilks, and Lockhart's Hampshire; Warner's Collections for the History of Hampshire.] J. M. R.

OGLE, Sir CHALONER (1681?–1750), admiral of the fleet, born about 1681, was brother of Nathaniel Ogle, physician to the forces under Marlborough, and apparently also of Nicholas Ogle, physician of the blue squadron under Sir Clowdisley Shovell in 1697. He entered the navy in July 1697 as a volunteer per order, or king's letter-boy, on board the Yarmouth with Captain Cleveland. He afterwards served in the Restoration with Captain Foulis, in the Worcester and Suffolk, and passed his examination on 11 March 1701–2, being then twenty-one, according to his certificate. On 29 April 1702 he was promoted to be lieutenant of the Royal Oak, and on 24 Nov. 1703 to be commander of the St. Antonio. In April 1705 he was moved to the Deal Castle, which was captured off Ostend on 3 July 1706 by three French ships. A court-martial, held on 19 Oct., acquitted Ogle of all blame. He afterwards commanded the Queenborough; on 14 March 1707–8 he was posted by Sir George Byng to the Tartar frigate, and in her he continued during the war, for the most part in the Mediterranean, where he made some valuable prizes (Charnock). In 1716 he commanded the Plymouth in the Baltic under Sir John Norris [q. v.]; and in 1717 the Worcester, under Sir George Byng.

In March 1719 he was appointed to the 60-gun ship Swallow, and, after convoying the trade to Newfoundland, thence to the Mediterranean, and so home, was sent early

in 1721 to the coast of Africa. For several months the ship was disabled by the sickness of her men. On 20 Sept. Ogle wrote from Prince's Island that he had buried fifty men and had still one hundred sick. In November he was at Cape Coast Castle, where he received intelligence of two pirates plundering on the coast. He put to sea in search of them. At Whydah he learnt that they had lately captured ten sail, one of which, refusing to pay ransom, they had burnt, with a full cargo of negroes on board. On 5 Feb. 1721–2 he found them at anchor under Cape Lopez. One of the ships, commanded by a fellow named Skyrm, slipped her cable in chase, mistaking the Swallow for a merchantman. When they had run out of earshot the Swallow tacked towards the pirate, and, after a sharp action, captured her. She then returned to Cape Lopez under a French ensign, and, eager for the expected prize, the other pirate, commanded by Bartholomew Roberts [q. v.], stood out to meet her. It was a disagreeable surprise when the Swallow hoisted the English flag and ran out her lower-deck guns. Roberts defended himself with obstinate bravery, but when he was killed the pirates surrendered. The whole number of prisoners was 262, of whom seventy-five negroes were sold. Of the rest, seventy-seven were acquitted on their trial at Cape Coast Castle; fifty-two were hanged; nineteen died before the trial; twenty, sentenced to death, were sent for seven years in the mines; the rest were sent to England to be imprisoned in the Marshalsea. Ogle's conduct in ridding the seas of this pest was highly approved, and on his return to England in April 1723 he received the honour of knighthood. He also received, as a special gift from the crown, the pirates' ships and effects, subject to the legal charges, and the payment of head-money to his officers and men; the net value of the proceeds was a little over 3,000*l.*, and, though the officers and ship's company represented that it ought to be divided as prize-money, Ogle seems to have made good his contention that the captors of pirates were only entitled to head-money, and that the gift to him was personal, to support the expenses of his title (*Captains' Letters*, O. 2).

In April 1729 Ogle was appointed to the Burford, one of the fleet gathered at Spithead under the command of Sir Charles Wager [q. v.]; in 1731 he commanded the Edinburgh in the fleet, also under Wager, which went to the Mediterranean; and in 1732 he was sent out to Jamaica as commander-in-chief [see Lestock, Richard]. In June 1739 he was appointed to the Augusta, and on his promotion to be rear-admiral of the blue, 11 July 1739, he hoisted his flag in her, and, with a strong reinforcement, joined Haddock in the Mediterranean [see Haddock, Nicholas]. His stay there was short, and in the following summer he was third in command of the fleet under Sir John Norris. In the autumn he was ordered to take out a large reinforcement to Vice-admiral Vernon, whose exploit of 'taking Porto Bello with six ships' had inflamed the public with a desire for further achievement [see Vernon, Edward, 1684–1757].

When Ogle joined Vernon at Jamaica in the middle of January 1742, the fleet numbered thirty sail of the line, and, with some ten thousand soldiers, constituted by far the largest force that had ever been assembled in those seas. The attack on Cartagena in March and April was, however, a disastrous failure, and other operations attempted were equally unsuccessful. Vernon and the general were notoriously on bad terms, and between the navy and the army there was a bitter feeling, which showed itself in an open quarrel between Ogle and Edward Trevelyan, the governor of Jamaica. On 3 Sept. 1742 Ogle was charged before the chief justice of Jamaica with having assaulted Trevelyan on 22 July. The jury decided that Ogle had been guilty of an assault, and there the matter ended, the governor, through the attorney-general, requesting that no judgment should be given (*A True and Genuine Copy of the Trial of Sir Chaloner Ogle, knt. . . . now published in order to correct the errors and supply the defects of a Thing lately published called The Trial of, &c.*, 1743).

On 18 Oct. 1742 Vernon sailed for England, leaving the command with Ogle. The fleet was too much reduced to permit of any operations against the coasts of the enemy, who, on the other hand, had no force at sea, and Ogle's work was limited to protecting the British and scourging the Spanish trade. The one circumstance that calls for mention is the trial of George Frye, a lieutenant of marines, for disobedience and disrespect, on 15 March 1743–4. The court-martial, of which Ogle was president, found Frye guilty, and for that, and his 'great insolence and contempt shown to the court,' sentenced him to be cashiered, rendered incapable of holding a commission in the king's service, and to be imprisoned for fifteen years. The latter part of the sentence was afterwards pronounced illegal, and Frye obtained a verdict for false imprisonment against Ogle and the several members of the court-martial [see Mayne, Perry]. Ogle was sentenced

to pay 800*l.* damages, which seems to have been eventually paid for him by the crown.

On 9 Aug. 1743 Ogle was promoted to be vice-admiral of the blue, and on 19 June 1744 to be admiral of the blue. He returned to England in the summer of 1745, and in September was president of the court-martial which tried sundry lieutenants and captains on a charge of misconduct in the action off Toulon on 11 Feb. 1743–4. With the later trials of the admirals Ogle had no concern, nor had he any further service. On 15 July 1747 he was advanced to be admiral of the white, and on 1 July 1749 to be admiral and commander-in-chief, entitled to fly the union flag at the main. He died in London on 11 April 1750 (*Gent. Mag.* 1750, p. 188). He was married, but seems to have died without issue. His portrait is in the Painted Hall at Greenwich, to which it was bequeathed by his grandnephew, Sir Charles Ogle [q. v.] Two mezzotint engravings by Faber and R. Tims are mentioned by Bromley.

[Charnock's Biogr. Nav. iii. 402; official letters and other documents in the Public Record Office.] J. K. L.

OGLE, Sir CHARLES (1775–1858), admiral of the fleet, eldest son of Admiral Sir Chaloner Ogle (1727–1816), and grandnephew of Sir Chaloner Ogle [q.v.], was born on 24 May 1775, and entered the navy in 1787, on board the Adventure, with Captain John Nicholson Inglefield [q. v.] After uneventful service in different ships on the coast of Africa and home stations, he was made lieutenant into the Woolwich, in the West Indies, on 14 Nov. 1793. In January 1794 he was moved into the Boyne, flagship of Sir John Jervis, and in May was appointed acting-captain of the Assurance. On 21 May 1795 he was confirmed as commander of the Avenger sloop, from which he was moved to the Petrel, and on 11 Jan. 1796, in the Mediterranean, was posted by Jervis to the Minerve. During the following years he commanded the Meleager, Greyhound, and Egyptienne, for the most part in the Mediterranean. In 1805 he commanded the Unité frigate, and in 1806 was appointed to the Princess Augusta yacht, which he commanded till August 1815, when he took command of the Ramillies in the Channel. In November 1815 he commanded the Malta at Plymouth, and in 1816 the Rivoli at Portsmouth. By the death of his father on 27 Aug. 1816 he succeeded to the baronetcy. He was promoted to be rear-admiral on 12 Aug. 1819, was commander-in-chief in North America 1827–30, became vice-admiral 22 July 1830, admiral 23 Nov. 1841, and was commander-in-chief at Portsmouth 1845–8. He was promoted to be admiral of the fleet on 8 Dec. 1857, and died at Tunbridge Wells on 16 June 1858. Ogle married, first, in 1802, Charlotte Margaret, daughter of General Thomas Gage [q. v.] (she died in 1814, leaving issue two daughters and a son, Chaloner, who succeeded to the baronetcy); secondly, in 1820, Letitia, daughter of Sir William Burroughs, bart. (she died in 1832, leaving issue one son, William, who succeeded as fifth baronet); thirdly, in 1834, Mary Anne, daughter of George Cary of Tor Abbey, Devon, already twice a widow (she died in 1842, without issue).

[Marshall's Roy. Nav. Biogr. i. 709; O'Byrne's Nav. Biogr. Dict.; Return of Services in the Public Record Office; Journal of the Royal Geographical Society, vol. xxix. p. cxxxii; Gent. Mag. 1858, ii. 189; Foster's Baronetage.] J. K. L.

OGLE, CHARLES CHALONER (1851–1878), newspaper correspondent, fourth son of John Ogle of St. Clare, near Ightham, Sevenoaks, Kent, was born on 16 April 1851, and educated, with other pupils, under his father at St. Clare. He matriculated at the university of London in June 1869, and then devoted himself to the study of architecture, becoming a pupil of Frederick William Roper of 9 Adam Street, Adelphi, London. He was a contributor to the 'Builder,' and in 1872 he both obtained a certificate for excellence in architectural construction and was admitted an associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects. Soon afterwards he visited Rome, and in August 1875 went for some months to Athens, where he worked in the office of Herr Ziller, the royal architect. While thus engaged, the proprietors of the 'Times' newspaper accepted an offer of his services as their special correspondent in the war between Turkey and Herzegovina and the neighbouring provinces, and he accompanied the Turkish force against the Montenegrins. The letters written by Ogle from Montenegro and the Herzegovina, from Greece, from Crete, and from Thessaly, are full of picturesque details, brightened by a kindly humour. While residing at Volo, on the gulf of Thessaly, Ogle learned, on 28 March 1878, that an engagement was imminent between the Turkish troops and the insurgents occupying Mont Pelion and the town of Macrynitza. He at once proceeded to the scene of action, without arms and with a cane in his hand. The battle took place, and was prolonged to the following day, when Ogle, unable to obtain a horse to return to Volo, slept at Katochori on

29 and 30 March. On 1 April his headless body was found lying in a ravine, and identified by a scar on the wrist and a blood-stained telegram in his pocket-book addressed to the 'Times.' The body was taken on board H.M.S. Wizard, and conveyed to the Piræus, where it was accorded a public funeral on 10 April. It is believed that Ogle was assassinated by order of the Turkish commander, Amouss Aga, in revenge for reflections made on his pillaging a village. To disguise the murder, a report was circulated that the correspondent was aiding the insurgents. In a parliamentary paper, issued on 18 June, Ogle is blamed for great imprudence in venturing among the belligerents without necessity, and his death was attributed to a wound received while retreating with the insurgents after the second battle of Macrynitza; but the correctness of these statements was strenuously denied by his friends.

[Streit's Mémoire concernant les détails du meurtre commis contre la personne de Charles Ogle, 1878; Times, 2, 10, 11, 25 April, 19 June 1878; Graphic, 1878, xvii. 401, with portrait; Illustrated London News, 13 April 1878, pp. 329, 330, with portrait.] G. C. B.

OGLE, GEORGE (1704–1746), translator, was the second son of Samuel Ogle of Bowsden, Northumberland, M.P. for Berwick, and commissioner of the revenue for Ireland, by his second wife, Ursula, daughter of Sir John Markham, bart., and widow of the last Lord Altham. Samuel Ogle died at Dublin on 10 March 1718 (*Notes and Queries*, 2nd ser. v. 169). In 1728 appeared, as an appendix to James Sterling's 'Loves of Hero and Leander,' 'some new translations' made by the son George 'from various Greek authors.' To Ogle, 'an ingenious young gentleman,' the volume was dedicated. Ogle's rendering of Anacreon had probably some influence on Moore; but Moore, in his 'Journal' (iv. 144), denied a charge of plagiarism preferred against him on that ground in 'John Bull,' 12 Sept. 1824 (O'Donoghue, *Poets of Ireland*, pt. iii. p. 187).

In 1737 Ogle published the first and only volume of 'Antiquities explained. Being a Collection of figured Gems, illustrated by similar descriptions taken from the Classics.' It is dedicated to the Duke of Dorset, and was based, he says, on a somewhat similar collection published in Paris in 1732. The book contains a well-executed engraving of each gem, with an explanation of its subject and illustrative quotations from Greek or Latin authors, with translations into English verse. 'Gualtherus and Griselda, or the clerk of Oxford's Tale,' appeared in 1739. In 1741 Ogle contributed to 'Tales of Chaucer modernised by several hands.' It contains versions by Dryden, Pope, Betterton, and others. Another edition, in two volumes, appeared in 1742. Ogle's share in the work seems to have been the prologues to most of the tales, and the tales of the clerk, haberdasher, weaver, carpenter, dyer, tapestry-maker, and cook. He also supplied a continuation of the squire's tale from the fourth book of Spenser's 'Faerie Queen.' This portion of the work—'Cambuscan, or the Squire's Tale'—was issued separately in 1785.

Ogle married the daughter and coheiress of Sir Frederick Twysden, bart., and died on 20 Oct. 1746. Their only child was the Right Hon. George Ogle (1742–1814) [q. v.]

Ogle's literary aptitude was considerable, and he ranks high as a translator. Besides the works noticed, he published: 1. 'Basia; or the Kisses,' 1731. 2. 'Epistles of Horace imitated,' 1735. 3. 'The Legacy Hunter. The fifth satire of the second book of Horace imitated,' 1737. 4. 'The Miser's Feast. The eighth satire of the second book of Horace imitated, a dialogue between the author and the poet-laureate,' 1737.

[Allibone's Dict. of Engl. Lit. ii. 1451; Gent. Mag. 1746, p. 558; Brit. Mus. Cat.] E. L.

OGLE, GEORGE (1742–1814), Irish statesman, born 14 Oct. 1742, was the only child of George Ogle (1704–1746) [q. v.] He was brought up at Rossminoge, near Camolin, co. Wexford, under the care of one Miller, vicar of the parish, and was imbued through life with strong protestant feeling. But he had literary tastes, and composed, while at Rossminoge, two songs which are still popular. The earlier, called 'Banna's Banks,' beginning 'Shepherds, I have lost my love,' was said to be inspired by Miss Stepney, of Durrow House, Queen's County, afterwards Mrs. Burton Doyne of Wells. The second, 'Molly Asthore,' was written to celebrate the charms of Mary Moore, whose sister Elizabeth, daughter of William Moore of Tinrahan, co. Wexford, subsequently became his wife. Burns, writing to Thomson 7 April 1793, described Ogle's 'Banna's Banks' as 'heavenly,' and 'certainly Irish;' but it was included in Wood's 'Songs of Scotland,' 1851. A gentleman of wealth and fashion, Ogle appears to have been a frequent visitor at Lady Miller's assemblies at Bath, and he contributed to the volume, 'Poetical Amusements at a Villa near Bath,' published by that lady's admirers in 1775 [see Miller,

Anna]. Some songs by him appear in Crofton Croker's 'Popular Songs of Ireland' and in Samuel Lover's 'Poems and Ballads,' where there is assigned to him the fine lyric known as 'Banish Sorrow.' He declined to publish any of his poems himself.

In 1768 Ogle was elected to the Irish parliament as member for Wexford county, and he sat for that constituency till 1796. A brilliant speaker, he delighted in 'splendid superlatives and figurative diction, whilst the spirit and energy of his manner corresponded to the glowing warmth of his expressions' (*Review of the Irish House of Commons*). He joined the whig party, and, although in favour of extending to Ireland popular rights and a legislative independence, he was opposed to catholic emancipation, and was a staunch upholder of the established church. Before 1778 he was challenged to a duel by Barney Coyle, a whisky distiller and member of the catholic board, on the ground that he had publicly said that 'a papist could swallow a false oath as easily as a poached egg.' Eight shots were exchanged, but the combatants remained unhurt. Ogle declared that the remark which led to the encounter had been misreported, and he had referred not to 'papists,' but to 'rebels.' Shortly afterwards he publicly stated that 'some newspapers had misrepresented his sentiments on a former debate, on bringing in a bill to relax the popery laws, and had put words into his mouth which he never said, particularly that he hated an Irish papist, which was foreign to his thoughts. He hated no man on account of his faith' (*Hibernian Journal*, 1 June 1778). In 1779 he attacked Fox and the opposition in England for not resisting with greater vivacity Lord North's coercive policy in Ireland. Fox wrote to the Duke of Leinster explaining the difficulties of the parliamentary situation at Westminster, and expressed especial regret at Ogle's dissatisfaction, 'because I have always heard that he is a very honest man and a good whig' (Charlemont Papers in *Hist. MSS. Comm.* 12th Rep. x. 370). In 1779 Ogle joined the association called the Monks of St. Patrick. In 1782 he became a colonel in the Irish volunteers, actively supported that movement, and strongly asserted the claim of Ireland to legislative independence. But when the national convention assembled at Dublin under Lord Charlemont's presidency, in November 1783, Ogle is said to have delivered a message purporting to come from Lord Kenmare to the effect that the catholics of Ireland were satisfied with the privileges they had already obtained, and desired no more (England, *Life of O'Leary*, p. 109). Kenmare at once denied that he had authorised the delivery of such a message. According to later accounts, Sir Boyle Roche was responsible for the incident, but the contemporary reports saddle Ogle alone with the responsibility for the ruse. In 1783 Ogle was admitted to the Irish privy council, and in the following year obtained the patent place of registrar of deeds at Dublin, at a salary of 1,300*l.* a year. The step was taken 'from some disarrangement of his family affairs, as it is supposed,' but his constituents were content, and no difference appeared in his political action. His zeal for wise reform was not diminished; and in April 1786, when the relations of landlords and protestant clergy to the tenants were under discussion, he described the landlords as 'great extortioners' (Froude, *English in Ireland*, ii. 469). In 1789 he opposed the English government's proposals for a regency. In February 1793 he denounced Hobart's Catholic Relief Bill, and prophesied that the admission of catholics to political power must lead either to separation or to a legislative union (Lecky, vi. 568). In 1796, when he became governor of Wexford, he retired from the House of Commons and lived mainly on his estate, Bellevue, co. Wexford. But in the disturbed period of 1798 he consented to reenter parliament as member for Dublin. Although he voted against the legislative union in 1800, he was returned to the united parliament of 1801 as the representative of Dublin, and finally retired in 1804. He died at Bellevue, co. Wexford, on 10 Aug. 1814. A statue to his memory, by John Smyth, was placed in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, at a cost of 130*l.* He had no children.

His will, dated 26 Sept. 1798, and witnessed by John Hely-Hutchinson and John Swift Emerson, bequeaths his body to the churchyard of Ballycarnew, to repose beside his late wife. He named as executor his nephew, George Ogle Moore, afterwards M.P. for Dublin in 1826 and 1830, who inherited his property.

[Plowden's Hist. of Ireland; Croker's Songs of Ireland; Lover's Poems; Duffy's Ballad Poetry; original will, Record Office, Dublin; O'Donoghue's Poets of Ireland; Sir Jonah Barrington's Personal Sketches; information kindly supplied by Miss Ogle Moore; Notes and Queries. 3rd ser. ii. 49; Hardy's Earl of Charlemont; A Review of the Irish House of Commons, London, 1795; Sketches of Irish Political Characters, London, 1799; Cornwallis Correspondence; Fitzpatrick's Secret Service under Pitt; Froude's History of the English in Ireland; Lecky's Hist. of Ireland.] W. J. F.

OGLE, JAMES ADEY (1792–1857), physician, was born on 22 Oct. 1792 in Great Russell Street, London, where his father, Richard Ogle, had a large practice as a general practitioner. In 1808 James was sent to Eton, at that time under the rule of Dr. Joseph Goodall [q. v.] He stayed here only two years, and in Lent term 1810 entered as a commoner of Trinity College, Oxford, obtaining a scholarship in the following year. In Easter term 1813 he obtained a first class in mathematics. Adopting his father's profession, he commenced his medical studies at the Windmill Street school. On the proclamation of peace in 1814 he availed himself of the opening of the continent, and in the course of that and some succeeding years he visited many of the most celebrated medical schools in France, Italy, and Germany. He also passed (as was customary in those days) some winter sessions in Edinburgh, studying under Professors Gregory, Duncan, Hamilton, Gordon, Home, and Jamieson; and, through his Eton and Oxford acquaintance, gained admission to the intellectual society of the northern capital. Returning to London, he pursued his medical studies as a pupil of the Middlesex, and subsequently of St. Bartholomew's, Hospital, and proceeded to the degrees of M.A. and M.B. at Oxford in 1816 and 1817 respectively. Settling in Oxford, he graduated M.D. in 1820, and was appointed mathematical tutor of his old college (Trinity) in the same year. One of his pupils was John Henry (afterwards Cardinal) Newman [q. v.], with whom he maintained an intimate friendship in after life, though he did not belong to his theological party. He was elected F.R.C.P. in 1822, physician to the Radcliffe Infirmary and to the Warneford Lunatic Asylum at Oxford in 1824, Aldrich professor of medicine in the university in 1824, public examiner in 1825, F.R.S. in 1826, and clinical professor of medicine in 1830. In 1835 he was associated with Dr. Kidd and Dr. Daubeny in a revision of the university statutes regulating medical degrees, and obtained the institution of a public examination for the degree of M.B.

In 1841 appeared Ogle's only publication, 'A Letter to the Reverend the Warden of Wadham College, on the System of Education pursued at Oxford; with Suggestions for remodelling the Examination Statutes.' This pamphlet is noteworthy as containing the first suggestion of a natural science school at Oxford, afterwards established by a statute proposed in 1851 by Sir H. W. Acland. He anticipated also another change, by his proposal that 'candidates for admission to the university should have their attainments tested *in limine*' by 'an examination of the same character as that we now term Responsions.' Ogle's successful professional career was marked by his delivering the Harveian oration in 1844, and by his appointment as regius professor of medicine at Oxford by Lord John Russell in 1851, in succession to Dr. John Kidd [q. v.] He was president of the Provincial Medical Association at its meeting at Oxford in 1852, and was examiner in the new school of natural science in 1854–5. He died of apoplexy, after an illness of thirty hours, at the vicarage, Old Shoreham, the residence of his son-in-law, James Bowling Mozley [q. v.], on 25 Sept. 1857; he was buried in St. Sepulchre's cemetery at Oxford. A portrait, by S. Lane, R.A., is now in the possession of his son. An engraved portrait is prefixed to a memoir in the 'Medical Circular,' 28 July 1852.

Ogle was much esteemed as a man of high professional and private character. His house at Oxford was the rendezvous of a wide circle of friends. By nature cautious, he was inclined to adhere to the older traditions of his profession, from the active practice of which he withdrew in his later years, although attending old friends and giving gratuitous advice to the poor. But he offered no opposition to the more modern developments of scientific study at the infirmary and in the university, which were the subject of keen controversy at the time.

In 1819 Ogle married Sarah, younger daughter of Jeston Homfray, esq., of Broadwaters, near Kidderminster. She died in 1835, leaving four sons and five daughters, one of whom was wife of James Bowling Mozley. The third son, Dr. William Ogle, was formerly superintendent of statistics in the registrar-general's office.

[London and Prov. Med. Directory, 1858, p. 809; Med. Times and Gazette, 1857, ii. 385; Lancet, 1857, ii. 381; Brit. Med. Journ. 1857, p. 831; Med. Circular and Gen. Med. Advertiser, 1852, p. 281; Newman's Apologia, ed. 1882, p. 236; Munk's Coll. of Phys. 1878, iii. 245; family information; personal knowledge.]

W. A. G. and E. H. M.

OGLE, Sir JOHN (1569–1640), military commander, was fifth son of Thomas Ogle of Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire (*d.* 3 May 1574), by Jane (*d.* 2 Sept. 1574), daughter of Adlard Welby of Gedney, Lincolnshire. The eldest son, Sir Richard Ogle, knighted on 23 April 1603, was sheriff of Lincolnshire in 1608, and died insolvent in the Fleet in 1627. His portrait is at Ayscoughfee Hall. Born at Pinchbeck, John was baptised there on 28 Feb. 1568–9. Devoting himself to the profession of arms, he became in 1591 ser-

geant-major-general under Sir Francis Vere in the Low Countries, and remained on active service there for nearly thirty years. On 2 July 1600 he took part, as lieutenant-colonel under Sir Francis Vere, in the great battle of Nieuport. In the retreat of the English at the opening of the engagement, he helped to rescue Vere, who had been wounded. Afterwards he rallied the English force, and, renewing the fight, finally drove the enemy back. Ogle was also with Vere while the latter was besieged in Ostend. In December 1601, when Vere desired negotiations with the Spanish besiegers, Ogle was sent to the camp of the Archduke Maurice as hostage for the safety of the Spanish envoys who were sent to Vere's quarters. Dr. William Dillingham included in his 'Commentaries of Sir Francis Vere' (1657) Ogle's accounts of the last charge at the battle of Nieuport, and of the parley at Ostend.

During a brief stay in England in 1603, Ogle was knighted at Woodstock (10 Dec.), but he soon returned to the Low Countries, and actively helped to recover Sluys from the Spaniards in April 1604. With the other English colonels, Sir Horace Vere and Sir Edward Cecil, Ogle had frequent differences of opinion; but his energy and politic temper were fully recognised by the States-General and the stadtholder, Prince Maurice, who in 1610 nominated him to the responsible office of governor of Utrecht. That city was at the time showing those first signs of discontent with the policy of Prince Maurice and the States-General which led, a few years later, to serious internal commotion throughout the Dutch provinces. And one of Ogle's earliest duties was to suppress a conspiracy which had for its object the seizure of himself and the overpowering of his garrison. When Barneveldt, the leader of the party opposed to Prince Maurice, gained a position of influence in Utrecht, Ogle hesitated to take any strong measures against him, because he had been a friend and admirer of Ogle's former chief, Sir Francis Vere. But in 1618, when urged by Barneveldt's supporters to place his soldiers at their disposal, he deliberately refused. His attitude had not, however, been sufficiently decisive, in the earlier stages of the movement, to warrant his continuance in his office, and before the year closed he was succeeded as governor by Sir Horace Vere (cf Motley, *Life of Barneveldt*, i. 164, ii. 230–1; Wagenaar, *Vad. Hist.* x. 31, 220–94). Shortly afterwards he finally left the Low Countries.

In consideration of his services abroad, James I made Ogle a grant of arms on 11 Jan. 1614–15. While in Holland he had not wholly neglected affairs at home, and was one of the most enthusiastic members of the Virginia Company. His name appears as one of the promoters in both the second (23 May 1609) and third (March 1612) charters of the company. On his return to England he was readmitted a member, and he joined the council in 1623. In the same year Henry, lord de la Warr, transferred to him three shares in the company (Brown, *Genesis*, pp. 212, 544). In April 1624 Ogle was appointed by James I a member of a new and important council of war, which represented all the available military knowledge of the day. The immediate business of the council was to consider England's intervention in the thirty years' war, but Ogle was largely occupied in surveying the fortifications on the sea-coast. In 1625 he was present at James I's funeral (Nichols, *Progresses*, iii. 1043). Shortly afterwards he undertook, with other speculators, the task of draining the level of Hatfield Chace in Yorkshire. The venture proved unremunerative, and dwellers in the neighbourhood petitioned the council of York in 1634 for the arrest of Ogle and his partners, owing to their failure to complete the operations. At the same time, 'with a purpose rather to mend his fortunes than to require his attendance,' Ogle received, with the approval of Lord-deputy Wentworth, a captain's commission in the army employed in Ireland (*Strafford Papers*, i. 107). But when he claimed pay, amounting in May 1638 to 1,464*l.* 11*s.*, for merely nominal services, Wentworth declined to recognise the demand, despite the favour extended by the king to Ogle's petition (*ib.* ii. 201; *Cal. State Papers*, 1637–8, p. 427).

Ogle was buried in Westminster Abbey on 17 March 1639–40 (Chester, *Reg. Westminster Abbey*, p. 134). His burial in the abbey is also noted in the parish register of St. Peter-le-Poer, London. His will, dated 6 Dec. 1628, was proved on 15 July 1640 (P. C. C. 105, Coventry). His widow, Elizabeth, daughter of Cornelius de Vries of Dordrecht, was the executrix. On 11 May 1622 a grant of denization was made to Lady Elizabeth, Ogle's wife, and to John, Thomas, Cornelius, and Dorothy, his children, all of whom were born in the Low Countries (*Cal.* 1619–23, p. 390). Among the archives of the House of Lords is a draft bill (dated 1626) for naturalising Ogle's wife, four sons, and seven daughters (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 4th Rep. p. 122); this bill did not become law.

An engraved portrait by William Faithorne appears in Dillingham's 'Commentaries of Vere' (1657, p. 106), and is reproduced in Brown's 'Genesis of the United States' (ii. 691). A black patch covers the left eye.

The eldest son, Sir John Ogle of Pinchbeck, was knighted at Oxford on 2 Feb. 1645–6; and, dying unmarried on 26 March 1663, was buried in St. John the Baptist Chapel of Westminster Abbey (Chester, p. 158). A second son, Thomas (*d.* 1702), was knighted in 1660, and became governor of Chelsea Hospital in 1696. Of Ogle's seven daughters, Livina was wife of Sir John Manwood [q. v.], the judge. The names of three other daughters—Utricia or Eutretia (1606–1642), Trajectina, and Henerica—commemorated his connection with the Low Countries.

[Pedigree by Mr. Everard Green, F.S.A., in Genealogist, i. 321; Gardiner's History; Cal. State Papers, 1590–1640; Markham's Fighting Veres, passim; Van der Aa's Biograph. Woordenboek der Nederlander, xiv. 58.] S. L.

OGLE, JOHN (1647?–1685?), gamester and buffoon, commonly known as 'Jack Ogle' or 'Mad Ogle,' the son of respectable and well-to-do parents, was born at Ashburton in Devonshire, and educated at Exeter. He lost his father when young, and, inheriting near 200*l.* per annum upon coming of age, went up to London, dissipated his estate, and gained notoriety by his duels, his licentious pranks and low humour. His sister, who, like himself, received a good education, became a gentlewoman to the Countess of Inchiquin, and subsequently mistress to the Duke of York. She may have been the Anne Ogle, maid of honour, with whom Pepys had the felicity of dining in 1669, but whom Roscommon, in his 'Faithful Catalogue of Eminent Ninnies,' described as 'lewd Ogle.' Through her influence Ogle obtained a saddle in the first troop of horse-guards during the colonelcy of the Duke of Monmouth (1668–1679). His necessities precluded him from maintaining a horse and other proper equipments of his own, and there were many ludicrous stories of the shifts to which he was reduced in order to appear on parade. Steele, in the 'Tatler' (No. 132), describing the society of the Trumpet tavern, mentions how on entering the room the company 'were naming a red petticoat and a cloak, by which I knew that the Bencher had been diverting them with a story of Jack Ogle.' The bencher in question, writes Steele, 'the greatest wit of our company next myself, frequented in his youth the ordinaries about Charing Cross, and pretends to have been intimate with Jack Ogle. . . . If any modern wit be mentioned, or any town frolic spoken of, he shakes his head at the dulness of the present age, and tells us a story of Jack Ogle.' The town residence of the 'Captain,' as Ogle called himself, was Waterman's Lane, Whitefriars, a well-known hotbed of rascality. According to Theophilus Lucas, he lost by cock-fighting what he gained at the gaming-table or in less creditable fashion. His excesses killed him in or about 1685, in his thirty-ninth year. His name was long a byword for eccentric profligacy, his 'diverting humours' being prefixed to such favourite 'cracks' as the 'Frolicks of Lord Mohun' and 'Charles II and his Three Concubines.' The British Museum possesses a copy of his 'Humours' in a chap-book printed for the Travelling Stationers at Warrington in 1805. His portrait has been engraved.

[Eccentric Magazine, i. 192–6; Lucas's Memoirs of Gamesters, 183–92; Evans's Cat. of Engraved Portraits, p. 254; Granger's Biogr. Hist. 1779, iv. 199.] T. S.

OGLE, OWEN, second Baron Ogle (1439?–1485?), eldest son of Robert Ogle, first baron Ogle [q. v.], and Isabel, heiress of Sir Alexander Kirkby of Kirkby Ireleth in Furness, though about thirty years of age at his father's death in 1469, was not summoned to parliament until 1483 (Dugdale, *Baronage*, i. 263). Ogle was present on the royal side at the battle of Stoke in 1486, and in 1493 or 1494 he, with other northern barons, accompanied Thomas Howard, earl of Surrey, to relieve Norham Castle, which the Scots were besieging. There is no record of his being summoned to parliament after September 1485. By his wife Eleanor, daughter of Sir William Hilton, he left a son Ralph, who succeeded him as third Baron Ogle, and in October 1509 received a writ of summons to the first parliament of Henry VIII. A younger brother of Owen, called John, was the founder of the Lancashire branch of the family settled at Whiston, close to Prescot; that branch was in the middle of the seventeenth century represented by an heiress, who carried the estate into the family of Case of Huyton; in their possession it still remains (Gregson, *Portfolio of Fragments*, p. 183, ed. 1817).

On the death of Cuthbert, seventh lord Ogle, without male issue, in 1597, the barony fell into abeyance between his two daughters, Joan and Catherine. But Joan, who was wife of the seventh Earl of Shrewsbury, died in 1627. Thereupon Catherine, then widow of Sir Charles Cavendish, was by letters patent, dated 4 Dec. 1628, declared to be Baroness Ogle; and on her death next year she was succeeded in the ancient barony by her son, William Cavendish, in whose favour a new barony of Ogle of Bothal had been created in 1620. He was further created Ear

of Ogle and Duke of Newcastle in March 1664 [see CAVENDISH, WILLIAM, DUKE OF NEWCASTLE]. His son, by the famous Margaret, duchess of Newcastle, died without male issue in 1691, and the barony of Ogle is in abeyance among the descendants and representatives of his three daughters—Margaret, who married John Holles, earl of Clare, and afterwards duke of Newcastle; Catherine, married to Thomas, earl of Thanet; and Arabella, who married Charles, earl of Sunderland. Bothal Castle went to Margaret, and has descended to the Duke of Portland.

[Dugdale's Baronage; Nicolas's Historic Peerage, ed. Courthope; Archæologia Æliana, xiv. 296.] J. T–T.

OGLE, SIR ROBERT DE (*d.* 1362), soldier, was head of a Northumberland family long settled at Ogle in the parish of Whalton, eight miles south-west of Morpeth. The family rose to importance in consequence of the border warfare with Scotland. When David Bruce penetrated as far as Newcastle in August 1341, Ogle distinguished himself by effecting the capture of five Scottish knights, and in the same year Edward III gave him permission to castellate his manor-house at Ogle, together with the privilege of free warren on his demesne lands (WYNTOUN, *Chronicle*, ii. 467; *Archæologia Æliana*, xiv. 15, 360; DUGDALE, *Baronage*, ii. 262). Some remains of Ogle Castle, which was surrounded by two moats, are still to be seen. Ogle shared with John de Kirkby [q. v.], bishop of Carlisle, the honours of the resistance to the Scottish foray into Cumberland in 1345, when Sir William Douglas, the Knight of Liddesdale, burnt Carlisle and Penrith (WALSINGHAM, i. 266). In a skirmish with a detachment of the invaders, in which the bishop was unhorsed, Ogle ran the Scottish leader Alexander Stragan (Strachan) through the body with his lance, but was himself severely wounded. He fought at the battle of Neville's Cross, or Durham, as it was officially called, on 17 Oct. 1346, and took three prisoners—the Earl of Fife, Henry de Ramsay, and Thomas Boyd (*Fœdera*, v. 533). There is a tradition that the captive king David was taken in the first place to Ogle Castle.

Ogle was in command at Berwick as lieutenant of William, lord Greystock, who was with the king in France, when the Scots took the town by surprise on the night of 6 Nov. 1355 (DUGDALE, i. 741). He made a brave resistance, in which two of his sons fell, and succeeded in holding the castle till help came (*Rot. Parl.* iii. 11). Greystock was condemned to forfeiture of life and property, but was afterwards pardoned on pleading that he had the king's orders to go to France. Ogle died in 1362 (*Cal. Inquisitionum post mortem*, ii. 254). His son Robert, who predeceased him, married Ellen, only child and heiress of Sir Robert Bertram of Bothal, three miles east of Morpeth, who in 1343 obtained a license to build the castle there. A splendid gatehouse, adorned with contemporary shields of arms, still remains (*Archæologia Æliana*, xiv. 283 seq.) Their son Robert, who succeeded his grandfather, was under age, and John Philipot [q. v.] became his guardian (DUGDALE, ii. 262; but cf. *Cal. Inquis. post mortem*, ii. 288, 319). Bothal Castle came to him on the death of his mother's third husband, David Holgrave, in 1405 or 1406, and he immediately settled it upon his younger son, John, who had taken his grandmother's surname of Bertram. But the day after Ogle's death on 31 Oct. 1409, his elder son, Sir Robert, laid siege to it, and drove out his brother (*Rot. Parl.* iii. 629; HODGSON, *History of Northumberland*, II. ii. 170). Bertram brought the matter before parliament, and the castle remained in his family until it became extinct in the direct male line. This was before 1517, when the fourth Lord Ogle styled himself 'lord of Ogle and Bottell.' Robert, first lord Ogle [q. v.], however, seems to have been at least temporarily in possession in October 1465.

[Rotuli Parliamentorum; Calendarium Inquisitionum post mortem, ed. Record Commission; Rymer's Fœdera, original edition; Walsingham's Historia Anglicana in the Rolls Ser.; Wyntoun's Chronicle in the Historians of Scotland; Dugdale's Baronage; Nicolas's Historic Peerage, ed. Courthope; Hogdson's Northumberland; Archæologia Æliana; Hexham Priory (Surtees Soc.); Calendarium Rotulorum Patentium, p. 229, and Calendarium Rotulorum Originalium, p. 301.] J. T–T.

OGLE, ROBERT, first BARON OGLE (*d.* 1469), was son of Sir Robert Ogle of Ogle, near Morpeth in Northumberland, and great-great-grandson of the Sir Robert de Ogle [q. v.] who fought at Neville's Cross. His mother, according to Dugdale, was Maud, daughter of Sir Robert Grey of Horton, near Ogle; but others make her a daughter of Sir Thomas Grey of Heton, near Wooler, and a granddaughter of the first Earl of Westmorland (GREGSON, *Portfolio of Fragments relating to the County of Lancaster*, p. 183).

Ogle's father, who had been much employed in negotiations with Scotland, died in 1436 or 1437, and the Sir Robert Ogle who was commissioned, along with Sir John Bertram, in April of the later year to settle some disputed questions with the Scottish

representatives, may have been the son (*Fœdera*, x. 695). One matter still in dispute in 1438 was the question of the compensation due to Ogle on account of his having been seized and held to ransom by the Scots in time of truce between 1426 and 1435 (*Rot. Parl.* v. 44; *Ordinances of the Privy Council*, v. 93, 162, 167). It was agreed that Ogle should be indemnified with a Scottish ship which had been seized at Newcastle; but this was found to have been sold by the admiral or his lieutenant, and Ogle was involved in a dispute with the latter, which was not ended until 1442.

In 1438 Ogle was sheriff of Northumberland, and in charge of the east march of Scotland until a warden was appointed (*ib.* v. 100; Dugdale, ii. 262). Little is then heard of him until 1452, when he was bailiff and lieutenant of Tyndale (*Ord. Privy Council*, v. 126). Three years later Ogle sided with the Yorkists when they took up arms, and brought six hundred men from the marches to the first battle of St. Albans. He probably came in the train of the Earl of Warwick, who was warden of the west march; and one account of the battle gives to Ogle the credit of the movement by which the Yorkists broke into the town, but this feat is ascribed in other versions to Warwick (*Paston Letters*, i. 332). Ogle was one of the commissioners appointed by the victorious party to raise money for the defence of Calais (*Ord. Privy Council*, v. 244). Shortly after Towton he and Sir John Conyers were reported to be besieging Henry VI in a place in Yorkshire 'called Coroumbr; such a name it hath, or much like' (*Paston Letters*, ii. 7). His services to the Yorkist cause did not go unrewarded. Edward IV on 26 July 1461 summoned him to his first parliament as Baron Ogle, and invested him (8 Aug.) with the wardenship of the east marches, lately held by his great Lancastrian neighbour, the Earl of Northumberland, who was killed at Towton. With the wardenship went the offices of steward and constable of the forfeited Percy castles and many of the earl's lordships (Dugdale).

In November he was entrusted with the negotiations for a truce with Scotland, and in the January following received a further grant of the lordship of Redesdale and castle of Harbottle in mid-Northumberland, forfeited by Sir William Tailboys of Kyme in Lincolnshire, afterwards called Earl of Kyme, who was executed after the battle of Hexham in 1464 (Dugdale, i. 263; Warkworth, p. 7; *Rot. Parl.* v. 477). To these were added other forfeited lands in Northumberland. In October 1462 Ogle distinguished himself in the dash upon Holy Island, which resulted in the capture of all the French leaders who had come over with Margaret of Anjou, except De Brezé (*Historians of Hexham*, Surtees Soc. i. cix.) During the operations against the Northumbrian strongholds in the winter Ogle assisted John Neville, lord Montagu [q. v.], in the siege of Bamborough, which surrendered on Christmas-eve (*Three Fifteenth-Century Chronicles*, pp. 157–59; Worcester, ii. 780; *Paston Letters*, ii. 121). It was betrayed to the Lancastrians again in the following year, but finally reduced in June 1464, and entrusted to Ogle as constable for life. Just a year later he was commissioned with Montagu, now earl of Northumberland, and others, to negotiate for peace with Scotland, and for a marriage between James III and an English subject (*Fœdera*, xi. 546).

Ogle died on 1 Nov. 1469. He married Isabel, daughter and heiress of Sir Alexander Kirkby of Kirkby Ireleth in Furness, by whom he had a son Owen, who is separately noticed, and a daughter Isabella, married first to Sir John Heron of Chipchase, and afterwards to Sir John Wedrington (Dugdale, *Baronage*; *Archæologia Æliana*, xiv. 287; *Hexham Priory*, Surtees Soc. p. lxix).

[Rotuli Parliamentorum; Calendarium Inquisitionum post mortem; Rymer's Fœdera, original ed.; Proceedings and Ordinances of the Privy Council, ed. Nicolas; William of Worcester in Stevenson's Wars in France, vol. ii., Rolls Ser.; Three Fifteenth-Century Chronicles and Warkworth's Chronicle, published by the Camden Society; Dugdale's Baronage; Archæologia Æliana; other authorities in the text.]

J. T–t.

OGLETHORPE, JAMES EDWARD (1696–1785), general, philanthropist, and colonist of Georgia, born in London on 22 Dec. 1696, was baptised next day at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. An elder brother, also named James, born on 1 June 1689, died in infancy (*Notes and Queries*, 3rd ser. xii. 68). James Edward was third and youngest surviving son of Sir Theophilus Oglethorpe [q. v.] of St. James's parish, London, by his wife, Eleanor Wall of Tipperary. He matriculated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, on 8 July 1714, but had already obtained a commission in the British army in 1710. After the peace of 1712 he appears to have served as a volunteer under Prince Eugène in Eastern Europe.

In 1718, by the death of his brothers, he succeeded to Westbrook, and in 1722 he became member for Haslemere, and acted with the Jacobite tories who supported Atterbury. Soon afterwards a friend named Castell,

who had fallen into debt, was imprisoned in the Fleet, and, being unable to pay the accustomed fees to the warder, was confined in a house where the small-pox was raging. There Castell perished of the disease. The sad incident directed Oglethorpe's attention to the horrors and brutalities of debtors' prisons. At the beginning of 1729 he brought the matter before parliament, and the result was the appointment of a committee, with Oglethorpe for its chairman. The investigations of the committee revealed infamous jobbery and more infamous cruelty on the part of the prison officials (see LECKY, *England in the Eighteenth Century*, i. 500 sq.; and art. BAMBRIDGE, THOMAS).

The insight which Oglethorpe thus obtained into pauperism and its consequences led him to the great work of his life. In all times colonisation has suggested itself as a remedy for the economical ills of old countries. In June 1732 Oglethorpe, with twenty associates, obtained a charter for settling the colony of Georgia in America, a tract lying between the rivers Savannah and Alatamaha, named in honour of George II, who gave Oglethorpe every encouragement. Almost simultaneously he published anonymously an essay setting forth the amount of distress extant, and unfolding his scheme of colonisation as a cure for it. It is true, as Bacon says in his 'Essay on Plantation,' that 'it is a shameful and unblessed thing to take the scum of people and wicked condemned men to be the people whom you plant.' Oglethorpe, however, was careful to introduce certain conditions which lessened, though they could not avert, the evils resulting from his choice of settlers. In the first place, he intended from the outset that they should be under his own personal supervision; and, whatever might be Oglethorpe's faults of character, he was born with the gift of ruling men. Moreover, there was to be some sort of discrimination exercised in the choice of settlers. Mere poverty was not to give a claim for a place in the colony; nor is there any reason to think that Oglethorpe ever expected wholly to escape the evils inherent in his experiment. The results are full of interest and instruction for the social reformer.

Oglethorpe and the other trustees, who opened an office in Old Palace Yard, Westminster, received liberal private subscriptions and a grant of 10,000*l.* from parliament. The settlement was designed not only as a refuge for paupers, but also as a barrier for the British colonies against aggression by Spain on their southern frontier. On grounds of military expediency, rather than of social economy, negro slavery was wholly prohibited.

On 30 Oct. 1732 Oglethorpe embarked in the Anne galley at Deptford, and in November set sail with 120 settlers. For nine years the life of Oglethorpe and the history of the colony of Georgia are identical. He at once found a satisfactory site, on which was built the town of Savannah; and he established friendly relations with the natives, which remained unbroken during his whole sojourn in the colony. Fresh colonists, and of a more effective stamp, were added: some, German protestants, whose religion had banished them from Austria; others, Scottish highlanders. Settlements were thrown out westward, and an outpost formed at Frederica, on an island at the mouth of the Alatamaha, about sixty miles south of Savannah.

In 1734 Oglethorpe returned to England (bringing with him several Indian chiefs), and the effects of his absence at once illustrated the instability of a colony which rested solely on the energy and capacity of one man, and whose inhabitants had in them no element of thought, industry, or civic virtue. Oglethorpe was at times precipitate in his choice of subordinates, and unduly and obstinately confident in them when chosen. The storekeeper, a person of no small importance in a little community organised on almost communistic principles, was dishonest and tyrannical. In such a colony as Georgia malcontents were sure to be found. Two restrictions, the prohibition of rum and of negro slavery, were specially irksome. On his return to Georgia, Oglethorpe dismissed the offending storekeeper. But he and his co-trustees stood firm upon the other points, and the result was a continuous undercurrent of dissatisfaction and disloyalty.

That was not the only element of discord in the colony. Oglethorpe's impetuous and sympathetic temper led him to select for the spiritual staff of his colony John and Charles Wesley, heeding only their high moral excellence and the attractive side of their characters, and overlooking the absence of that tact, forbearance, and subordination which for this special task were to the full as needful. Charles Wesley went out in 1736 as Oglethorpe's private secretary. He had not been long in the colony before he displeased Oglethorpe. If we are to believe Wesley's own account, his employer treated him not only with harshness, but with petty-minded malevolence. But the solemnity of their parting, when, in the spring of 1736, Oglethorpe went forth against the Spaniards with a wholly uncertain prospect of return, seems to have touched the hearts of both,

and they were sincerely reconciled. But, even if friendship had been restored, cordial co-operation had become henceforth impossible; and Charles Wesley, with the consent and approval of Oglethorpe, laid down his secretaryship and returned to England. His brother, John Wesley, remained behind, and became even a greater source of trouble and of discord in the colony. But during Wesley's sojourn in Georgia, Oglethorpe was fully occupied with the chances of a Spanish invasion. Wesley's quarrels were with other officials, not with Oglethorpe. The selection of Whitfield to succeed Wesley did not greatly mend matters. He founded an orphanage, and embroiled himself with the settlers by the dictatorial fashion in which he claimed to overrule the authority of natural guardians. But his energy as a religious revivalist led him for the most part to choose work in the old-established colonies, and left him but little time for disturbing the peace of Oglethorpe and his followers.

That portion of Oglethorpe's career which stands out conspicuous in importance and interest is the defence of his colony against the Spaniards. His alliance with the Indians was an embarrassment as well as a safeguard. It was certain that the Spanish authorities at St. Augustine, a chief seaport of Florida, would eagerly seize on any pretext for an attack, and such a pretext might at any moment be given by the natives, acting, it well might be, under just resentment. A guard was posted by Oglethorpe at the Alatamaha, to prevent any of the Georgian Indians crossing into Spanish territory. During 1736 civil messages passed between Oglethorpe and the Spaniards; yet it is clear that all along he distrusted their intentions. He strengthened the defences of Frederica, and sent for help to South Carolina. In the spring of 1736 the governor of St. Augustine, without any declaration of war, sent a force to reconnoitre the English position, with discretionary orders to attack if it seemed safe and advisable. Oglethorpe, however, used his ordnance so as to mislead the Spaniards regarding his position and resources, and the intended attack came to nothing.

The political prospect in England made it almost certain that war would soon break out with Spain; and as soon as America became the field of war, Oglethorpe knew that his colony would be in danger. He utilised a short season of security to return to England, and to organise the defence of his colony. While he was there a memorial was presented by the Spanish government to the ministry, demanding that neither Oglethorpe himself nor any fresh troops should be allowed to go to Georgia. Meanwhile it became known that the citizens of St. Augustine were being cleared out of their homes to make room for troops. Oglethorpe, with the approval of government, raised a volunteer regiment of six hundred men, with whom, in September 1738, he reached Georgia. It is possible that the same lack of judgment which made Oglethorpe unfortunate in his clergy also acted on his choice of soldiers. A plot was discovered which was to have ended in the surrender of the officers and the desertion of several soldiers to the Spaniards. The summer of 1739 was spent by Oglethorpe in a journey through the wilderness, in which he invited and secured the alliance of several distant tribes of natives. In that autumn war was declared against Spain, and Oglethorpe was ordered to harass St. Augustine. The mode of operation was left to his own choice. The Spaniards struck the first blow. Oglethorpe had fortified and garrisoned Amelia Island, some fifty miles south of Frederica. This the Spaniards attacked, but their only success was to find and kill two invalids straggling in the woods. Oglethorpe soon retaliated with the capture of a Spanish outpost. He then determined to attack St. Augustine. Time was important; Cuba was then under blockade by the English fleet; the failure of that blockade, or even a composition, might at any time set free a relieving force. To make the expedition successful, it was needful that South Carolina should take part in it. But here, as was so often the case in our operations on the northern and western frontier, it was impossible to secure effective co-operation. In May 1740 Oglethorpe set forth with a land force, composed of his own regiment of Georgian militia and of Indian allies, numbering in all two thousand. They were also supported by four king's ships and a small schooner from South Carolina. Oglethorpe advanced as far as St. Augustine without encountering any serious opposition. He seized and occupied three small forts by the way; but it soon became plain that the capture of St. Augustine was beyond his power and resources. The harbour had been so effectually secured that the ships were useless. A bombardment was tried and failed. The Indian allies withdrew, indignant at Oglethorpe's attempts to restrain their ferocity. Sickness, as might have been foreseen, broke out, and the Carolina troops deserted. The garrison which Oglethorpe had placed in one of the captured forts ventured, in defiance of his express orders, on a sortie, and were cut off. In June Oglethorpe gave up the attempt on St. Augustine as hopeless,

and retreated. Yet it is not unlikely that his invasion had acted as a check on Spanish aggression, since for nearly two years Georgia remained unmolested.

But in the spring of 1742 came the crisis which was to form the most glorious incident in Oglethorpe's career as a colonist and a soldier. Thanks in part to Oglethorpe's arrangement, in part to the natural features of the position, an attack on the colony by land was fraught with difficulty. The colony was covered by St. Simon's Island, and no invading force could with safety leave that position in the rear. The island was guarded by a small fort—St. Simon's—to the south, by Frederica to the north. The only approach to Frederica was flanked by a dense forest, offering a secure protection to a defending force.

Oglethorpe abandoned and destroyed St. Simon's, and concentrated the whole strength of his defence on Frederica. He was well served with information by his Indian scouts. At the first approach of the Spanish vanguard he made a sally and beat them off. With a force ill-organised and of doubtful stability, a display of personal prowess was sure to be of service, and the knight-errant temper always present in Oglethorpe made such a line of action attractive. Fighting at the head of his troop, he captured two Spaniards with his own hands. But the real brunt of the battle came later, when the flanking force, protected by the wood, attacked the main body of the Spaniards. The invaders fared much as Braddock fared thirteen years later in the Ohio valley, and were routed with heavy loss. Yet Oglethorpe was glad to avert by stratagem the possibility of a second attack. A Frenchman had joined the English as a volunteer, and had then deserted to the invaders. Oglethorpe astutely used him as a channel for conveying to the Spanish commander a belief that the English were ready, and even eager, to meet a second invasion. He also said that he expected a fleet to come to his relief. By a strange and fortunate chance his statement was confirmed by the appearance of some English ships out at sea. Oglethorpe's combination of daring and strategy succeeded. Georgia was safe, and the pauper colony had moreover served its secondary purpose; it had proved a bulwark to the more prosperous neighbour on the northern frontier. Whitfield did not exaggerate the severity of the danger and the insufficiency of the means whereby it was repelled when he wrote: 'The deliverance of Georgia from the Spaniards is such as cannot be paralleled but by some instances out of the Old Testament.' Yet the peril was not yet at an end. One of the chief elements of danger was the 'self-sufficiency,' as one of their own colonists called it, of the officials of South Carolina. Not only were they supine in raising forces, but a pilot known to be a traitor in the employment of Spain was suffered to make himself well acquainted with Charlestown harbour.

Oglethorpe had other difficulties to face. The Duke of Newcastle was then secretary for the southern department, and as such had control over colonial affairs. The duke's ignorance of colonial geography was astounding, while the ministry carried on without spirit a war into which they had been dragged against their will. During the spring of 1743 Oglethorpe, while dreading the annihilation of his colony—a blow which would at once have involved South Carolina in invasion, and probably in servile war—had to confine himself to utilising his Indian allies for raids into the neighbourhood of St. Augustine. On 13 Feb. of that year he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general. Hitherto the title of general, habitually applied to him in connection with Georgian affairs, was purely honorary and conventional.

The military operations against Spain soon involved Oglethorpe in financial difficulties, which compelled his return to England. The state of affairs well illustrates the unsatisfactory want of method in the colonial administration of Great Britain in those days. No fixed sum was voted for the defence of Georgia, nor is there any evidence that instructions were given to Oglethorpe authorising him to spend money on that account. Yet it was manifest that supplies and the like must be paid for, and Oglethorpe accordingly incurred the necessary expenses, and met them by drawing bills on his English agent, a Mr. Verelst, while at the same time he appears to have made it clear to Verelst by the form of the bills that the money was for the king's service. Verelst therefore applied to Walpole, who was then chancellor of the exchequer, and Walpole authorised him to draw on the treasury for the sums required to meet the bills. After a time, however, Walpole withdrew this authority; but before the notification of this change reached Oglethorpe he had drawn more bills. The matter was then referred to the lords justices, who had been specially authorised to supervise the finances of Georgia. They approved of the expenditure; but when the bills were presented at the treasury, the lords of that department refused to meet them, nor is there any proof that Oglethorpe was ever reimbursed.

It was Oglethorpe's intention to revisit

Georgia after he had settled these financial troubles; but two events changed his purpose. On 15 Sept. 1743 he married Elizabeth, the only surviving daughter and the heiress of Sir Nathan Wright. She brought him a much-needed fortune, including Cranham Hall in Essex, which was his home for the rest of his days.

Soon afterwards, while Oglethorpe was raising troops for the defence of the colony, the Jacobite insurrection of 1745 broke out. He at once received orders to join General Wade, and to take with him the soldiers whom he had raised. He joined Wade at Hull, and accompanied him in his march into Lancashire, where he and his men were transferred to the force which, under the Duke of Cumberland, harassed the retreating Jacobites. It is not unlikely that Oglethorpe's hereditary associations with the house of Stuart laid him open to suspicion. An absurd story found currency in later days to the effect that Oglethorpe was detected on the eve of Culloden in treasonable correspondence; that he therefore fled, and fortified himself as an armed rebel at his country seat in Surrey.

It is certain that if Oglethorpe had any treasonable designs, of which there is no proof, they had been effectively anticipated. When, in December 1745, the Duke of Cumberland returned to London, having, as he believed, crushed the rebellion, he lodged a charge of misconduct, accusing Oglethorpe of having lingered on the road in his pursuit of the retreating Jacobites.

A court-martial followed, and Oglethorpe was acquitted, but his career as a soldier was at an end, and he did not return to Georgia. For eight years longer he sat in parliament. The utter collapse of opposition while Pelham was prime minister had relaxed the bonds of party discipline; the cause of the whigs was too triumphant, that of their opponents too hopeless, for either to insist on obedience. Oglethorpe was able to take up that position of a freelance which his keen and ready sympathy and his independent temper made congenial to him. He had plainly cast behind him all lingering attachment to the house of Stuart. An attitude of sturdy independence towards Hanoverian ministers and a tendency to look with disfavour on all authority of which they were the centre were all that remained of his hereditary Jacobitism. We find him twice supporting measures whereby foreign protestants might enjoy full civic rights in the colonies, and doing his best to limit the arbitrary powers granted to courts-martial.

In 1754 Oglethorpe was defeated in the contest for the representation of Haslemere, for which he had sat in parliament for thirty-two years. Thenceforth he disappeared from public life. In 1752 the trustees of the Georgian colony had resigned their patent, and Georgia had become a royal province. For many years longer, however, Oglethorpe filled a prominent position in social life in London. He won Dr. Johnson's regard by the support which he gave his 'London' upon its appearance in 1738, and increased it by the stand he made against slavery in Georgia. In return, Johnson wished to write Oglethorpe's life. He was the friend of Walpole, Goldsmith, Boswell, Burke, and Hannah More, keeping to the last his boyish vivacity and diversity of interests, his keen sense of personal dignity, his sympathy with the problems of life, his earnestness of moral conviction. His name is enshrined in the well-known couplet of Pope—

> One, driven by strong benevolence of soul,
> Shall fly like Oglethorpe from pole to pole

(*Imitation of Horace*, ep. ii.)

On 1 July 1785 Oglethorpe died at Cranham. As if he was at once to become by an appropriate fate a hero of legend, he was described in two contemporary accounts as 102 and 104; but, though his age is not mentioned on his monument, there seems no reason to doubt the accuracy of the record which makes him eighty-nine. A monument, with an extravagantly long inscription, was erected in Cranham Church to Oglethorpe and his widow, who died on 26 Oct. 1787. The Cranham estates descended to the Marquis de Bellegarde, the grandson of one of Oglethorpe's sisters.

A three-quarter-length portrait of Oglethorpe in armour, engraved in mezzotint by T. Burford, is in the print-room at the British Museum. Another, engraved by S. Ireland, is mentioned by Bromley.

[Mr. Robert Wright has gathered together all that can be known of Oglethorpe in an admirable biography. Much of the material, especially that relating to Georgia, is still in manuscript. See, however, A True and Historical Narrative of the Colony of Georgia, 1741, and Account of the Colony of Georgia, 1741, both of which are reprinted in Force's Tracts, Washington, 1836, and Notes and Queries, 3rd ser. x. 63, where private letters—one from Oglethorpe—describe Georgia in 1738; Boswell's Life of Johnson, ed. Hill, i. 127; Walpole's Letters; Hannah More's Letters; Southey's Life of Wesley; Franklin's Memoirs, i. 162; Nichols's Lit. Anecd. ii. 19–22; Elwin and Courthope's Pope, iii. 392; Lecky's England in the Eighteenth Century, i. 500–3; Gent. Mag. for 1785 and 1787.]

J. A. D.

OGLETHORPE, OWEN (*d.* 1559), bishop of Carlisle, was, according to Wood, the third 'natural' or 'base-born' son of Owen Oglethorpe of Newton Kyme, near Tadcaster, Yorkshire (STRYPE, *Memorials*, vol. iii. pt. i. p. 173). He was born at Newton Kyme, and was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1525; was admitted fellow about 1526, and graduated M.A. in 1529, being then in holy orders. He served the office of junior proctor in 1533. On 21 Feb. 1535 he was elected president of his college, and graduated as B.D. 12 Feb. 1536, and D.D. five days later. He fulfilled the duties of vice-chancellor 'with great honour' in 1551. His ecclesiastical preferments were many. From Archbishop Heath, as a Yorkshireman, he received the rectory of Bolton Percy in 1534, and in 1541 a prebendal stall at Ripon (which in 1544 he exchanged for another in the same church). He also was collated to the stall of Lafford in Lincoln Cathedral in 1536. In 1538 Cranmer gave him the living of Newington, Oxfordshire, one of the archiepiscopal peculiars, which he held till his elevation to the episcopate in 1557. He was appointed to the college livings of Beeding and Sele, Sussex, in 1531, and to East Bridgeford in 1538; to the benefice of his native place, Newton Kyme, in 1541, and to that of Romald-Kirk in the same year, and of St. Olave, Southwark, in 1544. At an earlier period he had been one of the canons of Henry VIII's foundation, erected in 1532 on the suppression of Wolsey's 'Cardinal College;' and on the conversion of St. Frideswide's into a cathedral church in 1546, a pension of 20*l.* was reserved for him out of its revenues. He was appointed canon of Windsor in 1540. His standing as a theologian had been previously fully recognised, and in 1540 he was named by Cranmer one of the commissioners to whom were addressed the 'Seventeen Questions' on the sacraments, on the answers to which was founded 'The Erudition of a Christian Man' (STRYPE, *Memorials*, vol. ii. pt. ii. p. 14; CRANMER, i. 110, Appendix, Nos. xxvii. xxviii.)

The accession of Edward VI, which placed Somerset in supreme power, was the beginning of trouble to Oglethorpe. His conduct shows him to have been a man of no strength of character, with little love for the series of religious changes through which the clergy were being hustled, but reluctantly accepting them rather than forego the dignity and emoluments of office. The society of Magdalen College was at that time greatly divided in religious opinion. The majority, including Oglethorpe, adhered more or less openly to the old faith; while the reforming party, though a minority, by their violence made up for the inferiority of their numbers. Scenes of miserable confusion and acts of disgraceful sacrilege took place. Early in 1548 the new order of communion had been published, and letters were received from Somerset urging the college, in somewhat indefinite but unmistakable terms, to 'the Redress of Religion.' Oglethorpe felt that to keep his place he must comply. High mass was laid aside, and the English order of communion adopted, the president himself ministering. Not satisfied with this amount of compliance, some of the fellows sent a petition to the Protector accusing the president of attempting to dissuade the society from following his directions. The charge was categorically denied in a letter from Oglethorpe, dated 8 Nov. 1548, signed by himself and eighteen other members of the college (BLOXAM, *Magdalen College Register*, vol. ii. pp. xliv, xlv, 300–3). In 1550 another fierce attack was made upon Oglethorpe by ten of the most puritanical of the fellows in a petition to the lords of the council, accusing him of persecuting the 'Godlie' and favouring the 'Papists,' their grievance being summed up in twenty-five articles. These he answered seriatim, denying some and explaining others (*ib.* pp. 309–317). He also drew up 'a further defence,' to set himself right with the Protector and his council. In this he repudiated the scholastic doctrine of transubstantiation and solitary masses, and declared his approbation of the new 'order and form' of service in English, provided 'it be used godly and reverently' (*ib.* p. 318). He was, however, summoned to London to answer the charges, and in May was reported to have been 'imprisoned for superstition,' and to be likely to lose his presidentship (Christopher Hales to Rudolph Gualter, *Original Letters*, Parker Soc. i. 187). The latter fear was not realised; he kept his headship, and it is curious to find him not long after (1 Aug.) entertaining the leading reformers, Peter Martyr and Martin Bucer, and the former for the second time together with Coverdale on 19 May of the following year. The changes recently made in the chapel by order of the visitors, such as the demolition of the high altar and the burning of the organ, cannot fail to have been very displeasing to Oglethorpe; and, though outwardly complying, it was abundantly clear that at heart he was hankering after the old system. In 1552, therefore, the king's council resolved on his removal; they believed that he would impede the further religious changes they had in view, and, by a tyrannical violation of the statutes, ap-

pointed Walter Haddon [q. v.], master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, president in his place. The fellows remonstrated, to no purpose; and Oglethorpe, seeing that resistance was vain, entered into an amicable, but not very honourable, agreement with Haddon, on which he resigned the presidency, 27 Sept. 1552, and Haddon was admitted by royal mandate (*ib.* li. 320–1).

On Mary's accession next year the intruding president was removed by Gardiner, and Oglethorpe resumed his old place, 31 Oct. 1553 (*ib.* p. lv; Strype, *Memorials*, vol. iii. pt. i. p. 81). At the memorable disputation the next year between Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer, and a committee of theologians selected from Oxford and Cambridge, he was one of the Oxford divines, and on 14 April presented the Cambridge doctors for incorporation (Strype, *Cranmer*, i. 480). The same month he resigned his presidency. He had been appointed dean of Windsor in the preceding year, with the rectory of Haseley attached, and in 1555 became registrar of the Order of the Garter (Rymer, *Fœdera*, xv. 421), being the first dean of Windsor to hold that office. Higher preferment was not long in coming. He was nominated by Mary to the bishopric of Carlisle, and was consecrated by Archbishop Heath at Chiswick on 15 Aug. 1557. In little more than a year Mary died, and Oglethorpe was once more placed in the dilemma of having to choose between the old and the new form of religion. He showed some firmness when called upon to say mass before the queen in the first days of her reign. Elizabeth forbade him to elevate the Host, which, according to a Roman authority, he insisted on doing (Strype, *Annals*, vol. i. pt. i. p. 73). The coronation soon followed. In the vacancy of the see of Canterbury, it naturally fell to the Archbishop of York to perform the ceremony; but Heath, alarmed by ominous presages of a change in religion, refused to officiate. Tunstall of Durham was too old, and perhaps shared in Heath's objection. It devolved, therefore, on Oglethorpe, as his suffragan, to take his metropolitan's place, and on 16 Jan. 1559, the other diocesan bishops attending, with the exception of Bonner, who, however, lent him his robes for the function, he placed the crown on the head of Elizabeth. But it is asserted that he never forgave himself for an act the momentous consequences of which he hardly foresaw, and remorse for his unfaithfulness to the church is said to have hastened his end. The same month he attended Elizabeth's first parliament, when he expressed his dissent from the bills for restoring the first-fruits and tenths to the crown, and the royal supremacy, the iniquitous forced exchange of bishops' lands for impropriate tithes, and other measures (Strype, *Annals*, vol. i. pt. i. pp. 82–7). He was also present at the opening of the disputation on religion at Westminster in March 1559, and was one of those who were fined for declining to enter on the dispute when they saw which way things were tending. The fine imposed on him amounted to 250*l.*, and he had to give recognisances for good behaviour (*ib.* pp. 129, 137–9). On 15 May, together with Archbishop Heath and the other bishops who adhered to the old faith, he was summoned before the queen, and, on their unanimous refusal to take the oath of supremacy, they were all deprived (*ib.* pp. 206, 210). He only survived his deprivation a few months. He died suddenly of apoplexy on the last day of that year. The place of his death was probably a house in Chancery Lane, belonging to his private estate, which he had given to his old college in 1556, reserving four chambers for himself. He was buried, 4 Jan. 1560, in the adjacent church of St. Dunstan's in the West, Fleet Street (Bloxam, vol. iv. p. xxix; Machyn, *Diary*, p. 221). Had his life been prolonged, Wood says, 'it was thought the Queen would have been favourable to him.' Some courteous letters passed between him, when residing at Oxford, and Bullinger, chiefly letters of introduction, which have been printed by the Parker Society (*Original Letters*, i. 126, 425). A letter of his, on his election to the see of Carlisle, to the Earl of Shrewsbury on Lancelot Salkeld's claim to the manor of Linstock, is contained in the Lansdowne MSS. (980, f. 312). Among the Additional MSS. (5489, f. 49) is a weak, shuffling reply of his to articles proposed by Sir Philip Hoby respecting the sale of the plate at St. George's Chapel, Windsor; he acknowledges he had consented to the sale and shared to some extent in the proceeds, but all the while disapproved of it. His replies to Cranmer's 'Seventeen Questions,' referred to above, are printed with those of the other commissioners by Burnet in his 'History of the Reformation' (pt. i. bk. iii. records xxi.; see also pt. ii. bk. i. records liii.) He founded and endowed a school and hospital at Tadcaster, near his birthplace (Strype, *Annals*, iv. 212, No. xcix). His name appears on the list of benefactors to be commemorated at Magdalen on 31 Dec., the day of his death.

[Wood's Athenæ Oxon. ii. 792, 768, 807 Fasti, i. 66, 81, 95, 100, 102; Godwin, De Præsul. i. 175; Foster's Alumni, 1500–1714, iii. 1088; Fuller's Worthies, ii. 226, Church History, ii. 466, iv. 193; Strype, ll. cc.; Rymer's Fœdera,

xv. 421, 446, 483, 577; Bloxam's Magdalen Coll. Registers, II. xlv, xlix–li, lv, lvi, lviii, lxii, lxviii note, lxvi, lxvii, 301, 304, 309, 315, 316 note, 318–20, 321–2, IV. xxvi–xxx, 33, 34, 98; Burnet's Reformation, ii. 564, 776, 792.] E. V.

OGLETHORPE, SIR THEOPHILUS (1650–1702), brigadier-general, belonged to an ancient family settled at Oglethorpe, a hamlet in Bramham parish, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. His father, Sutton Oglethorpe (baptised at Bramham in 1612), was fined by the parliament 20,000*l.* and had his estates sequestered and given to general William Fairfax [q. v.], who sold them to the Bingley family. He married Frances, daughter of John Matthews (Mathew?) and granddaughter of Archbishop Tobie Mathew [q. v.], and had two sons: Sutton, who was created M.A. by the university of Oxford on 28 Sept. 1663, became a royal page, student of Gray's Inn, 1657, and, it is said, stud-master to Charles II; and Theophilus, who, baptised 14 Sept. 1650, entered the army soon after the Restoration as a private gentleman in one of King Charles's newly raised troops of lifeguards (MACAULAY, *Hist. of England*, i. 297). Oglethorpe belonged to the Duke of York's troop, distinguished by its green facings and standard. His name appears as lieutenant-colonel of the king's regiment of dragoons 19 Feb. 1678 (D'ALTON, p. 209). It was disbanded, and he returned temporarily to his troop of lifeguards. He was lieutenant-colonel of the royal dragoons 11 June 1679, and commanded the advance-guard of the Duke of Monmouth's army at the defeat of the Scottish covenanters at Bothwell Bridge on 22 June. On 11 Aug. 1679 he was guidon and major of the Duke of York's troop, of which Monmouth was colonel; held the same position 30 April 1680 (*ib.* p. 273), and became lieutenant and lieutenant-colonel 1 Nov. 1680 (*ib.* pp. 277, 313). He routed two troops of rebel horse at Keynsham at the time of Monmouth's rebellion, and led a charge of the lifeguards at the battle of Sedgmoor. He was made a brigadier-general and principal equerry to James II, and on 25 Oct. 1685 was made colonel of the Holland regiment, or Buffs. He purchased the manor of Westbrook, Godalming, in 1688. He took the field as a brigadier-general of James's army, and after the king's flight, not choosing to serve against one from whom he had received many favours, he was deprived of his military emoluments, and his regiment given to Marlborough's brother, General Charles Churchill [q. v.] A warrant was issued against him as a Jacobite in 1692, and he went to France (LUTTRELL); but in 1698 he took the oaths to King William, and sat in parliament for Haslemere, Surrey, from that time until his death on 10 April 1702. He was buried in the church of St. James, Westminster, where his widow put up a monument to him with a Latin inscription and a wrong date of death.

Oglethorpe married Eleanor, daughter of Richard Wall of Tipperary, 'of a considerable family in Ireland.' Swift mentions her often in the 'Journal to Stella,' and emphasises her cunning; she introduced Swift to the Duchess of Hamilton (*Works*, vol. ii. passim). She died 19 June 1732, having borne seven children to Oglethorpe. Of these the eldest son, Lewis (1681–1704), succeeded his father as member for Haslemere. Evelyn mentions him as fighting a duel with Sir Richard Onslow. He died at the Hague of a wound received in Marlborough's attack on the heights of Schellenberg, just before Blenheim. The second, Theophilus (1682–1720?), also sat for Haslemere after his brother. He was aide-de-camp to the Duke of Ormonde, and afterwards joined the Jacobite court of St. Germains, where he died some time between 1717 and 1720. The third was General James Edward Oglethorpe [q. v.]; the fourth, Sutton, died young. Of the daughters, Anne, the eldest, was a resident at St. Germains, and, it is said, a mistress of the Old Pretender ('her Oglethorpian majesty' of Esmond), prior to her return to England without a pass in 1704. The fact of her return being unauthorised enabled Godolphin and Harley to obtain information from her respecting the Jacobite correspondence. According to Boyer (*Annals of Anne*, 1735, p. 127), her wit and beauty gained the hearts of the ministers, and some maintained that Godolphin's jealousy of the secretary in their relations with the lady was the source of the breach between the two. Anne was subsequently arraigned at the Queen's Bench on a charge of 'perverting a young gentlewoman to the Romish faith,' but was discharged by the queen's order 14 June 1707 (LUTTRELL, vi. 182). She retired to France, and is said to have been made a Jacobite countess. She and her youngest sister died unmarried. Two others married, one the Marquis de Maziera in Picardy, the other the Marquis de Bellegarde.

Some years after the death of Sir Theophilus a crazy sort of pamphlet appeared without a printer's name (1707), purporting to relate the hearsay of a Mistress Frances Shaftoe, a serving-woman, according to whom, on the alleged death of the infant Prince of Wales in 1688, an infant son of Oglethorpe's was substituted, who became Prince James Francis Edward, better known as the Chevalier St. George or the Old Pretender.

[Manning and Bray's Surrey, vol. i. (pedigree, p. 614, and account of manor of Westbrook); Nichols's Lit. Anecd. ii. 17; Dalton's English Army Lists, 1660–85, pp. 209, 240, 254, 255, 273, 277, 313; Cannon's Hist. Rec. Brit. Army, 3rd Buffs; Macaulay's Hist. of England, vol. i.; Luttrell's Brief Historical Relation of State Affairs.] H. M. C.

O'GORMAN, MAELMUIRE (*d.* 1181), called, according to Colgan, MARIANUS GORMAN, and by the 'Four Masters' MAELMUIRE O'DUNIAN, martyrologist, was abbot of Cnoc na Seangan, or Pismire Hill, near the town of Louth. This place was afterwards known as Cnoc na n Apstal, or the Hill of the Apostles, from the time of the consecration of the church there by Archbishop Malachy Morgan [q. v.], when it was dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. It was an establishment for Augustinian canons, the founders being Donnchadh O'Carroll, chief of Oriel, and Edan O'Caellaighe, bishop of Clogher. Marianus is termed in the 'Martyrology of Donegal' abbot of Louth. Ware, Harris, and Archdall believed the abbey of Louth to be distinct from the abbey of Cnoc na Seangan; but in that case two monasteries, both for Augustinian canons, and both founded by the same prince and bishop, must have existed within a few perches of each other. This seems highly improbable, and we may assume with confidence that they are identical.

Marianus is the author of a 'Martyrology' composed during the reign of Roderic O'Connor [q. v.], king of Ireland, and between 1156 and 1173, while Gilla mac Liag or Gelasius was archbishop of Armagh. This work was unknown in Ireland except by name until 1847, when the Rev. Matthew Kelly of Maynooth procured a copy of the only known manuscript preserved in the Royal Library at Brussels. Two years after, the Rev. Dr. Todd obtained a loan of this and other manuscripts from the Belgian government, and had a copy of it made by Eugene O'Curry. The 'Martyrology,' which has never been published, is now about to be brought out by the Henry Bradshaw Society, under the editorship of Mr. Whitley Stokes, D.C.L. It is a poem in the Irish language, and consists of 2,780 lines in the rather rare and difficult metre known as 'Rinnard,' in which the 'Calendar of Œngus Ceile Dé' is also composed. The poem is arranged in months, and has a stanza for every day in the year, which contains the names of those saints whose festivals fall on that day. There are also interlined and marginal glosses relating to the situation of the churches belonging to the saints mentioned when those saints are Irish, for Marianus does not confine himself to native saints. These glosses or scholia add much to its value as an historical authority. The preface informs us that it was taken largely from the 'Martyrology' of Tallaght. O'Clery made great use of it in the compilation of the 'Martyrology of Donegal,' which was published in 1864 under the editorship of Bishop Reeves and the Rev. Dr. Todd. All the names given in that work without a local designation are from Marianus, as well as those which have short local notices; of these last many, if not all, are taken from the scholia.

Marianus tells us he was led to undertake the work first by the hope of thereby securing entrance into the kingdom of heaven for himself as well as for every one who should make a practice of chanting it; in the second place he wished to supply the names of many saints, Irish and foreign, who were omitted from the 'Calendar of Œngus,' saints for whom the church had ordained festivals or prescribed masses; and, lastly, in order to correct the 'Calendar of Œngus,' in which days of commemoration were assigned to many different from those appointed by the church at that time. He died in 1181. His day in the 'Martyrology of Donegal' is 3 July.

[Colgan's Act. SS. p. 737; Trias Thaum. p. 305; Annals of the Four Masters, iii. 57; Ware's Antiquities, chap. xxvi., and Bishops of Louth and Clogher at Edan; Martyrology of Donegal, Pref. p. xvii; Lanigan's Eccles. Hist. iv. 129, 131; O'Curry's MS. Materials, pp. 361, 362.] T. O.

O'GORMAN MAHON, THE (1800-1891), politician. [See MAHON, CHARLES JAMES PATRICK.]

O'GRADY, STANDISH, first VISCOUNT GUILLAMORE (1766–1840), was the eldest son of Darby O'Grady of Mount Prospect, Limerick, and of Mary, daughter of James Smyth of the same county. He was born on 20 Jan. 1766, and, entering Trinity College, Dublin, graduated B.A. in 1784. He was called to the bar, and went the Munster circuit. He was remarkable for wit as well as learning, and attained considerable practice. On 28 May 1803, after the murder of Lord Kilwarden, he became attorney-general, and was one of the prosecuting counsel at the trial of Robert Emmet. In 1805 he was made lord chief baron, in succession to Yelverton, lord Avonmore. He was a sound judge, and Chief Baron Pigot [q. v.], of the Irish exchequer, expressed the opinion: 'O'Grady was the ablest man whose mind I ever saw at work.' His witticisms on and off the bench were long remembered (D. O. MADDEN, *Ireland and its Rulers*, i. 126). O'Grady was one of the first to suspect the duplicity of

Leonard McNally [q. v.] On his retirement from the bench in 1831, he was created Viscount Guillamore of Cahir Guillamore and Baron O'Grady of Rockbarton, co. Limerick, in the peerage of Ireland. He was a handsome man, of a fine presence, and over six feet in stature. He died in Dublin on 20 April 1840. In 1790 he married Katharine (*d.* 1853), second daughter of John Thomas Waller of Castletown, co. Limerick, by whom he had several children.

Standish O'Grady, second Viscount Guillamore (1792–1848), eldest son of the above, born in 1792, was a lieutenant in the 7th hussars at Waterloo, and afterwards became lieutenant-colonel. On 17 June 1815 he had command of the troop of the 7th hussars on the high road from Genappe to Quatre Bras. The regiment was covering the British march from Quatre Bras to Waterloo, and Sir William Dörnberg left O'Grady outside the town, on the Quatre Bras road, to hold in check the advancing French cavalry while the main body of the regiment was proceeding in file across the narrow bridge of Genappe and up the steep street of the town. O'Grady advanced at the head of his troops as soon as the French appeared, and presented so bold a front that, after a time, they retired. When they were out of sight he crossed the bridge at the entrance of Genappe, and took his troop at a gallop through the town, rejoining Sir William Dörnberg, who had drawn up the main body of the regiment on the sloping road at the Waterloo end of Genappe. A severe cavalry combat ensued when the French lancers reached the top of the town, in which O'Grady's regiment made a gallant charge, with considerable loss. At Waterloo he was stationed on the ground above Hougoumont on the British left. 'The 7th,' he says in a letter to his father, 'had an opportunity of showing what they could do if they got fair play. We charged twelve or fourteen times, and once cut off a squadron of cuirassiers, every man of whom we killed on the spot except the two officers and one Marshal de Logis, whom I sent to the rear' (letter in possession of the Hon. Mrs. Norbury). Two letters of his to Captain William Siborne, describing the movements of his regiments on 17 and 18 June 1815, are printed in 'Waterloo Letters,' edited by Major-general H. T. Siborne (London, 1891, pp. 130–6). By his wife Gertrude Jane (*d.* 1871), daughter of the Hon. Berkeley Paget, he had issue Standish, third viscount (1832–1860); Paget Standish, fourth viscount (1838–1877); Hardress Standish, fifth and present viscount; and others. The second viscount died on 22 July 1848.

[O'Keefe's Life and Times of O'Connell, i. 183; Barrington's Personal Sketches; Smyth's Law Officers of Ireland, 1839, pp. 145, 170; O'Flanagan's Munster Circuit, 1880, pp. 232–7; Foster's Peerage, p. 318; Wills's Irish Nation, iii. 692–3; O'Flanagan's Irish Bar, 1879, pp. 190–4.]

D. J. O'D.

OGSTON, FRANCIS (1803–1887), professor of medical jurisprudence at Aberdeen, born in Aberdeen in July 1803, was third son of Alexander Ogston, the founder of an extensive soap manufactory at Aberdeen. He was educated at the grammar school and at Marischal College, Aberdeen, completing his medical course at Edinburgh University, where he graduated M.D. in 1824. Subsequently he travelled and studied on the continent. Having settled at Aberdeen, he soon acquired a large practice. In 1827 he began to teach chemistry privately, and in 1839 he was appointed lecturer on medical jurisprudence at Marischal College. When the lectureship was converted into a professorial chair in 1857, Ogston became the first professor, teaching medical logic in addition to his special subject. In 1860, when Marischal College was united to King's College, to form the university of Aberdeen, under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858, Ogston's appointment was maintained, and he continued to occupy the chair of medical jurisprudence till his retirement in 1883. His lectures were published in London in 1878, under the title 'Lectures on Medical Jurisprudence,' and were accepted both in this country and in Germany as a standard work. From 1831 Ogston held the appointment of police-surgeon in Aberdeen, and he was also medical officer of health for the city from 1862 till 1881. He had frequently to give evidence on important cases in the justiciary courts, and the lucidity of his reports called forth the commendations of the judges. He was chosen dean of the faculty of medicine in Aberdeen, and was twice representative of the senatus at the university court. In 1883 he retired from the chair of medical jurisprudence. Two years afterwards the university conferred the honorary degree of LL.D. upon him. He died suddenly at Aberdeen on 25 Sept. 1887. Both of his sons followed the medical profession; the elder, Dr. Alexander Ogston, being professor of surgery at Aberdeen University, and the younger, Dr. Frank Ogston, holding an appointment as professor of public health and medical jurisprudence at the university of Otago, New Zealand. Besides the lectures referred to, Ogston contributed many papers to the British and continental medical journals.

[Rodger's Aberdeen Doctors, pp. 201, 301, 312; Lancet, October 1887, No. 3345, p. 739; People's Journal (Aberdeen), 1 Oct. 1887.]

A. H. M.

O'HAGAN, JOHN (1822–1890), judge, second son of John Arthur O'Hagan of Newry, co. Down, born at Newry on 19 March 1822, graduated B.A. at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1842, and proceeded M.A. in 1865. He was called to the Irish bar in 1842, and went the Munster circuit. An active member of the Young Ireland party, he was one of the counsel for Sir Charles Gavan Duffy on his trial for complicity in the rebellion of 1848. He also contributed to the 'Nation,' both in prose and verse, his poems being distinguished by the pseudonyms or initials Sliabh Cuilluim, Carolina Wilhelmina, O., or J. O'H. They are collected in 'The Spirit of the Nation,' Dublin, 1874, 8vo.

O'Hagan was appointed commissioner of the board of national education in 1861, took silk in 1865, and was admitted a bencher of King's Inn in 1878. On the passing of the Land Law (Ireland) Act of 1881 he was appointed judicial commissioner thereunder, with the rank of justice of the high court of justice, having previously qualified for the office by being made her majesty's third serjeant (31 May). He died on 12 Nov. 1890.

O'Hagan was a good scholar and a competent lawyer, and was equally respected for his integrity and admired for his chivalrous character. He married in 1865 Frances, daughter of Thomas O'Hagan [q. v.], lord chancellor of Ireland.

O'Hagan's patriotic songs are held in much esteem by his countrymen of the Nationalist party. Besides them he published a lecture on Chaucer in 'Afternoon Lectures on Literature and Art,' London, 1864, 8vo; 'The Song of Roland,' a metrical version of the 'Chanson de Roland,' London, 1883, 8vo; 'The Poetry of Sir Samuel Ferguson,' a critical essay, Dublin, 1887, 8vo; and 'Irish Patriotism: Thomas Davis,' in the 'Contemporary Review,' October 1890. 'Joan of Arc' (an historical study originally contributed to the 'Atlantis' in 1858) appeared in a posthumous volume, London, 1893, 8vo.

[O'Donoghue's Poets of Ireland; Irish Law Times, 15 Nov. 1890; Sir Charles Gavan Duffy's Young Ireland, 1840–50, pp. 293, 565, 763, and Four Years of Irish History, pp. 582, 739; Ann. Reg. 1844, Chron. p. 304; Thom's Irish Almanac; Haydn's Book of Dignities, ed. Ockerby; Cal. Dubl. Grad.]

J. M. R.

O'HAGAN, THOMAS, first BARON O'HAGAN (1812–1885), lord chancellor of Ireland, only son of Edward O'Hagan, a catholic trader of Belfast, was born there on 29 May 1812. He was educated at the Belfast academical institution, where he won the highest prizes, and, being at the time the only catholic student, was awarded by the votes of his fellow-students the gold medal for an essay on the 'History of Eloquence, Ancient and Modern.' He frequently took part in a debating society attached to the institution, and there developed command of language and great readiness of speech. On leaving the institution he became connected with the press. In Michaelmas term 1831 he was admitted a student of the King's Inns, Dublin, his certificate for admission being signed by Daniel O'Connell [q. v.] This was probably the commencement of his acquaintance with O'Connell. 'In my earlier years I knew O'Connell well; I was personally his debtor for continual kindness' (*O'Connell Centenary Address*, 1875). He was admitted a student of Gray's Inn in Hilary term 1834, and became a pupil of Thomas Chitty [q. v.], the well-known pleader. In Hilary term 1836 he was called to the Irish bar, and joined the north-east circuit. From 1836 to 1840 he resided at Newry, editing the 'Newry Examiner,' and practising on circuit, principally in the defence of prisoners. His conduct of the paper was warmly praised by O'Connell: 'I was assailed at every turn, and defended with zeal and spirit by nobody save the "Newry Examiner," a paper to which I really am more indebted than to any other in Ireland' (*Correspondence of O'Connell*, 23 Oct. 1838, ii. 154). In 1840 O'Hagan removed to Dublin, and, though still contributing to the press, devoted his attention mainly to the bar. In 1842 he was retained, with O'Connell, to defend Gavan Duffy (now Sir Charles Gavan Duffy), indicted for a seditious libel in the 'Belfast Vindicator.' O'Connell, being detained in London by his parliamentary duties, returned his brief, and, by Gavan Duffy's wish, the case was left in O'Hagan's hands. He conducted the defence with such marked ability as to draw compliments from the attorney-general (Blackburne) and the chief justice (Pennefather). From this time his success was assured, and his practice steadily increased. On the trial of O'Connell and the other repeal leaders in 1843–4, he was again counsel for Gavan Duffy, with Whiteside (afterwards chief justice) as his leader. In 1845 he was junior counsel in a case that attracted considerable attention—an appeal to the visitors of Trinity College, Dublin, by Denis Caulfield Heron (afterwards Serjeant Heron), a catholic student, against a decision of the provost and fellows, refusing to admit.

him to a scholarship which he had won in the examination on the ground that the scholarships were by law not tenable by catholics. The visitors came to the same conclusion.

In politics O'Hagan was opposed to the repeal of the union, advocating instead the establishment of a local legislature for local purposes, with the representation of Ireland continued in the imperial parliament (Speech at meeting of Repeal Association, 29 May 1843). His views not finding favour with O'Connell and the leading repealers, he ceased to attend the meetings of the repeal association. His first professional promotion was in 1847, when he was appointed assistant barrister of co. Longford. In the state trials of 1848 he was retained by the crown, but desired to be excused on the ground of his personal friendship with Gavan Duffy, one of the accused; the attorney-general (Monahan) at once acceded to his request, and withdrew the crown retainer; and O'Hagan felt constrained to refuse the retainer for the defence, which was subsequently offered to him. In the following year he was appointed a queen's counsel, and rapidly acquired considerable practice as a leader both on circuit and in Dublin. Owing to his powers as a speaker and his popular sympathies, he was frequently retained in cases of a political or sensational character. The most remarkable was the trial at Dublin (7 Dec. 1855) of Father Petcherine, a redemptorist monk of Russian birth, on a charge of contemptuously and profanely burning a copy of the authorised version of the scriptures. O'Hagan addressed the jury for the defence in a speech of great force and eloquence, and a verdict of 'not guilty' was returned. In 1857 he was transferred as assistant-barrister from Longford to co. Dublin. In 1859 he was appointed third serjeant, and elected a bencher of the King's Inns. He became solicitor-general for Ireland in 1861 in Lord Palmerston's government, and in the following year attorney-general, and was sworn of the Irish privy council. At a by-election in 1863 he was returned for Tralee, notwithstanding the combined opposition of the conservatives and nationalists. By the latter he was bitterly assailed, both as attorney-general and as a member of the board of national education, to which he had been appointed in 1858. In a manly and vigorous speech at the hustings he justified his career, defended himself from the 'virulent acerbity' with which he had been attacked, and upheld the national system of education as 'the greatest boon and blessing which since emancipation was ever conferred on Ireland by the imperial government.' In the same year in the House of Commons he again spoke energetically in defence of the national system on a motion by Major O'Reilly to reduce the vote for its expenses (18 July 1863). In January 1865 he was appointed a judge of the court of common pleas in Ireland in succession to Mr. Justice Ball. By an act passed in 1867 (30 and 31 Vict. c. 75) the lord-chancellorship of Ireland was opened to all persons without reference to their religious belief, and, on the formation of the first Gladstone ministry in December 1868, O'Hagan was appointed to the office. He was the first catholic who had held it since the reign of James II, and his appointment was received with much popular approval in Ireland. In 1870, while the Irish Land Bill was passing through parliament, he was raised to the peerage (14 June) as Baron O'Hagan of Tullahogue in co. Tyrone, and took his seat in the lords on 21 June. Tullahogue was in early times a possession of the O'Hagans, and was the place where the O'Neill was inaugurated, the O'Hagan and O'Cahan having the hereditary right to perform the ceremony (Joyce, *Short Hist. of Ireland*, p. 63). In the following session he introduced and passed through parliament a bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to juries in Ireland (34 and 35 Vict. c. 65). Its main object was to prevent any partiality by the sheriff or his officers in the framing of the jury panel; this object it successfully effected, but it also altered the qualification of jurors, and admitted to the jury-box a class of men who were hardly fitted for the position.

In February 1874 O'Hagan resigned with the rest of the ministry. His decisions in the Irish court of chancery are reported in the 'Irish Reports' (Equity), vols. iv.–viii. A successful common-law advocate suddenly called to preside in the court of chancery can at best hope to discharge the duties of his office in a satisfactory manner. This O'Hagan did, and his courtesy and impartiality met with general acknowledgment. But with his colleague, the lord justice of appeal (Christian), an able and erudite but somewhat eccentric judge, his relations became unfortunately strained; and at times scenes took place in the court for which the chancellor was in no way responsible. During the next six years O'Hagan sat regularly in the House of Lords on the hearing of appeals. His judgments will be found in vol. vii. of 'English and Irish Appeal Cases,' and vols. i.–v. of 'Appeal Cases' in the 'Law Reports.' In 1875 he was selected to deliver the O'Connell centenary address in Dublin; the illness

of a near relative prevented its actual delivery, but it was printed and circulated. A similar task was assigned to him at the Moore centenary in 1878; twenty-one years before he had made the principal speech on the unveiling of Moore's statue in Dublin. In Irish educational questions he took an active interest, and supported the Irish Intermediate Education and University Education Bills in the House of Lords (28 June 1878, 8 July 1879). He was one of the original members of the intermediate education board established in 1878, and its first vice-chairman, and was appointed one of the senators of the Royal University of Ireland on its foundation in 1880. At the first meeting of the senate he was elected vice-chancellor, and from that time forward constantly presided at the meetings of the senate and the council. In May 1880, on the return of Mr. Gladstone to office, he again became lord-chancellor of Ireland, and in the following year strongly supported the Irish Land Bill in the House of Lords, describing it as 'the most important measure that since the time of the union had been conceded to Ireland' (1 Aug. 1881). He resigned the chancellorship in November of that year owing to failing health, but still continued to attend the judicial sittings of the House of Lords. He was made a knight of St. Patrick in 1881, and elected an honorary bencher of Gray's Inn in 1883. He died on 1 Feb. 1885, at his town residence, Hereford House, Park Street, London. His body was removed to Dublin, and buried in Glasnevin cemetery.

O'Hagan's manners were genial and conciliatory. He never indulged in asperity of speech or demeanour towards his opponents, and almost invariably enjoyed their esteem and good will. As a politician his career was honourable and consistent. His professional advancement was not due to politics; he had already reached the highest place at the bar before he sought a seat in parliament. From the time of the collapse of the repeal movement, he supported an alliance between the popular party in Ireland and the English liberals, and he lived to see the Irish measures which he most desired passed as the result of that alliance. His papers and addresses and his principal speeches and arguments are collected in 'Occasional Papers and Addresses by Lord O'Hagan,' 1884; and 'Selected Speeches and Arguments of Lord O'Hagan,' edited by George Teeling, 1885.

He was twice married: first, in 1836, to Mary, daughter of Charles Hamilton Teeling of Belfast; and, secondly, in 1871, to Alice Mary, youngest daughter and coheiress of Colonel Towneley of Towneley, Lancashire. By his first marriage, one daughter only survived him, the wife of Mr. Justice John O'Hagan [q. v.]; by his second marriage he left several children, of whom the eldest son (Thomas Towneley) is now second Baron O'Hagan. His statue, by Farrell, is in the Four Courts, Dublin; his portrait, by Mr. George Richmond, is in the possession of his family.

[Times, 2 Feb. 1885; Freeman's Journal, 2 Feb. 1885; Tablet, 7 Feb. 1885; Annual Register, 1885; Report of the Trial of the Rev. Vladimir Petcherine, by James Doyle, Dublin, 1856; Burke's Peerage and Baronetage, 1894; private information.] J. D. F.

O'HAINGLI, DONAT, called by the 'Four Masters' DONNGUS (*d.* 1095), bishop of Dublin, was a member of a family whose home was at Cinél Dobhth, co. Roscommon. He had been a student in Ireland, but, proceeding to England, became a monk of the Benedictine order, and lived for some time at Lanfranc's monastery at Canterbury. On the death of Patrick, bishop of Dublin, who was drowned on his way to England on 10 Oct. 1084, O'Haingley was elected to succeed him by Turlough O'Brien [q. v.] and the clergy and people of Dublin. He seems to have been recommended by Lanfranc, who was anxious for the reform of several Irish practices. He was sent for consecration to Lanfranc, with a letter from his patrons explaining that, as Patrick was prevented by death from reporting to him how far the abuses complained of had been remedied, Donat would give him the information. He was consecrated in Canterbury Cathedral in 1085, having made a profession of canonical obedience as follows: 'I, Donat, bishop of Dublin in Ireland, promise canonical obedience to thee, Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, and to thy successors.' When returning to Dublin, Lanfranc gave him a present of books and ornaments for his cathedral of the Holy Trinity. He died on 23 Nov. 1095 of the great plague, which, according to the 'Four Masters,' carried off a fourth part of the people of Ireland.

He was succeeded by his nephew, SAMUEL O'HAINGLI, who also had been a Benedictine monk, and was a member of the community of St. Albans. He was elected by Murtough O'Brien [q. v.] and the clergy and people of Dublin, and was recommended to Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury, for consecration. Anselm received him into his house, gave him instruction in ecclesiastical matters, and subsequently, on the Sunday after Easter 1096, assisted by four bishops, consecrated him in the cathedral of Win-

chester, just two years after its completion. Samuel had already made a profession of canonical obedience to Anselm and his successors. The account of Eadmer is that he was sent to Anselm 'according to ancient custom;' but the custom was certainly not ancient, as the first instance of the consecration of an Irish bishop by the Archbishop of Canterbury was that of Patrick in 1073. Eadmer apparently wished to exalt the see of Canterbury. On his return to Ireland Samuel disappointed the expectations formed of him by expelling some of the monks from the cathedral of the Holy Trinity, and taking possession of the books and ornaments Lanfranc had sent by Donat as a gift to it. He also ordered his cross to be borne before him. Anselm wrote to remonstrate with him, telling him that the ornaments belonged to the church and not to him, and that he was not entitled to have his cross borne before him, as he had not been invested with the pall. Anselm also wrote to Malchus, bishop of Waterford, to the same purport, enclosing a letter for Samuel, and requesting him to use his influence with Samuel. He adds that he had ordered the people of Dublin to prevent the removal of the objects referred to. Samuel died in 1121, being the last who bore the title of bishop of Dublin, all his successors being archbishops.

[D'Alton's Memoirs of the Archbishops of Dublin, 1838, p. 35; Ware's Bishops, s.v. 'Dublin;' Eadmer's Hist. Nov. lib. ii. ad an.] T. O.

O'HALLORAN, Sir JOSEPH (1763–1843), major-general in the East India Company's service, youngest son of Sylvester O'Halloran [q. v.], was born in co. Limerick on 13 Aug. 1763. On 22 Feb. 1781 he was appointed midshipman on board the East India Company's sloop of war Swallow, and in July that year obtained an infantry cadetship; was made ensign in the Bengal army on 9 May 1782 and lieutenant on 6 Jan. 1785. In 1790 he married, and on 7 Jan. 1796 became captain. From June 1796 to October 1802 he was adjutant and quartermaster at Midnapúr, and was attached to the public works department. On the abolition of his office he rejoined his corps, the late 18th Bengal native infantry. In September 1803 he accompanied a force of all arms which crossed the Jumna for the subjugation of Bundelkund, and on 12 Oct. defeated fifteen thousand Marathas at Kopsah. His gallantry at the sieges of Bursaar and Jeswarree in January 1804 led to his appointment to supervise the operations of an irregular force of two thousand men, under Shaik Kurub Ali, in the interior of Bundelkund. On 15 May he attacked and defeated, after a determined resistance, Raja Rām and ten thousand Bondeelas entrenched among the rocks and hills of Màhābā. On 1 July he commanded two brigades of irregulars in another attack on Raja Rām and a force of sixteen thousand Bondeelas and Naghas on the fortified hills of Thanah and Purswarree. Subsequently he served at the siege of Saitpur, and in December attacked and stormed several other towns and forts. In January 1805 he captured the forts of Niagacre and Dowra, in Pinwarree. His services were noticed by the Marquis Wellesley. On 1 Nov. 1805 he was appointed commissary of supplies by Lord Lake, and, on the breaking up of the army on 1 June 1806, rejoined his regiment, and on 25 April 1808 attained the rank of major. He commanded the attack on the strongly fortified hill of Rogoulee, in Bundelkund, on 22 Jan. 1809. Colonel Martindell [see Martindell, Sir Gabriel], who commanded in Bundelkund, made O'Halloran his military secretary; and his conduct at the head of the first battalion 18th native infantry at the siege of the fortress of Adjeghur was specially noticed. He became lieutenant-colonel on 4 June 1814, served in the campaigns against the Nepaulese in 1815 and 1816, in the first campaign covering the district of Tirhoot, in the second at the siege of Hurreehurpur, and afterwards commanded his battalion in Cuttack during the disturbances there. For his services he was made C.B. In August 1818 he was sent to join the first battalion 20th native infantry in the Straits Settlements, and on arrival there was appointed commandant of the 25th Bengal native infantry. In January 1825 he was appointed brigadier at Barrackpore. Before leaving he received the thanks of the government of the Straits Settlements for his zeal and marked ability, and received the unusual honour of a salute of eleven guns on his embarkation. In December 1828 he became a brigadier-general, and was appointed to the Saugor division of the army. He became colonel of a regiment on 4 June 1829. With the expiration of his five years' period of staff service, on 23 Dec. 1833, ended his active military career of fifty-three years, during which he had never taken any furlough or leave to Europe.

O'Halloran landed in England in May 1834. In February 1835 he received knighthood at the hands of William IV, who observed that the distinction was well earned by his long meritorious and gallant services, and by his consecration of his eight sons to the service of his country, O'Halloran be-

came a major-general on 10 Jan. 1837. He was made K.C.B. in 1837, and G.C.B. in 1841. He became a member of the Royal Asiatic Society of London in 1836, was chosen an honorary member of the Royal Irish Academy in 1838, and received the freedom of his native city (Limerick) on 25 Feb. the same year. He died at his residence in Connaught Terrace, Hyde Park, London, on 3 Nov. 1843, from the effects of a street accident, causing fracture of the neck of the thigh-bone. He was buried in the catacombs at Kensal Green cemetery, immediately beneath the chapel. A memorial tablet was placed in the wall of the south cloister.

O'Halloran married, in 1790, Frances, daughter of Colonel Nicholas Bayley, M.P., of Redhill, Surrey, late of the 1st foot-guards and brother of the first Earl of Uxbridge, by whom he had a large family. His second son, Thomas Shuldham O'Halloran, is noticed separately.

His sixth son, William Littlejohn O'Halloran (1806–1885), born at Berhampore on 5 May 1806, came to England in 1811, and on 11 Jan. 1824 received a commission as ensign in the 14th foot, which corps he joined at Meerut. He served with his regiment at the siege and storm of Bhurtpore (medal) in 1825–6, obtaining his lieutenancy in action. In April 1827 he exchanged into the 38th regiment; served on the staff of his father at Saugor, Central India; and was employed on recruiting service in Belfast from 1832 to 1834. In the latter year he embarked for Sydney with a detachment of the 50th regiment. Thence he sailed for Calcutta, rejoined the 38th regiment at Chinsorah in 1835, and accompanied it to England in 1836. He obtained his company by purchase on 29 Dec. 1837, and retired from the army in April 1840. He then embarked for South Australia, landed at Glenelg on 11 Aug. 1840, and purchased a property near Adelaide. In August 1841 he was appointed a justice of the peace, in March 1843 a member of the board of audit, in June 1843 private secretary to Governor Grey and clerk of the councils, and in January 1851 auditor-general of South Australia. In 1866 he acted as chairman of a commission for inquiring into the administration of affairs in the northern territory. On 22 Jan. 1868 he retired, after serving the colonial government for upwards of twenty-four years. He died at Adelaide on 15 July 1885, having married, in December 1831, Eliza Minton, daughter of John Montague Smyth. He left two daughters and three sons, the eldest of whom, Joseph Sylvester O'Halloran, is secretary to the Royal Colonial Institute (*Colonies and India*, 24 July 1885).

[Burke's Colonial Gentry, 1891, i. 81; East India Army Lists; Military Annual (ed. by Griffiths), 1844; a pamphlet entitled 'Services of Sir Joseph O'Halloran,' printed and published by Marshall, 21 Edgware Road, circa 1844.]

H. M. C.

O'HALLORAN, LAWRENCE HYNES (1766–1831), miscellaneous writer. [See Halloran.]

O'HALLORAN, SYLVESTER (1728–1807), surgeon and antiquary, born in Limerick on 31 Dec. 1728, studied medicine and surgery at the universities of Paris and Leyden. While on the continent he paid particular attention to diseases of the eye, and at Paris wrote a treatise on that organ. This he published, on settling in practice at Limerick in 1750, under the title of 'A new Treatise on the Glaucoma, or Cataract.' It was the first work of the kind that issued from the Irish press, and O'Halloran's ophthalmic practice grew rapidly. In 1752 he addressed a paper on cataract to the Royal Society, and this he afterwards amplified under the title of 'A Critical Analysis of a New Operation for Cataract.' In 1788 he communicated to the Royal Irish Academy his last essay on the eye, entitled 'A Critical and Anatomical Examination of the Parts immediately interested in the Operation for a Cataract, with an attempt to render the Operation itself, whether by Depression or Extraction, more successful.' In 1765 he published 'A Complete Treatise on Gangrene and Sphacelus, with a new mode of Amputation.' In 1791 a paper entitled 'An Attempt to determine with precision such Injuries of the Head as necessarily require the Operation of the Trephine' was printed in the 'Transactions' of the Royal Irish Academy; and he subsequently published 'A new Treatise on the different Disorders arising from external Injuries of the Head,' which displayed much original research. O'Halloran laid down the new but very sound rule that concussion of the brain, characterised by immediate stupor and insensibility, does not require the trephine unless accompanied by evident depression of the skull or extravasation, neither of which produces dangerous symptoms for some time after the accident which has given rise to them. Among other achievements, O'Halloran was the virtual founder, in 1760, of the county Limerick infirmary, renting three or four houses which he threw into one. His 'Proposals for the Advancement of Surgery in Ireland, with a retrospective View of the ancient State of

Physic amongst us,' appears to have influenced the founders of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland in 1784. On 7 Aug. 1786, two years after the date of the charter, he was elected an honorary member of the college, an unusual honour in those days.

He devoted much time to literary and antiquarian researches, and was acquainted with the Irish language. His first work in this department was 'Insula Sacra,' printed in 1770, with a view to the preservation of the ancient Irish annals. In 1774 he published his 'Ierne Defended,' a plea for the validity and authenticity of ancient Irish history. A literary society in Limerick was chiefly supported by his labours, and was dissolved at his death. His 'General History of Ireland from the earliest Accounts to the Close of the 12th Century' engrossed his chief attention during the latter period of his life, and was published in 1774.

He died at Limerick on 11 Aug. 1807, in his 80th year, and was buried in Killeely churchyard. He married in 1752 Mary O'Casey, by whom he had three sons and one daughter. One son, Sir Joseph O'Halloran, is noticed separately.

A portrait appears in the Dublin 'Journal of Medical Science,' November 1873.

[Dublin Quarterly Journal of Science, August 1848; Memoir by Sir William Wilde, pp. 223–50; Lessons on the Lives of Irish Surgeons: an address introductory to the session of the Royal College of Surgeons, October 1873, by E. D. Mapother, M.D., reprinted from the Dublin Journal of Medical Science, November 1873; Burke's Colonial Gentry, 1891, i. 81.]

J. S. O'H.

O'HALLORAN, THOMAS SHULDHAM (1797–1870), major and commissioner of police in South Australia, was the second son of Major-general Sir Joseph O'Halloran, G.C.B., by his wife Frances, daughter of Colonel Nicholas Bayly, M.P., and niece of Henry, first earl of Uxbridge. He was born at Berhampore in the East Indies on 25 Oct. 1797; was a cadet at the Royal Military College, Marlow, in 1808; and was appointed ensign in the royal West Middlesex militia in 1809. In 1812 the college and students were removed from Marlow to Sandhurst. In 1813 he was gazetted ensign in the 17th foot, and joined his regiment in 1814. With it he served during the whole of the Nepaul war in the years 1814, 1815, and 1816. On 28 June 1817 he received his lieutenancy, and served during the Deccan war in 1817 and 1818. In 1822 he exchanged from the 17th to the 44th regiment, which he joined at Calcutta in 1823. In 1824 he was ordered with the left wing of the 44th to Chittagong, where he arrived early in June, and was appointed paymaster, quartermaster, and interpreter. On 30 Oct. he was made brigade-major to Brigadier-general Dunkin, C.B., who commanded the Sylhet division of the army during the Burmese war, and served on his staff until Dunkin's death in November 1825. He received a medal for war service in India for Nepaul and Ava. On 27 April 1827 he purchased his company in the 99th regiment, and exchanged into the 56th regiment in 1828. In 1829 he exchanged into the 6th regiment, and joined his father as aide-de-camp at Saugor, Central India. From June 1830 to January 1831 he served as deputy assistant-quartermaster-general at Saugor. He retired on half-pay in October 1834. In 1837 he was placed on full pay as captain in the 97th regiment, and in that year was sent, in command of two companies of his regiment and a troop of the 4th dragoon guards, to quell the riots in Yorkshire. In 1838 he retired from the army on the sale of his commission.

He sailed for South Australia in the Rajasthan, and, landing at Glenelg on 21 Nov. 1838, settled with his family at O'Halloran Hill, near Adelaide, South Australia. On 2 Feb. 1839 he was nominated a justice of the peace; on 26 Feb. 1840 was gazetted major-commandant of the South Australia militia, and on 8 June as commissioner of police. In 1840 when the Maria was wrecked at Lacepede Bay, and the crew were murdered by natives, O'Halloran was sent to investigate the matter, with the result that two of the natives were hanged, and no organised attack was ever made again by natives on Europeans in that part of the colony. On 17 Aug. of the same year he was sent in command of an expedition against the Milmenura (or Big Murray) aborigines. On 21 April 1841 he commanded an expedition against those known as the River Murray and Rufus natives. On 7 Nov. he was in command of an expedition to Port Lincoln against the Battara natives. On 12 April 1843 he resigned his appointment as commissioner of police. He maintained the force in a high state of efficiency, and, though a rigid disciplinarian, was much liked and respected by the officers and men. On 15 June 1843 he was nominated senior non-official member of the nominee council, and continued in that position for eight years, when the first instalment of representative government was granted. He contested the Sturt district in 1851, and Noarlunga in 1855, but without success, owing to his advocacy of state aid to religion. In 1854 he was

gazetted lieutenant-colonel of the volunteer military force. When the present constitution was granted in 1857, he was returned to the legislative council at the head of the poll against twenty-seven candidates. In 1863 he resigned his seat, and passed the rest of his life in retirement. He died at O'Halloran Hill on 16 Aug. 1870.

He married, first, on 1 Aug. 1821, Ann Goss of Dawlish, Devonshire, who died in Calcutta in 1823, leaving two children; secondly, in 1834, Jane Waring of Newry, by whom he had three sons and one daughter.

[South Australian Register, 17 Aug. 1870; Burke's Colonial Gentry, 1891, p. 82.]

J. S. O'H.

O'HALLORAN, WILLIAM LITTLEJOHN (1806–1885), captain. [See under O'Halloran, Sir Joseph.]

O'HANLON, REDMOND (*d.* 1681), Irish outlaw, known on the continent as Count Hanlon, was one of a clan called in Irish the Hanluain, who furnished a standard-bearer north of the Boyne. They were seated in the baronies of Orier, in co. Armagh, and their chief was wounded at the Moyry Pass when carrying the queen's colours in July 1595. Oghie O'Hanlon was knighted, and fell fighting under Mountjoy at Carlingford in November 1600. On the settlement of Ulster under James I grants were made to various O'Hanlons; but they lost all during the civil war, and their ruin was confirmed by the operation of the Acts of Settlement and Explanation under Charles II. In his youth Redmond appears to have served in the army during Strafford's government, and to have been discharged at the reduction of the forces which immediately preceded and partly caused the great Irish outbreak of 1641. He fled to France on account of his share in some affray. The date of his return to Ireland is uncertain, but he became a leader of outlaws or tories in Ulster about 1670, when he had finally abandoned all hopes of regaining his patrimony. His brother Loghlin shared his fortunes.

Arthur Capel, earl of Essex [q. v.], who governed Ireland from 1672 to 1677, made many vain attempts to capture O'Hanlon, who had become an intolerable scourge. The Duke of Ormonde returned as viceroy in August 1677, and soon turned his attention to the formidable tory. Redmond levied regular contributions on the counties of Armagh, Tyrone, and Down. Much land lay waste, and no road was safe. His favourite haunt was Slieve Gullion between Newry and Dundalk, where his father had possessed lands, and one of his greatest enemies was Edmund Murphy, parish priest of Killevy, at the foot of those hills. O'Hanlon imposed penalties on all who resorted to Murphy—a cow for the first offence, two for the second, and death for the third. Captain William Butler, who had the confidence of his kinsman the lord-lieutenant, lay with his company at Dundalk, and plotted the outlaw's destruction with Father Murphy and Sir Hans Hamilton. Redmond could harm so many that he had interested friends even in the army. Two officers, Smith and Baker, of whom the latter was a local magistrate and proprietor, were among these, and he had five accomplices in Butler's own company. There were several attempts to arrest him in and after September 1678, but his intelligence was too good. He thought it prudent to rob in Connaught for a time, but returned to his old ground in the autumn of 1679. An outlaw employed as a spy by Hamilton and Butler was murdered by Lieutenant Baker, who, with singular impudence, presented his head to Ormonde; and Father Murphy was imprisoned at Dundalk, lest he should give information about his delinquencies and those of Ensign Smith. Murphy managed to get to Dublin, leaving his brother as a hostage, and his interview with the lord-lieutenant sealed Redmond O'Hanlon's fate: 200*l.* was placed on his head, 100*l.* on Loghlin's, and Sir Hans Hamilton was allowed a free hand. Henry Jones [q. v.], bishop of Meath, whose daughter was married to Mr. Annesley of Castlewellan, tried to get a pardon for Redmond on condition of his proving his sincerity, first 'by bringing in or cutting off some of the principal tories,' and afterwards by keeping the district clear from them. Sir Hans Hamilton, who was educated at Glasgow, hints that the bishop was bribed through his son-in-law. But Redmond was also intriguing with Roger Boyle [q. v.], bishop of Clogher, and Annesley suggested a little later that the government would show no mercy unless the outlaw informed about the French conspiracy which was supposed to be on foot in connection with Oates's plot; but he told nothing, and probably there was nothing to tell. At two o'clock in the afternoon of 25 April 1681 he was asleep in an empty cabin guarded by his foster-brother Arthur O'Hanlon; but the faithless sentinel shot him dead, and received 100*l.* reward for so doing. His wife, or reputed wife, who was an innkeeper's daughter, was much younger than he was, and is believed to have given the signal in revenge for his ill-usage. The secret commission which led to this result was written by Ormonde with his own hand. Loghlin O'Hanlon was killed towards the

end of the same year by John Mullin, who received 50*l.*

Redmond O'Hanlon had at one time fifty men under his orders, and had often a band in each of the four provinces at once. His own disguises were many, and he more than once escaped by inviting soldiers sent after him to an inn, and making them drunk before they found out who he was. He once took to the water when hotly pursued near Carlingford, and when a dog was sent in after him drew the animal under, and dived or swam away. Many stories are told of his courage and strength, and some generous actions are ascribed to him, but also many murders. He sometimes left his native hills to lurk in the bog of Allen or other wild places, and once ventured as far south as Clonmel, where he rescued the great Munster tory Power from his captors. In Slieve Gullion and its neighbourhood many local traditions about him survive. A very old man, bearing the name of Redmond O'Hanlon, and claiming to be his descendant, died close to Silverbridge, co. Armagh, about 1889. Sir F. Brewster, writing immediately after the great tory's death, says he was a scholar and a man of parts, and adds that 'considering the circumstances he lay under, and the time he continued, he did, in my opinion, things more to be admired [i.e. wondered at] than Scanderbeg himself.'

[Carte MSS. vol. xxxix.; Carte's Life of the Duke of Ormonde, bk. viii.; The Present State of Ireland, but more particularly of Ulster, presented to the People of England, by Edmund Murphy, Parish Priest of Killevy and titular chanter of Armagh, and one of the Discoverers of the Irish Plot, fol. London, 1681; Prendergast's Ireland from the Restoration to the Revolution. Of the two contemporary pamphlets mentioned by Mr. Prendergast at p. 122, one (published in 1681) is in the Bodleian, but not in the British Museum, in Trinity College, Dublin, or in the Royal Irish Academy. The other (published in 1682) is not in any of these four libraries. There is also a chap-book in the British Museum printed at Glasgow, with a motto from Wordsworth, but evidently taken from an older original.] R. B–L.

O'HANLY, DONAT (*d.* 1095), bishop of Dublin. [See O'Haingli.]

O'HARA, Sir CHARLES, first Lord Tyrawley (1640?–1724), military commander, is said to have been a native of Mayo, but his patent of peerage (Lodge, *Peerage of Ireland*, iv. 201 *n.*) describes him as of Leyny, co. Sligo. If he was really eighty-four at his death in 1724, he must have been born in 1640; but it is just possible that he was ten years younger, and thus identifiable with Charles, second son of Sir William O'Hara, knt., of Crebilly, co. Antrim, who was admitted fellow-commoner of Trinity College, Oxford, in June 1667, at the age of seventeen. In 1679 he was gazetted to a captaincy in the Earl of Ossory's regiment (*Brit. Mus. Add. MSS.*), having been Ossory's 'tutor' (Lodge, l.c.), that is, probably, tutor to his son James, second duke of Ormonde, who was born in 1665. In 1688 he was transferred to the 1st foot-guards, of which he became lieutenant-colonel in March, and he was knighted in August 1689. He served under William III in Flanders; in 1695 was made brigadier-general, in 1702 major-general, in 1704 lieutenant-general, and on 13 Nov. 1714 general. Meanwhile, in November 1696, at Ghent, he had been rewarded with the colonelcy of the royal fusiliers, now the 7th foot. His regiment, after being stationed in the Channel Islands from 1697, was in 1703 sent on the Cadiz expedition under Ormonde. O'Hara distinguished himself at the capture of Vigo and the burning of the Spanish fleet, but is said to have treacherously thwarted Ormonde (Parnell, *War of the Succession in Spain*, p. 29). He was arrested for having connived at the plunder of Port St. Mary, tried by a court-martial, and acquitted.

In 1706 O'Hara was created a peer of Ireland, taking his title from Tirawley or Tyrawley, a barony in co. Mayo. In 1706 he proceeded to Spain with his regiment, and was appointed second in command to the Earl of Galway. At Guadalaxara his gallant defence of an outpost for two hours 'only just saved the army from a disgraceful surprise' (Russell, *Peterborough*, ii. 54). On 15 Jan. 1707 a council of war was held at Valencia, in which Galway, Tyrawley, and Stanhope were in favour of immediate offensive operations with undivided troops. Peterborough advocated delay, but appears to have been outvoted by the foreign generals. Galway, Tyrawley, and Stanhope put their opinions in writing, and sent them to England (Stanhope to Sir C. Hedges in Stanhope's *War of Succession in Spain*, App. p. 44). The result of the attempt to march on Madrid was the disastrous battle of Almanza, fought on 25 April 1707. Tyrawley, though the royal fusiliers were not present, was in command of the left wing of the allies, and made two charges, which were repulsed by the Duc de Popoli (Parnell, op. cit. pp. 218–19; Boyer, p. 292). He was wounded, but escaped with the cavalry to Tortosa (Stanhope, op. cit. p. 231). He soon returned to England, either before September 1707 (Parnell, p. 236), or with his regiment in 1708. He took his seat as a peer 25 May 1710, and was sworn a privy councillor, being re-sworn in 1714 by George I. His regiment was at

Minorca 1709–13, and he was probably governor of that island. In January 1711 the tory party in the House of Lords, in order to cement their alliance with Peterborough, summoned Galway and Tyrawley to answer for the mismanagement of the war in Spain in 1707. Tyrawley 'stood upon the reserve,' and said that 'when he was in the army he kept no register, and carried neither pen nor ink about him, but only a sword' (Boyer, p. 485). On 9 Jan. Galway produced his 'Narrative,' and on Peterborough's making adverse statements, Tyrawley demanded to know, before he made any explanations, whether he was accused or not. The opposition raised a debate as to his right to an answer. Peterborough disclaimed any wish to accuse him, and Tyrawley then gave a short account, supporting Galway. On a resolution being passed declaring the three generals responsible for the offensive operations and for the disaster at Almanza, Galway and Tyrawley petitioned (11 Jan.) for time to produce answers, and the whig peers recorded two strong protests in their favour; but no further steps were taken (Rogers, *Protests of the Lords*, i, clxix, clxx).

On 5 Nov. 1714 Tyrawley, having resigned his colonelcy to his son, was appointed commander-in-chief of the forces in Ireland, where he raised a regiment of foot in 1715. This post he retained till 1721. He was some time governor of the Royal Hospital near Dublin. He died on 8 or 9 June 1724, and was buried on 11 June in the chancel-vault of St. Mary's, Dublin.

Tyrawley had married Frances, daughter of Gervase Rouse of Rouse-Lench, Worcester, who survived him, and died on 10 Nov. 1733. He left, besides his son James [q. v.], a daughter Mary, who died in 1759 (Burke, *Extinct Peerage*). He is described as a man of 'a good understanding, a large fund of learning, and fit to command an army' (Lodge, l.c.) Some official letters by him are preserved among the Tyrawley Papers (Addit. MSS. 1854–60, pp. 876–8), and also among the Ellis Papers (Addit. MS. 28946).

[Lodge's Peerage of Ireland, vol. iv.; Stanhope's War of the Succession in Spain; Parnell's War of the Succession in Spain; Cannon's Historical Records of the British Army, 7th Foot; Parl. Hist. vi. 938 seq.; Burnet's Hist. of Own Time; Boyer's Annals of Queen Anne, 1735; Townsend's Cat. of Knights; Brit. Mus. Cat.]

H. E. D. B.

O'HARA, CHARLES (1740?–1802), general, governor of Gibraltar, born about 1740, illegitimate son of James O'Hara, second lord Tyrawley, was educated at Westminster School, and was appointed to a cornetcy in the 3rd dragoons (now hussars), 23 Dec. 1752. On 14 Jan. 1756 he was appointed lieutenant and captain in the Coldstream guards, of which James O'Hara was colonel. He was aide-de-camp to the Marquis of Granby [see Manners, John, 1721–1770] in Germany, after the battle of Minden, and, with the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel, was quartermaster-general of the troops under Lord Tyrawley in Portugal in the short but sharp campaign of 1762. On 25 July 1766 he was appointed commandant at Goree, Senegal, and lieutenant-colonel-commandant of the African corps, formed at that time of military delinquents pardoned on condition of their accepting life-service in Africa. He held three posts without detriment to his promotion in the Coldstream guards, in which he became captain and lieutenant-colonel in 1769, and vacated them on promotion to brevet colonel in 1779. He served in America, as brigadier-general commanding the brigade of guards, from October 1780; distinguished himself at the passage of the Catawba on 1 Feb. 1781, and received two dangerous wounds at the battle of Guilford Courthouse on 15 March following. He was with the troops under Cornwallis that surrendered at Yorktown, Virginia, 19 Oct. 1781 (Mackinnon, ii. 11, 14). Cornwallis wrote of him: 'His zealous services under my command, the pains he took, and the success he met with in reconciling the guards to every kind of hardship, give him a just claim, independent of old friendship, on my very strongest recommendations in his favour' (*Cornwallis Correspondence*, i. 183). O'Hara remained a prisoner in America until 9 Feb. 1782, when he was exchanged. He had in the meantime become a major-general. On 18 March 1782 he received the colonelcy of the 22nd foot, and in May following was given command of the reinforcements sent from New York to Jamaica. Subsequently he returned home, and in 1784 Cornwallis expressed regret that 'poor O'Hara is once more driven abroad by his relentless creditors' (*ib.* i. 155). O'Hara, who was the intimate personal friend of Horace Walpole and Henry Seymour Conway [q. v.], went to Italy, where he became acquainted with Miss Mary Berry [q. v.], who was staying with the Conways at Rome, and to whom he afterwards became engaged. He appears to have been a major-general on the staff at Gibraltar from 1787 to 1790. Horace Walpole speaks of him as at home at the latter date, 'with his face as ruddy and black and his teeth as white as ever' (Walpole, *Letters*, ix. 303), and alludes to his having been 'shamefully treated,' probably in not obtaining the lieu-

tenant-governorship of Gibraltar. O'Hara was transferred in 1791 to the colonelcy of the 74th highlanders, which, being on the Indian establishment, was a more lucrative post than that of the 22nd at home. In 1792 he received the coveted lieutenant-governorship, and in 1793 became a lieutenant-general. Later in the same year he was sent from Gibraltar to Toulon, to replace Lord Mulgrave in the command of the British troops before that place. O'Hara was wounded and made prisoner when the French attacked Fort Mulgrave on 23 Nov. 1793. He was taken to Paris, and kept a prisoner in the Luxembourg during the reign of terror until August 1795, when he was exchanged with General Rochambeau. During his incarceration he told one of his fellow-prisoners, in the course of an argument: 'In England we can say King George is mad; you dare not say here that Robespierre is a tiger' (Alger, pp. 227–9).

On his return to England O'Hara was appointed governor of Gibraltar in succession to General Sir Robert Boyd [q. v.] He wished the marriage with Miss Berry to take place without delay, but the lady was reluctant to leave home, and at the end of 1796 the match was broken off. To the end of her life she wrote and spoke of O'Hara as 'the most perfect specimen of a soldier and a courtier of the past age.'

O'Hara became a full general in 1798. At Gibraltar he proved himself a very active and efficient governor at a critical time. His old-fashioned discipline was rigid, but just and fair, while his lavish hospitality and agreeable companionship made him generally popular. In the military novel of 'Cyril Thornton' (p. 101) the author, Captain Thomas Hamilton (1789–1842) [q. v.], gives his youthful recollections of the 'Old Cock of the Rock,' as O'Hara was called, in his Kevenhüller hat and big jackboots, and 'double row of sausage curls that projected on either flank of his toupee;' for although a young man of his years, in all other particulars O'Hara affected the old-fashioned garb of Ligonier and Granby.

After much suffering from complications caused by his old wounds, O'Hara died at Gibraltar on 21 Feb. 1802. Although his circumstances had been straitened in earlier years, he died rich. He left a sum of 70,000*l.* in trust for two ladies at Gibraltar, by whom he had families, for themselves and their children. His plate, valued at 7,000*l.*, inclusive of a piece worth 1,000*l.* presented to him by the merchants of Gibraltar, he bequeathed to his black servant.

[Army Lists; Mackinnon's Hist. of Coldstream Guards, vol. ii.; Cornwallis Corresp. vol. i; Horace Walpole's Letters, passim; Alger's Englishmen in the French Revolution; Extracts from the Journals of Miss Berry, vols. i. and ii.; London Gazettes, 1793; Toulon Despatches; Nelson Despatches; War Office and Colonial Office Correspondence, Gibraltar; Gent. Mag. 1802, pt. i. p. 278 (will).] H. M. C.

O'HARA, JAMES, Lord Kilmaine and second Lord Tyrawley (1690–1773), born in 1690, was the only son of Sir Charles O'Hara, first lord Tyrawley [q. v.] He was appointed lieutenant in his father's regiment, the royal fusiliers, on 15 March 1703, and served at the siege of Barcelona in 1706. At the battle of Almanza he was on the staff, and was wounded; he is said to have saved Lord Galway's life. He afterwards served under Marlborough, and was severely wounded (Lodge, *Peerage of Ireland*, iv. 202 *n.*) in the wood of Tasniere, near Tournai, during the battle of Malplaquet, 11 Sept. 1709 (cf. Murray, *Marlborough's Despatches*, iv. 594, 606). He was with the regiment in Minorca, and on 29 Jan. 1713 succeeded his father as colonel. On 2 Jan. 1722 he was rewarded with an Irish peerage, and assumed the title of Baron Kilmaine from one of the baronies of co. Mayo. He took his seat on 29 Aug. 1723. In 1724 he succeeded his father as second Lord Tyrawley, and was sworn of the privy council on 25 June.

He appears to have been employed for some time in Ireland and Minorca, till 1727, when he was made aide-de-camp to George II, and on 20 Jan. 1728 appointed envoy-extraordinary to the court of Portugal, where he remained as ambassador till 1741. He was extremely popular, and on his departure received from the king of Portugal fourteen bars of gold (Lodge, op. cit. 203 *n.*) He returned to England 'with three wives and fourteen children' (Walpole, *Letters*, ed. Cunningham, i. 215), and at once gained a reputation for wit at the expense of Lords Bath and Grantham and the House of Commons. Meanwhile he had been promoted to be brigadier-general (1735), major-general (1739), and lieutenant-general (1743), and was transferred to the colonelcy of the 5th (now 4th) dragoon guards in August 1739, quitting it in April 1743 for the captaincy and colonelcy of the second troop of horse-grenadiers.

From November 1743 to February 1745 he was ambassador-extraordinary in Russia. On his return he received the command of the 3rd troop of life-guards, with the office of gold-stick (30 April 1745), from which, in 1746, he was transferred to the 10th foot; thence, in 1749, to the 14th dragoons; in 1752 to the 3rd dragoons; and finally, in

1755, to the colonelcy of the 2nd (Coldstream) foot-guards. He became general on 7 March 1761, and field-marshal on 10 June 1763, and was also governor of Portsmouth.

In 1752 he returned to Portugal as ambassador, and was also governor of Minorca until 1756, when he was sent out on the Gibraltar expedition (Walpole, *Letters*, iii. 19, *George II*, ii. 190, 216). On 14 Dec. 1757 he was president of the court-martial on Sir John Mordaunt (1697–1780) [q. v.] (Walpole, *ib.* iii. 78), having been relieved at Gibraltar on 16 April 1757. In 1758 an attempt was made by Lord George Sackville and Sir J. Philipps to censure him in the House of Commons for his expenditure on works at Gibraltar. Tyrawley demanded to be heard at the bar, and prepared a memorial, on which Lord George took fright, and procured a secret report. Tyrawley appeared before a committee of the house, which he treated with great freedom, and so browbeat his accusers that the house declared itself satisfied of 'the innocence of a man who dared to do wrong more than they dared to censure him' (*ib.* iii. 108–9). Walpole characterises him as 'imperiously blunt, haughty, and contemptuous, with an undaunted portion of spirit,' and attributes to him a 'great deal of humour and occasional good breeding.' Tyrawley professed not to know where the House of Commons was; and his 'brutality' was again exhibited when he was president of the court-martial on Lord George Sackville in 1760.

When a Spanish invasion of Portugal was threatened in 1762, Tyrawley was appointed plenipotentiary and general of the English forces (Walpole, *Letters*, iv. 23; *Chatham Corresp.* ii. 174), but was soon superseded as too old, and returned to England disgusted in 1763 (Walpole, *George III*, i. 144). He does not appear to have held any important post after this, though he was sworn of George III's privy council on 17 Nov. 1762. Lord Chatham, with whom he had long been on friendly terms (*Chatham Corresp.* i. 218, ii. 174), writes to Lady Chatham to make a 'How-do-you call' on his 'fine old friend Lord Tyrawley' in 1772, and a note acknowledging the visit is preserved (*ib.* iv. 208). Tyrawley, who had a seat at Blackheath (Lodge, l. c.), died at Twickenham on 14 July 1773, and was buried at Chelsea Hospital.

Tyrawley married Mary, only surviving daughter of Lieutenant-general Sir W. Stewart, second viscount Mountjoy, but left no legitimate issue. He was considered 'singularly licentious, even for the courts of Russia and Portugal' (Walpole, *George III*, i. 144); and 'T——y's crew' is coupled with 'K[innou]l's lewd cargo' by Pope (*Imitations of Horace, Epistles*, i. 6, 201). An illegitimate son Charles (1740?–1802) [q. v.], who was much with him, rose to distinction in the army. A large mass of his official despatches of various periods from Ireland, Minorca, Portugal, Russia, and Gibraltar is in the British Museum (Tyrawley Papers, Addit. MSS. 23627–23642; see also Newcastle Papers, 32697–32895).

[Lodge's Peerage of Ireland; Cannon's Historical Records of the British Army, 7th Foot, 10th Foot, 4th Dragoon Guards, &c.; Walpole's Works and Chatham Correspondence, as above; Ann. Reg. and Gent. Mag. 1773; Tindal's Rapin, iv. 10 *n.*; dates can be checked by the lists of Brit. Mus. Cat. Addit. MSS.]

H. E. D. B.

O'HARA, KANE (1714?–1782), writer of burlesques, born about 1714, came of an old Sligo stock famous for their musical taste. He was youngest son of Kane O'Hara of Temple House, co. Sligo, who in his will, dated 28 March 1719, named a sum to be expended on his younger sons, Adam and Kane, during their minorities. Kane, the younger, entered Trinity College, Dublin, and graduated B.A. in 1732 and M.A. in 1735. He subsequently resided in Dublin, and interested himself in music. The musical academy at Dublin was founded in 1758 mainly by his exertions. Meanwhile the Italian burletta had been introduced into Ireland by a family of musicians and actors called D'Amici. Dublin ran mad after the new form of entertainment, and in 1759 O'Hara undertook a travesty of it at the instance of Lord Mornington, father of the Duke of Wellington. The result was an English burletta entitled 'Midas,' which he composed at the seat of William Brownlow, M.P., on Lough Neagh.

O'Hara then lived in King Street, Dublin, where the Gaiety Theatre now stands, and John O'Keeffe states that he was present in this house with Lord Mornington and Brownlow when the latter, with a harpsichord, helped to settle the music for 'Midas.' The piece was played at Capel Street Theatre, Dublin, in 1761. It was repeated at Covent Garden, with Shuter as Midas, on 22 Feb. 1764, when it was published. It was constantly revived in London, and was performed at the Haymarket as late as 23 July 1825.

O'Hara followed up this success with a similar effort, entitled 'The Golden Pippin,' a burlesque on the story of Paris and the three goddesses, which was first acted at Covent Garden on 6 Feb. 1773, with Miss Catley in

a prominent part On 21 Jan. 1775, at the same theatre, was produced O'Hara's 'Two Misers,' a musical farce, borrowed from the French (Genest, v. 462). The cast included Quick and Miss Catley. In the registry of deeds office, Dublin, under date 16 Nov. 1780, is a document by which Thomas Ryder, manager of the Theatre Royal, Crow Street, Dublin, covenanted to purchase this piece of O'Hara and produce it at his theatre. 'The Two Misers' was published in 1781. A burletta of inferior quality, 'A Fine Day,' was performed for the first time at the Haymarket on 22 Aug. 1777, with Banister as Don Buffalo. It was published in the same year. O'Hara three years later converted Fielding's 'Tom Thumb' (1733) into an opera, with original songs. It was first performed at Covent Garden on 3 Oct. 1780 (*ib* vi. 186).

Before 1780, when he signed with his 'mark' the covenant with Ryder, O'Hara was completely blind, but, despite his affliction, posed as a brilliant wit and fine gentleman. He was notably tall, and was nicknamed St. Patrick's Steeple. A favourite Italian glee of the day contained the refrain 'Che no' hanno crudeltà,' and a parody on this, 'Kane O'Hara's cruel tall,' was written by a local wag, which had much popularity in Dublin as a slang song. In his old age he is described as having the appearance of 'an old fop with spectacles and an antiquated wig, yet withal a polite, sensible, agreeable man, the pink of gentility and good breeding, and an amusing companion, though somewhat prosy.' O'Hara in later life moved from King Street, Dublin, to Molesworth Street; but much of his time was spent on visits to the country seats of his friends. He died on 17 June 1782 in Dublin. He left no will.

Among the songs composed by Torlogh O'Carolan [q. v.] on Sligo men from whom he had received hospitality is one entitled 'Kian O'Hara.' A translation from the Irish, by Furlong, of another—'The Cup of O'Hara'—appears in Hardiman's 'Irish Minstrelsy' (vol. i. p. viii).

O'Hara, like O'Keeffe, was also gifted as an artist; his etching of Dr. William King, the learned Anglican archbishop of Dublin, was copied by Richardson. O'Hara's own portrait is still at Annaghmore, the seat of his family in co. Sligo.

A skit called 'Grigri, translated from the Japanese into Portuguese,' and clearly shown to be O'Hara's, was first published in the 'Dublin Monthly Magazine' for 1832. 'Irish Varieties' by J. D. Herbert, whose real name was Dowling, assigns to O'Hara the Dublin slang song, 'The night before Larry was stretched;' but we know, on the authority of Thomas Moore, that the writer was the Rev. Dr. Burroughes.

[Recollections of John O'Keeffe; Register of Trinity Coll. Dublin; Reminiscences of Michael Kelly; Biographia Dramatica, Dublin, 1782; Gilbert's Dublin; Archdeacon O'Rorke's Hist. of Sligo; Registry of Deeds Office, Dublin; Records of the Irish Probate Court; letter from Caldwell to Garrick, 3 June 1766; Manuscript Account-book of Kane O'Hara in possession of the present writer; Irish Monthly Mag. 1832; Genest's Account of the Stage.] W. J. F.

O'HARTAGAIN, CINETH (*d.* 975), Irish poet, was a native of the north of Ireland, and his death is recorded by Tighearnach under the year 975. A poem on the former grandeur and present desolation of Tara, beginning 'Domhan duthain alainne' ('Transitory, beautiful World'), is attributed to him in the 'Leabhar Gabhala' of the O'Clerys. Several long poems ascribed to him occur in the 'Dinnsenchus,' a work which relates the legendary history of the duns, lakes, plains, mountains, and other topographical features of Ireland. It gives a prose account of each place, followed by an account in verse.

[Book of Leinster, facsimile; Book of Ballymote, photograph; Transactions of Iberno-Celtic Society, Dublin, 1820.] N. M.

O'HEARN, FRANCIS (1753–1801), Irish catholic divine, was born at Lismore, co. Waterford, in 1753, and educated at the Irish College in Louvain, where he was ordained, and afterwards became a professor, and finally rector. Daniel O'Connell [q. v.] was for a short time a pupil of his in this college. While a student there, O'Hearn attended the university of Louvain, and became a member of the Flemish 'nation,' one of the groups into which, in accordance with old custom, the university was divided. He became a diligent student of the Flemish language; and, moreover, did much to foster the language, then much in neglect, among the Flemings themselves. He wrote several poems in Flemish, of one of which the Bollandist Father de Buck has remarked that few Flemings of that day could produce so good a poem.

O'Hearn was an accomplished scholar, and spoke several European languages fluently. He was also an enthusiastic traveller, and had made journeys through most of the continental countries on foot. On one occasion, while travelling in Turkey, he was suspected of instigating a rebellion against the sultan, and his arrest was ordered; but he escaped to Russia, and, it is stated, wandered through a portion of Siberia, and returned to Belgium by Norway, a remarkable feat of travelling in those days.

On the outbreak of the revolution in Flanders in 1790, O'Hearn took sides with the popular leader, Van Vonck, but, finding the latter's views too advanced, he gave his support to another leader of the popular party, Van der Noot, whose intimate friend and counsellor he became. Van der Noot sought to enlist the sympathies of the English, German, and Dutch courts, and published a manifesto, which he despatched to those courts, O'Hearn being sent as envoy to the Hague. When the French occupied Belgium in 1792, the members of the Irish College of Louvain became dispersed, and the building was used as a powder-magazine. O'Hearn took refuge in Germany, thence returned to Ireland, and was appointed parish priest of St. Thomas's in Waterford, where he died in 1801.

[Van Even's De Ierlander, Francis O'Hearn, Louvain, 1890.] P. L. N.

O'HELY, PATRICK (*d.* 1578), Roman catholic bishop of Mayo, called in Irish Ua Heilighe, was a native of Connaught, and early became a Franciscan. Proceeding to Spain in the fifth year after making his profession, he entered the university of Alcala. After making much progress in the study of theology there, he was summoned to Rome by the provincial of his order, and resided in the 'convent of Ara Cœli.' His learning came to the notice of Gregory XIII, who, on 4 July 1576, appointed him to the see of Mayo. O'Hely set out for his diocese almost immediately, with a companion, Conagh O'Rourke; passing through Paris, he landed at Dingle, co. Kerry. He was at once arrested and brought before the Countess of Desmond, in the absence of her husband. She sent him to Limerick to be examined, and after imprisonment there he was conveyed to Kilmallock. There O'Hely and his companion, O'Rourke, were tried by Sir William Drury [q. v.], condemned, and hanged, according to Renehan, on 22 Aug. 1578. Other authorities state that at the trial O'Hely summoned Drury to appear before the judgment-seat of heaven; and, by deferring the date of the trial till late in 1579, they suggest a close connection between O'Hely's exhortation and Drury's death in October of that year. There is no mention, however, of the trial or execution in the 'State Papers,' Carew MSS., or 'Annals of the Four Masters.' O'Hely was buried in the Franciscan convent at Askeaton, co. Limerick.

[Wadding's Annales Trium Ordinum, xxi. 155–6; Bruodinus's Propugnaculum Catholicæ Fidei, pp. 433–7; Roth's Analecta, ed. Moran, pp. 368, 382; O'Sullevan's Historiæ Cath. Hiberniæ Compendium, pp. 77, 104–6; De Burgo's Hibernia Dominicana; Brady's Episcopal Succession, ii. 155–6; Gams's Series Episcoporum; Moran's Spicilegium Ossoriense, iii. 36–7; O'Reilly's Irish Martyrs and Confessors, pp. 51–53, and Memorials, pp. 28–30; Renehan's Collections, pp. 275, 389, &c.; Webb's Irish Biography; Cal. State Papers, Ireland, 1574–85, p. 133.] A. F. P.

O'HEMPSY, DENIS (1695?–1807), Irish harper, whose name is sometimes written Hempson, was son of Brian O'Hempsy, and was born on his father's farm at Craigmore, near Garvagh, co. Derry. Local tradition assigns his birth to 1695. At three years of age he had small-pox and lost his sight, and at twelve began to learn to play the harp from Bridget O'Cahan, a female harper. He afterwards received instruction from John Garragher, Lochlann O'Fanning, and Patrick O'Connor, all Connaughtmen. When eighteen he lived for a half-year in the house of the Canning family at Garvagh. Mr. Canning, Squire Gage, and Dr. Bacon subscribed and bought him a harp. He then travelled in Ireland and Scotland for ten years. Sir J. Campbell of Aghanbrach and many other Scottish gentlemen entertained him. He paid a second visit to Scotland in 1745, and played before Prince Charles Edward at Holyrood.

Subsequently he travelled all over Ireland, and at last Frederick Augustus Hervey, fourth earl of Bristol and bishop of Derry [q. v.], gave him a house at Magilligan, co. Derry, where he ended his days. Lord and Lady Bristol came to the house-warming, and their children danced to his harp. In 1781, at the reputed age of eighty-six, he married a woman from the opposite coast of Inishowen, and had one daughter. He attended the Belfast meeting of harpers in 1792. He used to play the harp with his long crooked nails, catching the string between the flesh and the nail. Edward Bunting, who heard him, says that the intricacy and peculiarity of his playing amazed him, and that his staccato and legato passages, double slurs, shakes, turns, graces, &c., comprised as great a range of execution as has ever been devised by modern improvers. His harp, which was long preserved at Downhill, co. Derry, was made by Cormac Kelly in 1702 of white willow, with a back of fir dug out of the bog. The day before he died O'Hempsy sat up in bed and played a few notes on his harp to the Rev. Sir Harvey Bruce. He was temperate throughout life, drank milk and water, and ate potatoes. He died in 1807, having, according to the current belief in the north of Ireland, attained the age of 112. His portrait was published by Bunting. He

is mentioned in Lady Morgan's 'Wild Irish Girl.'

[Bunting's Ancient Music of Ireland, Dublin, 1840.] N. M.

O'HENEY, MATTHEW (*d.* 1206), Cistercian biographer and archbishop of Cashel, called in Irish Ua Heinni, was a monk of the Cistercian house of Holy Cross in what is now Tipperary. He afterwards became archbishop of Cashel, and was made papal legate for Ireland in 1192 (*Ann. Inisfalenses*, ap. O'Conor, *Rer. Hibern. Script.* ii. 120). In the same year he held a great synod in Dublin, at which the Irish magnates attended (*ib.*) His name rarely appears except in official documents, usually undated, relating to the affairs of various Irish churches (*Chartularies of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin*, i. 143, 145, ii. 28, 29, 198, Rolls Ser.; *Register of St. Thomas, Dublin*, pp. 308, 317, Rolls Ser.) In 1195 he is mentioned as one of the prelates who brought the body of Hugh de Lacy, first lord of Meath [q. v.], one of the conquerors of Ireland, to the abbey of Bective on the Boyne in Meath, for re-interment (*Annals of Ireland* in *Chartularies of St. Mary's, Dublin*, ii. 307). He is said to have founded many churches, and to have been an able man, a worker of miracles, and religious beyond his fellow-countrymen. Retiring to his old monastery of Holy Cross, he died there, as a humble Cistercian monk, in 1206 (*ib.* ii. 278; *Annals of Loch Cé*, i. 235, Rolls Ser.)

O'Heney wrote a life of St. Cuthbert of Lindisfarne, letters to Popes Celestine III and Innocent III, and other tracts, none of which are known to be extant.

[In addition to the authorities cited in the text, see Hardy's Descriptive Catalogue of Brit. MSS. iii. 23; Cotton's Fasti Eccles. Hibern. i. 5, 2nd ed.; C. de Visch's Biblioth. Cisterc. p. 194; Tanner's Bibliotheca, p. 392; Ware's Works, ed. Harris, i. 469, ii. 72; Brady's Episcopal Succession.] A. M. C-E.

O'HIGGIN, TEAGUE (*d.* 1617), Irish poet, known in Irish writings as Tadhg dall Ua hUiginn, the most famous of his family of hereditary poets, was son of Cairbre O'Higgin, and brother of Maelmuire O'Higgin, catholic archbishop of Tuam (*State Papers*, Eliz. clix. No. 44). He was born in Magh Nenda, the plain between the rivers Erne and Drobhais, on the southern boundary of Ulster, and was blind most of his life, whence his Irish sobriquet of 'dall.' His earliest extant poem was written before 1554, an address of fifty stanzas to Eoghan óg MacSuibhne na dtuath, urging him to make friends with Manus O'Donnell [q. v.] and Shane O'Neill [q. v.] He wrote, between 1566 and 1589, a poem of thirty-three stanzas, urging the fusion under Cuchonnacht Maguire of the tribes called, from their ancestor Colla DaChrioch, Sil Colla, and including Maguire, MacMahon, and O'Kelly, beginning 'Daoine saora siol gColla' ('Noble folk the seed of Colla'). In 1573 he addressed a verse panegyric on the O'Neills in fifty-two stanzas to Turlough Luineach O'Neill [q. v.], 'Imda sochar ag cloinn Neill' ('Many the privileges belonging to the children of Niall'). In another poem of eighteen quatrains, 'Lios greine as Emhain dUlltaibh' ('A sunny fort is an Emania to Ulstermen'), he praises Shane O'Neill's residence, comparing it to Emhain Macha, or Emania, the residence of the most ancient race of the kings of Ulster (Addit. MS. 29614 in Brit. Mus.) At Christmas 1577 he wrote a poem of seventy-seven stanzas describing a party at which he was a guest at Turlough Luineach O'Neill's house of Craoibhe at the mouth of the Ban, 'Nodhlaig do chuamar do'n chraoibh' ('At Christmas we were at the Craoibh') (Egerton MS. 111, in British Museum). Between 1570 and 1578 was composed his poem of sixty-eight stanzas in praise of Sir Shane MacOliver MacShane MacWilliam Burke, 'Ferainn cloidhim crioch Bhanba' ('Swordland, the realm of Ireland'), in which Burke's descent from Charlemagne is traced. Five texts of this poem are extant: in the British Museum (Egerton MS. 111), in Trinity College, Dublin (F. 4. 13), in the Royal Irish Academy (23. L. 17 and 23 N. 11), and one in Mr. S. H. O'Grady's collection. A poetical address to Richard MacOliver Burke of sixty stanzas, 'Mar ionghabail anma rig' ('Great circumspection to the name of king'), was written about 1580. It asserts that chief's right to be inaugurated MacWilliam, the Irish title corresponding to the marquisate of Clanricarde. After 1581 he wrote a poem of forty-two stanzas, 'Tanac oidhche go heascoille' ('One night I came to Eascoille'), which describes a night which he spent in the house of Maelmora MacSuibhne in the north of Donegal. He was at Drumleene in the parish of Clonleigh, co. Donegal, in June 1583, and there wrote 'Maighen dioghla druim lighen' ('A field of vengeance is Drumleene'), a poem of forty-five stanzas, lamenting the battle about to take place between Sir Hugh O'Donnell and Turlough Luineach O'Neill, then encamped on the other side of the river Finn. He advises O'Donnell to go home and dismiss his clansmen. In 1587 he composed a feeling lament of thirty-seven stanzas for Cathal óg O'Connor Sligo, his patron, 'Derram cuntas a chathail' ('Let us balance our account, O Cathal!'); and be-

fore 1588 an address of forty-five stanzas to Mór, wife of Domhnall MacTadhg MacCathail óg O'Connor Sligo, 'A mhor cuimnig in cumonn' ('O Mor, remember the affection'). About 1588 he wrote a warlike address of seventy stanzas urging Sir Brian na Murtha O'Rourke [q. v.] to organise a great attack on the English; it begins, 'D'fior chogaid chomaillter sithchain senfhocal nach saroighter' ('With a man of war it is that peace is observed, the proverb cannot be overcome'). Between 1566 and 1589 he wrote a poem of thirty-nine stanzas, 'Mairg fhechus ar inischeithleann' ('Woe for him that looks on Enniskillen'), telling of a visit paid by him to Cuchonnacht óg, chief of the Maguires, and containing an admirable description of the daily life and surroundings of a powerful Irish chief in his castle. Other poems, undoubtedly his, but of uncertain date, are 'Ionmhuin baile brugh Leithbhir' ('Dear town of Lifford'), forty-four verses in praise of the county town of Donegal; 'Dia do bheatha a mheic Mhagnuis' ('God save you, son of Manus'), an address of 124 verses to Aedh MacMaghnuis O'Donnell; an epigram on the sept of Mac an Bhaird; 'Fuaras fein im maith o mhnaoi' ('I myself got good butter from a woman'), a poem against bad butter (copies of these four poems exist in the library of the Royal Irish Academy); 'Fear dana an fear so shiar' ('A man of song this western man'), printed, with a translation by Theophilus O'Flanagan, in 1808 (*Transactions of Gaelic Society of Dublin*). His last poem, 'Sluagseisir tainic dom thig' ('A band of six men came into my house'), has been printed, with a translation by S. H. O'Grady (*Catalogue of Irish Manscripts in the British Museum*). There is a copy in the library of Trinity College, Dublin (H. 1. 17. f. 116 *b*). The poem is a satire on six O'Haras who had plundered his house.

O'Higgin's verses are written in natural and not pedantic language, and most of them show a genuine vein of poetry, while they give a complete view of the learning, the habits, the friends, and the political views of an Irish hereditary poet, and of the rewards and dangers of his calling. He consistently advocated the laying aside of old feuds, the union of the Irish nations or clans, and the expulsion or extermination of the English. Sixteen other men of letters of his family are mentioned in the chronicles, of whom the more important were:

Tadhg Mór O'Higgin (*d.* 1315), poet, described by the chroniclers as 'a universal proficient in every branch of art appertaining to poetry.' He was tutor to Maghnus O'Connor Connacht, who died in 1293. He instructed him in warlike exercises, as well as in letters, and taught him to despise any bed-clothes but a shirt of mail. O'Higgin wrote 'Cach én mar a adhba' ('Every bird after his nest'), a poem of forty-two four-line stanzas, in the hectasyllabic metre known as rinnard, addressed to his pupil.

Tadhg óg O'Higgin (*d.* 1448), poet, son of Tadhg, son of Gillacolumb, the elder O'Higgin, was trained in the poetic art by his brother, Ferghal ruadh, chief of the O'Higgins, and became bard to Tadhg O'Connor Sligo, and afterwards from 1403 to 1410 to Tadhg MacMaelsheachainn O'Kelly, chief of Ui Maine in Connaught. In 1397 he wrote 'Da roinn comhthroma ar chrich Neill' ('Two equal parts in the territory of Nial'), a poem of forty-seven stanzas, on the inauguration as O'Neill of Nial óg O'Neill, in which he explains that Ulster alone is equal to Connaught, Leinster, Munster, and Meath combined. He wrote another poem of thirty-six stanzas to the same chief, 'O naird tuaid tic in chabair' ('Help comes from the north'). In 1403 he wrote 'Mor mo chuid do chunnaid Thaidg' ('Great my share in the grief for Tadhg') on the death of O'Connor Sligo, and in 1410 one of forty stanzas on the death of Tadhg O'Kelly, 'Anois do tuigfide Tadhg' ('Now Tadhg might be understood'). He also wrote forty-one stanzas, 'Fuilngidh bar len a leth Chuinn' ('Endure your woe, O northern half of Ireland!'), on the death of Ulick MacWilliam Iochtair, or Burke; a religious poem of thirty-one stanzas, 'Atait tri comhraic im chionn' ('Three combatants are before me'); and a lament of twenty-eight verses, 'Anocht sgaoiledh na scola' ('To-night the schools are loosed'), for his elder brother, Ferghal ruadh. This last was written when he was thirty years old.

Domhnall O'Higgin (*d.* 1502), poet, born in Sligo, was son of Brian O'Higgin, and is described in the 'Annals of the Four Masters' as 'professor of poetry to the schools of Ireland.' He wrote a poem of thirty-three stanzas in praise of Ian MacDonald, 'Misde nach édmar Eire' ('So much the worse that Ireland is not jealous'). He died on his return from a pilgrimage to Compostella.

Mathghamhain O'Higgin (*fl.* 1584), poet, was bard to the O'Byrnes of Wicklow. He wrote a poem of 120 verses in praise of Leinster, and of Feidhlimidh O'Byrne, 'Cred do chosg cogadh Laigheann' ('What has checked the war of Leinster?'); and a devotional poem, 'Naomhtha an obair iomradh De' ('A holy work it is to hold

discourse of God'), of which there is a copy in the British Museum (Egerton MS. 111).

Cormac O'Higgin (*fl.* 1590), poet, son of Gillacolumb O'Higgin, wrote a lament of forty-five stanzas on the death of Sir Donnchadh óg O'Connor Sligo, 'Sion choitchenn chumaidh Ghaoidhel' ('Common blast of Irish sorrow').

Maolmuire O'Higgin (*d.* 1591), poet, brother of Tadhg dáll O'Higgin, became archbishop of Tuam, was a friend of O'Connor Sligo, and died at Antwerp, after visiting Rome, early in 1591. He wrote a touching poem of twelve verses on the uncertainty of life, even in the time between sowing corn and eating bread, 'A fhir threbas in tulaig' ('O man that ploughest the hillside'), of which there is a copy in the British Museum (Egerton MS. 111). He also wrote 'A fhir theidh go fiodh funnidh' ('O man who goest to the land of sunset'), a poem in praise of Ireland, of 136 verses; and some religious poems.

Domhnall O'Higgin (*fl.* 1600), poet, son of Thomas O'Higgin, wrote a poem of 164 verses on the inauguration of Turlough Luineach O'Neill, 'Do thog Eire fear gaire' ('Ireland has chosen a watchman').

[S. H. O'Grady's Catalogue of the Irish Manuscripts in the British Museum, in which several illustrative examples of the poems of the O'Higgins are printed for the first time, with excellent translations; E. O'Reilly in Transactions of the Iberno-Celtic Society, Dublin, 1820; Annala Rioghachta Eireann, ed. O'Donovan, Dublin, 1851; Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many, ed. O'Donovan; Annals of Loch Cé (Rolls Ser.), ed. Hennessy, 1871; Manuscripts in British Museum, Egerton 111 and Additional 29614.] N. M.

O'HIGGINS, Don AMBROSIO, Marquis de Osorno (1720?–1801), viceroy of Peru, originally **Ambrose Higgins**, was born about 1720, of humble parents, on the Summerhill estate, near Dangan Castle, co. Meath, and as a small boy used to carry letters to the post for Lady Bective. He was sent to an uncle, a jesuit, in Cadiz, but, having no inclination for the church, went out with a small parcel of goods to South America to try his fortune. He landed at Buenos Ayres, made his way across the pampas and cordilleras to Santiago, and thence to Lima, where he set up a stall under the platform of the cathedral, and hawked his goods as a pedlar, with little success. Subsequently he got leave to construct casuchas, or rest-places, in the cordillera, so as to open up a route between Chili and Mendoza, in which work he was employed about 1760. Ten years later the viceroy of Chili sent him as a captain of cavalry against the Araucanian Indians, whom he defeated, and founded the fort of San Carlos, which still exists. He gained the goodwill of the Indians by his justice and humanity, and recovered some territory which the Spaniards had lost. In recognition of his services he was made a colonel 7 Sept. 1777, and soon after became a brigadier-general. In 1786 the viceroy Croix appointed him intendant of Concepcion. He entertained the French circumnavigator Galaup de la Pérouse with great courtesy when he visited Concepcion on his last voyage. He appears to have romanced to La Pérouse about his origin, as the Frenchman records that 'Monsr. Higuins' was one of those who suffered for their devotion to the Stuart cause. He founded the city of San Ambrosio de Ballenar, and constructed the road from Santiago to Valparaiso. In 1789 he became a major-general, and was appointed viceroy of Chili. At this time he prefixed the O' to his patronymic of Higgins. He sent home a sum of money to a London banking house for his relatives, and appointed as his almoner Father Kellet, the parish priest of Summerhill, who reported that his kinsfolk were very poor and very improvident. In 1792 he rebuilt the city of Osorno, which had been burned by the Indians, and was created a marquis. In 1794 he became a lieutenant-general, and the year after viceroy of Peru. On 16 May 1796 he handed over the government of Chili to Rezabal y Ugarte, proceeded to Callao, and entered Lima in state on 24 July 1796. The eulogy pronounced at his public reception in the theatre of Lima, 10 Aug. 1796, was published (Brit. Mus.) Early in his viceroyalty he befriended his fellow-countryman John or Juan Mackenna [q. v.], who thus commenced a distinguished career under his auspices.

When the war broke out between England and Spain in 1797, O'Higgins took active measures for the defence of the coast, strengthening Callao and erecting a fort at Pisco. During his brief administration he devoted his chief attention to the improvement of the lines of communication. He died suddenly at Lima, after a short illness, on 18 March 1801. He left a natural son, Bernardo O'Higgins, born in 1780, and educated in England, who served on the popular side in Chili during the war of liberation, and became liberator of Chili and president of the congress. After passing many years in retirement, he died in 1846 (see **Appleton**; **Diego Barras Arana**, *Historia General de Chile*, 1891, and *Brit. Mus. Cat.*)

[Appleton's Enc. Amer. Biogr. under 'O'Higgins;' Markham's Hist. of Peru, Chicago, 1893.] H. M. C.

OHTHERE (*fl.* 880), maritime explorer, was a Norseman by birth, who entered the service of Ælfred the Great probably soon after the peace of Wedmore (878), or the frith of 886. He was rich, he tells us, when he came to seek King Ælfred, in what was the chief wealth of the Northmen. For he had six hundred reindeer, all tamed by himself, a score of sheep, and one of swine; he even did a little tillage; 'and what he ploughed, he ploughed with horses.' He may possibly have been connected with the house of Ottar (Ohthere) Heimscé, mentioned in the 'Icelandic Land-nama-bok,' or Settler's Register. What we know of him for certain comes entirely from the account of himself and his voyages that he gave 'his lord King Ælfred.' This account appeared in the West-Saxon king's version of the universal history of Paulus Orosius, completed between 878 and 901, the year of Ælfred's death. In it reference appears to be made to two distinct journeys made by Ohthere at the bidding of King Ælfred—one to the north, the other to the south. Both were probably undertaken between 880 and 900.

On his first journey, which he undertook for the objects of discovery and trade, Ohthere started from his native district of Halogaland, the furthest of the Norse settlements towards Lapland, 'by the West Sea.' He wished to 'find out how far the country went on to the north, and whether any one lived north of the waste' that lay beyond Halogaland; he also went to find the walrus or 'horse whale,' because of the 'good bone in its teeth' and the usefulness of its hide for ship ropes.

To begin with, he sailed due north for three days, 'as far as the whale hunters ever go,' and then beyond this for three days more, round the North Cape of Europe. Now the land began to turn eastward, and he stayed a little, waiting for a western wind, with the help of which he went eastward, along the north coast of Lapland, for four days; and then, as the land began to run south, 'quite to the inland sea,' he sailed five days more before the north wind. Crossing what we now call the White Sea, he entered the mouth of the Dwina, close to the spot where Archangel was built in 1583, and where even then he found the country inhabited. Beween Halogaland and this point all was waste, except for a few hunters and fishers. Ohthere traded, as no English sailors and few Norsemen had done, with these 'Biarmians' of the Dwina—Russians of 'Permia,' a district in the north-east of Russia—and they told him many stories about the country, which he leaves as doubtful, 'because he could not see the things they spoke of with his own eyes.' But he thought the language of these people was the same as that of the Finns. Beyond the White Sea he does not seem to have gone.

On his second voyage he started from Halogaland, north of Trondhjem, and reached a port on the south of Norway, called Sciringesheal, apparently in the fiord of Christiania, and thence sailed on to Haddeby, near Sleswick, 'where the English dwelt before they came into this country' (Britain). The chief interest of the second journey is in relation to Ælfred's 'Description of Europe;' for it helped the king to fix with remarkable accuracy, for the time, the localities of the people and countries of the European 'Northland.'

[Ælfred's Anglo-Saxon version of Orosius's Universal History; Dr. Bosworth's edition of Voyages of Ohthere and Wulfstan, &c.; Pauli's Life of Alfred the Great; Corpus Poetarum Boreale.] C. R. B.

O'HURLEY, DERMOT (1519?–1584), archbishop of Cashel, called in Irish Diarmait Ua Hurthuile, the son of William O'Hurley, by his wife, Honora O'Brien of the O'Briens of Thomond, was born about 1519. His father, a well-to-do farmer at Lycodoon in the parish of Knockea, near Limerick, also acted as agent for the Earl of Desmond. Being destined for a learned profession, he was sent, after receiving what education was possible for him in Ireland, to Louvain, where he took his degree with applause in the canon and civil law. Afterwards he appears to have gone to Paris, and about 1559 he was appointed professor of philosophy at Louvain. Subsequently he held the chair of canon law for four years at Rheims, where he acquired an unhappy notoriety for contracting debts. He then proceeded to Rome, where he became deeply engaged in the plans of the Irish exiles against Elizabeth's government. On 11 Sept. 1581 he was appointed by Gregory XIII to the see of Cashel, vacant since 1578 by the death of Maurice Fitzgibbon, and on 27 Nov. he received the pallium in full consistory. He was a mere layman at the time, and a contemporary congratulates him on the triple honour thus conferred on him:—

Quid dicam? vel quid mirer? nova culmina? mirer
Uno te passu tot saliisse gradus!
Una sacerdotem creat, una et episcopon hora,
Archiepiscopon et te facit hora simul.

In the following summer he set out from Rome to take possession of his diocese, proceeding by way of Rheims, where he discharged his debts 'recte et gratiose,' and where he was in August detained for a time

by a severe illness. He embarked at Cherbourg, and landed at Skerries, a little to the north of Dublin, about the beginning of September. His baggage and papers he had sent by another vessel, which was captured by pirates, and in this way government was apprised of his intentions, and caused a sharp outlook to be kept for him at the principal ports. Disguising himself, and attended by only one companion, Father John Dillon, he made his way to Waterford; but being recognised there by a government agent, he retraced his steps to Slane Castle, where he lay for some time concealed in a secret chamber. Becoming more confident, he appeared at the public table, where his conversation aroused the suspicions of the chancellor, Sir Robert Dillon. Finding himself suspected, he proceeded by a circuitous route to Carrick-on-Suir, where, with Ormonde's help, he was shortly afterwards, about the beginning of October, captured. He was taken to Dublin, and committed to prison. Being brought before the lords-justices Archbishop Loftus and Sir Henry Wallop for examination, little of importance was elicited from him, though he admitted that he was 'one of the House of Inquisition,' and his papers revealed his correspondence with the Earl of Desmond and Viscount Baltinglas. Walsingham recommended the use of 'torture, or any other severe manner of proceeding to gain his knowledge of all foreign practices against her majesty's state;' but the lords justices, especially Loftus, were loth, out of respect for his position and learning, to resort to such extreme measures, and, on the ground that they had neither rack nor other instrument of terror, advised that he should be sent to London. Walsingham, however, impressed with the dangerous nature of his mission, suggested toasting his feet against the fire with hot boots, and a commission having been made out to Waterhouse and Fenton for that purpose, O'Hurley was subjected to the most excruciating torture. He bore the ordeal with extraordinary patience and heroism, and was taken back to prison more dead than alive. Torture having failed, and government being advised that an indictment for treason committed abroad would not lie, and fearing to run the risk of a trial by jury, O'Hurley, after nine months' imprisonment, was condemned by martial law. The warrant for his execution was signed by Loftus and Wallop on 20 June 1584, and next day, very early in the morning, he was executed, being hanged for greater ignominy with a withen rope, at a lonely spot in the outskirts of the city, probably near where the Catholic University Church now stands in St. Stephen's Green. His remains were interred at the place of execution, but were privately removed by William Fitzsimon, a citizen of Dublin, who placed them in a wooden urn, and deposited them in the church of St. Kevin. His grave became famous among the faithful for several miracles reputed to have taken place there. According to Stanihurst (*Descript. of Ireland*, ch. vii.), one Derby Hurley, 'a civilian and philosopher,' wrote 'In Aristotelis Physica.'

[Rothe's Analecta Sacra nova et mira de rebus Catholicorum in Hibernia, ed. Moran, Dublin, 1884, contains nearly all that is known about him. Rothe's account has been translated, with additions and notes, by Myles O'Reilly in Memorials of those who suffered for the Catholic Faith in Ireland, London, 1868, pp. 55–84. A short devotional life by Dean Kinane was published at Dublin in 1893. In R. Verstegan's Theatrum Crudelitatum Hæreticorum nostri temporis there is a sketch of O'Hurley undergoing torture and of his death by hanging. Bruodinus (Catalogus Martyrum Hibernorum, p. 447) adds other tortures besides 'the boot,' for which there is no good authority. Other references are: Records of the English Catholics, vol. ii., containing Letters and Memorials of Cardinal Allen, pp. 151, 155, 156, 162; Cardinal Moran's Spicilegium Ossoriense, i. 80; Brady's Episcopal Succession, ii. 10–22; O'Sullevan Beare's Historiæ Iberniæ Compendium, tom. 2, lib. iv. ch. xix, translated in Renehan's Collections, p. 253; Irish Ecclesiastical Record, i. 475; Bagwell's Ireland under the Tudors, iii. 116.] R. D.

O'HUSSEY, EOCHAIDH (*fl.* 1630), Irish poet, in Irish Ua hEodhasa, belonged to a northern family of hereditary poets and historians, of which the earliest famous member was Aenghus, who died in 1350. Another Aenghus died in 1480, and in 1518 Cioth ruadh, son of Athairne O'Hussey, whose poem, 'Buime na bhfileadh fuil Ruarcach' ('Nurse of the poets, the blood of the O'Rourkes'), is still extant. Soon after his time the family became chief poets to Maguire of Fermanagh. Eochaidh began to write when very young (in 1593), and his earliest poem is on the escape of Aedh ruadh O'Donnell from Dublin Castle in 1592. It contains 228 verses. He wrote four poems, of 508 verses in all, on Cuchonacht Maguire, lord of Fermanagh, and seven poems on his son, Hugh Maguire [q. v.] He travelled and, like all the poets, wrote panegyrics on his hosts. Of this kind are his poems, of two hundred verses, on Tadhg O'Rourke of Breifne; on Eoghan óg MacSweeny of Donegal; on Feidhlimidh O'Beirne, and on Richard de Burgo MacWilliam of Connaught. He wrote a poetic address of 152 verses to Hugh O'Neill, the great earl of Tyrone [q. v.], and

one of forty-four verses to Rory O'Donnell, earl of Tyrconnel [q. v.] He also wrote numerous poems on general subjects, such as 'A dhuine na heasláinte' ('O man of ill-health!'), in praise of temperance, and an address to the Deity. There are copies of his poems in the library of the Royal Irish Academy.

[Transactions of Iberno-Celtic Society, Dublin, 1820; Annala Rioghachta Eireann, ed. O'Donovan, Dublin, 1851.] N. M.

O'HUSSEY or O'HEOGHUSA, MAELBRIGHDE (*d.* 1614), who signed himself in Latin BRIGIDUS HOSSEUS, and adopted in religion the name BONAVENTURA, Irish Franciscan, was born in the diocese of Clogher in Ulster, and admitted on 1 Nov. 1607 one of the original members of the Irish Franciscan monastery or college of St. Anthony of Padua at Louvain (*Irish Eccl. Record*, 1870, vii. 41). He had previously been at Douay (September 1605), and wrote thence in Irish to Father Robert Nugent asking him to use his influence to get the president of the college to send him to Louvain, because it was the best place for theological studies, and because the son of O'Neill was likely to be in that neighbourhood. He mentions that he had been asked to go to Salamanca or Valladolid (Ualedulit) (*Cal. State Papers*, Ireland, 1603–6, p. 311). He became lecturer at Louvain, first in philosophy, and afterwards in theology, and he held the office of guardian of the college at the time of his death from small-pox, on 15 Nov. 1614 (MORAN, *Spicilegium Ossoriense*, iii. 52). He was held in the greatest esteem by his countrymen on account of his profound knowledge of the language and history of Ireland.

His works, all composed in the Irish language, are: 1. A Christian catechism, entitled 'An Teagasg Criosdaidhe ann so, Arna chuma do Bonabhentura o Eodhasa, bráthair bochd dord San Proinsias accolaisde S. Antoin a Lobháin' [Louvain, 1608, 16mo], reprinted Antwerp, 1611, 8vo; and Rome, 1707, 8vo. It has a preface of thirty-two lines of verse. The Roman edition is called the second on the title-page; it was revised by Philip Maguire of the college of St. Isidore in Rome and a friar of the order of St. Francis (Irish note, p. 259, recte 256). The copy of the edition of 1611 in the Grenville Library in the British Museum has the frontispiece of St. Patrick, which is wanting in most copies. 2. A metrical abridgment of Christian doctrine, beginning 'Atáid tri Doirse air teach nDe' ('There are three doors to the house of God'). Printed at the end of Andrew Donlevy's 'Irish Catechism,' Paris, 1642, pp. 487–98. 3. A poem for a dear friend of his who fell into heresy, 'Truagh liom a chompain do chor' ('Sad to me, oh companion, thy turn'), printed in the 1707 edition of his 'Teagasg Criosdaidhe,' pp. 237–55. Manuscripts in Sloane collection, British Museum, No. 3567, art. 7, and Egerton MS. 128, art. 4. The friend was Miler Magrath [q. v.], first protestant archbishop of Cashel. 4. 'Gabh aithr eachas uaim' ('Accept my repentance'), written on entering the order of St. Francis, Sloane MS. 3567, art. 8; another copy in Egerton MS. 195, art. 15. 5. 'Truagh cor chloinne adhaimh' ('Sad the state of Adam's family'), on the vanity of the world, translated from the Latin of St. Bernard, Sloane MS. 3567, art. 9; another copy in Egerton MS. 195, art. 16. 6. A poem of 184 verses, 'Iongnadh m'aslaing a nEamhain' ('Wondrous my vision in the Navan fort'), on the inauguration of Rolfe MacMahon as chief of his clan, Egerton MS. 111, art. 80. 7. 'A Poem for the Daughter of Walter [. . .] to console her for the Death of her Son and heir,' Egerton MS. 111, art. 81. 8. A poem in praise of Felim, son of Feagh McHugh O'Byrne, and of the province of Leinster, manuscript in Royal Irish Academy.

[Anderson's Native Irish, pp. 56, 273 *n.*; Bibl. Grenvilliana; O'Curry's Cat. of Irish MSS. in Brit. Mus.; O'Reilly's Irish Writers, p. 168; Cat. of Library of Trinity College, Dublin; Wadding's Scriptores Ordinis Minorum, p. 56; Ware's Writers of Ireland (Harris), p. 102.] T. C.

O'KANE, EACHMARCACH (1720–1790), Irish harper, for whose Irish christian name Acland or Echlin is sometimes substituted, was born at Drogheda in 1720. He was of a northern family, and was taught to play the harp by Cornelius Lyons, harper to the Earl of Antrim. He travelled to Rome and played before Prince Charles Edward Stuart there. He then visited France, and went on to Madrid, where he played to the Irish gentlemen living at that court, who praised him to the king; but his uproarious habits did not suit Spanish decorum, and he had to walk to Bilbao with his harp on his back. After returning to Ireland he went to Scotland, and there made many journeys from house to house. Sir Alexander MacDonald in Skye gave him a silver harp-key, long in the family, and originally left by another Irish harper, Ruaidhri Dall O'Cathain, or O'Kane. The gift is mentioned by Boswell in the 'Tour to the Hebrides.' O'Kane played all the old native airs, as well as the treble and bass parts of Corelli's correnti in concert with other music.

[Bunting's Ancient Music of Ireland; Boswell's Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides.] N. M.

OKE, GEORGE COLWELL (1821–1874), legal writer, born at St. Columb Major, Cornwall, on 8 Feb. 1821, was son of William Jane Oke. He commenced life as a solicitor's accountant, but by 1848 was acting as assistant-clerk to the Newmarket bench of justices. In 1855 he became assistant-clerk to the lord mayor of London, and in 1864 succeeded to the chief clerkship. Oke's knowledge of criminal law and of its practical application brought him a high reputation. He died on 9 Jan. 1874 at Rosedale, St. Mary's Road, Peckham, and was buried on the 15th at Nunhead cemetery. He married first Eliza Neile Hawkins (*d.* 1868), and secondly, on 20 April 1870, Georgiana Percy, stepdaughter of G. M. Harvey, of Upper Norwood.

Oke was author of many standard legal works, including: 1. 'The Synopsis of Summary Convictions,' 8vo, 1848, better known by the title of its second edition (1849) as 'Oke's Magisterial Synopsis' (14th edit. by Mr. H. L. Stephen, 1893). 2. 'An Improved System of Solicitors' Book-keeping,' 8vo, 1849. 3. 'Oke's Magisterial Formulist,' 8vo, 1850 (7th edit. by Mr. H. L. Stephen, 1893). 4. 'The Laws of Turnpike Roads,' 12mo, 1854 (and 1860). 5. 'The Friendly Societies' Manual,' 12mo, 1855; withdrawn from circulation owing to its infringing the copyright of another work. 6. 'A Handy Book of the Game and Fishery Laws,' 12mo, 1861 (enlarged editions by J. W. Willis Bund). 7. 'Justices' Clerks' Accounts,' 8vo, 1863. 8. 'London Police and Magistracy,' 8vo, 1863. 9. 'Friendly Societies' Accounts,' 12mo, 1864. 10. 'The Laws as to Licensing Inns,' 8vo, 1872 (2nd edit. by W. Cunningham Glen, 1874). He wrote also 'The Magisterial Laws of London,' which was announced in 1863 to be published by subscription, but it never appeared.

[Boase and Courtney's Bibl. Cornub.; Boase's Collect. Cornub.; Times, 10 and 12 Jan. 1874; Illustr. Lond. News, lxiv. 80 (with portrait); Graphic, ix. 124, 131 (with portrait); Law Times, 17 Jan. 1874, p. 207.] G. G.

O'KEARNEY or **CARNEY** (O'CEARNUIDH), JOHN (*d.* 1600?), Irish divine. [See KEARNEY.]

O'KEEFE, EOGHAN (1656–1726), Irish poet, was born at Glenville, co. Cork, in 1656. He married early, and had a son, whom he brought up to be a priest, but who died at Rochelle in France in 1709 while studying theology. He wrote a poem of fifty-six verses, 'An tan nach faicim fear' ('When I do not see a man'), on the death of this son. His wife had died in 1707, and Eoghan himself entered the church and became parish priest of Doneraile, co. Cork. He was president of the bardic meetings held at Charleville, co. Cork, till his ordination. He wrote 'Ar treasgradh i nEachdhruim do shiol Eibhir' ('All that at Aughrim are laid low of the seed of Eber'), a poem of eight stanzas, lamenting the defeat and denouncing the victors. It has been printed, with a translation, by S. H. O'Grady. He also wrote many other poems which were current in the south of Ireland as long as Irish was generally read there. He died on 5 April 1726, and was buried at Oldcourt, near Doneraile. A local stonecutter named Donough O'Daly carved an epitaph on his tombstone, which states that he was a wise and amiable man, an active parish priest, and a learned scholarly poet 'a bpriomhtheangadh a dhuithche agus a shinnsear' ('in the original language of his country and his ancestors'). Dr. John O'Brien, bishop of Cloyne, also wrote a short epitaph in verse.

[O'Daly's Poets and Poetry of Munster, Dublin, 1849; S. H. O'Grady's Catalogue of the Irish Manuscripts in the British Museum; O'Reilly in Transactions of Iberno-Celtic Society, 1820; Egerton MS. 154 in British Museum.] N. M.

O'KEEFFE, JOHN (1747–1833), dramatist, descended from an old catholic stock which had gradually sunk under the burden of the penal laws, was born in Abbey Street, Dublin, on 24 June 1747. His father was a native of King's County, his mother an O'Connor of co. Wexford. He was educated by Father Austin, a jesuit, who kept a school in Saul's Court. He afterwards studied art in the Dublin school of design, together with a brother Daniel. The latter exhibited fourteen miniatures at the Royal Academy, London, between 1771 and 1786 (GRAVES, *Catalogue*). But John had meanwhile been attracted to the stage by a perusal of Farquhar's plays. At fifteen he attempted a comedy—'The Gallant,' in five acts—and he afterwards obtained an engagement as an actor with Henry Mossop [q. v.], the Dublin lessee, after reciting to him some passages from Jaffier's part. He remained a member of Mossop's stock company for twelve years. In the season of 1770–1 he played Gratiano at the Capel Street Theatre to Macklin's Shylock. But when he had reached his twenty-third year his eyesight began to fail, an affliction against which he long struggled, but, as in the case of his dramatic contemporary, Kane O'Hara [q. v.], it ended in complete blindness about 1797.

While still an actor, O'Keeffe tried his hand at playwriting, and in 1773 his farce 'Tony Lumpkin in Town,' founded on Gold-

smith's 'She Stoops to Conquer,' was produced in Dublin. The author sent it anonymously to Colman, the manager of the Haymarket Theatre in London, and on 2 July 1778 it was put on the stage there with considerable success. It was published in the same year. From that date O'Keeffe proved an exceptionally prolific playwright, but mainly confined his efforts to farces and comic operas. His phraseology was quaint, and sometimes barely intelligible, but gave opportunities for 'gag' to comedians, of which they took full advantage. The songs in his operas had an attractive sparkle, and some, like 'I am a Friar of Orders Grey' and 'Amo Amas I love a Lass,' are still popular. He was always a facile if not a very finished rhymester.

About 1780 O'Keeffe removed from Dublin to London, with a view to obtaining an engagement as an actor. But in this endeavour he was not successful, and he consequently devoted himself to writing comic pieces, chiefly for the Haymarket and Covent Garden Theatres. He also sent verses for many years to the 'Morning Herald.' His failing sight compelled him to depend largely on an amanuensis, but his gaiety was not diminished. He dictated many of his plays in his garden at Acton, whither he went to reside about 1798.

At the Haymarket were produced his †'Son-in-Law,' comic opera (14 Aug. 1779; London, 1779, 8vo); †'The Dead Alive,' comic opera (16 June 1781; 1783, 8vo); †'The Agreable Surprise,' comic opera, with music by Dr. Arnold (3 Sept. 1781; London, 1786, 8vo; Dublin, 1784 and 1787; printed in Cumberland's 'British Theatre,' No. 232); †'The Young Quaker' (26 July 1783); 'The Birthday, or Prince of Aragon,' comic opera (12 Aug. 1783; 1783, 8vo); †'Peeping Tom of Coventry,' comic opera (6 Sept. 1784; 1787, 8vo); *'A Beggar on Horseback,' comic opera (16 June 1785; 1785, 8vo); 'The Siege of Curzola,' comic opera (12 Aug. 1786; not published); 'Prisoner at Large,' a comedy (2 July 1788); *'The Basket-Maker,' musical piece (4 Sept. 1790); 'London Hermit,' a comedy (29 June 1793); *'The Magic Banner,' opera (22 June 1796; not published separately, but apparently identical with 'Alfred,' a drama, in the collected edition of 1798; on it James Pocock [q. v.] based his 'Alfred the Great, or the Enchanted Standard,' produced at Covent Garden on 3 Nov. 1827.

At Covent Garden were represented O'Keeffe's *'The Positive Man' (16 March 1782); *'Castle of Andalusia,' comic opera (2 Nov. 1782); *'Poor Soldier,' comic opera (4 Nov. 1783); *'Fontainebleau' (16 Nov. 1784); *'The Blacksmith of Antwerp' (7 Feb. 1785); 'Omai,' a pantomime (20 Dec. 1785); *'Love in a Camp, or Patrick in Prussia,' musical piece (17 Feb. 1786); *'The Man Milliner' (27 Jan. 1787); *'The Farmer,' musical piece (31 Oct. 1787); *'Tantararara Roguesall' (1 March 1788); *'The Highland Reel' (6 Nov. 1788); 'The Toy,' a comedy (3 Feb. 1789); *'Little Hunchback,' farce (14 April 1789); *'The Czar Peter,' comic opera (8 March 1790); 'The Fugitive,' musical piece (4 Nov. 1790); *'Modern Antiques,' a farce (14 March 1791); 'Wild Oats,' a comedy (16 April 1791); 'Tony Lumpkin's Rambles,' musical piece (10 April 1792); *'The Sprigs of Laurel,' comic opera (11 May 1793); 'World in a Village,' a comedy (23 Nov. 1793); 'Life's Vagaries,' a comedy (19 March 1795); 'The Irish Mimic' (23 April 1795); 'The Lie of the Day' (19 March 1796); *'The Lad of the Hills,' comic opera, 9 April 1796 (reproduced with alterations as 'The Wicklow Mountains,' 10 Oct. 1796; *'Doldrum,' a farce (23 April 1796); 'Olympus in an Uproar,' 5 Nov. 1796 (altered from 'The Golden Pippin,' a burletta, by Kane O'Hara); 'Aladdin, or the Wonderful Lamp,' a melodramatic romance (19 April 1813).

At Drury Lane appeared in 1798 O'Keeffe's 'She's Eloped,' a comedy (19 May); 'The Eleventh of June, or the Dagger-Woods at Dunstable' (5 June); 'A Nose Gay of Weeds,' interlude (6 June).

O'Keeffe is also credited with producing many pieces which, unlike those already enumerated, are not mentioned by Genest. The additional pieces include 'The Banditti' (1781); 'Lord Mayor's Day' (1782); 'Maid the Mistress,' 'Shamrock,' and 'Friar Bacon' (1783); 'Harlequin Teague;' 'The Definitive Treaty;' 'The Loyal Bandeau' (opera); 'Female Club;' 'Jenny's Whim;' 'All to St. Paul's;' 'The She-Gallant.' In 1798, when O'Keeffe claimed to have composed fifty pieces, and he was totally blind, he published a selection from them by subscription in four volumes. He had disposed of the copyright of those marked † in the list already given, and was unable to include them. The volumes only contained those marked * above, all of which were now printed for the first time, together with 'Le Granadier,' intended for production at Covent Garden in 1789, but not performed.

On 12 June 1800, owing to O'Keeffe's financial embarrassments, he was accorded a benefit at Covent Garden, under the patronage of the Prince of Wales. His 'Lie of the Day' was performed, and, at the

end of the second act, he was led on the stage to deliver a poetical address of his own composition. The benefit produced 360*l.*, and the Prince of Wales sent him 50*l.* besides. In December 1803 he obtained an annuity of twenty guineas from Covent Garden Theatre, and sent to Harris, the manager, six new plays, of which no use appears to have been made. In January 1820 a royal pension from the privy purse of one hundred guineas a year was conferred on him. In 1826 O'Keeffe issued his rambling 'Recollections,' replete with social and dramatic gossip, but not remarkable for accuracy. Lady Morgan described the book as 'feeble, but amiable.' It was dedicated to George IV. In it O'Keeffe enumerates sixty-eight pieces of his own composition. The 'Recollections' were condensed by Richard Henry Stoddard for his volume, 'Personal Reminiscences by O'Keeffe, Kelly, and Taylor,' in the Bric-à-Brac series (New York, 1875).

In his later years he was affectionately tended by his only daughter, Adelaide (see an interesting manuscript letter by Adelaide O'Keeffe, bound in one of the copies of the 'Recollections' in the British Museum. In the same copy are a few lines scrawled in O'Keeffe's own hand). About 1815 he retired from London to Chichester (*Notes and Queries*, 7th ser. ii. 9). From Chichester he removed in 1830 to Southampton. As late as that year he could dictate verse epistles with all his youthful alacrity (*ib.* 3rd ser. x. 307). Before his death his daughter read to him most of Sir Walter Scott's novels, and he was gratified by the 'two mentions' of Cowslip, the leading character of his 'Agreable Surprise,' in Scott's 'Tales of my Landlord;' but when he found that Scott used the phrase 'From Shakespeare to O'Keeffe' in 'St. Ronan's Well,' he remarked sardonically, 'Ah! the top and the bottom of the ladder; he might have shoved me a few sticks higher.' He died at Bedford Cottage, Southampton, on 4 Feb. 1833, aged 85, after receiving the last rites of the Roman catholic church. A half-length portrait of O'Keeffe was painted in 1786 by Thomas Lawrenson [q. v.], and is now in the National Portrait Gallery, London. It was engraved in line by Bragg as a frontispiece to the 'Recollections.'

O'Keeffe's 'Wild Oats' is played to this day, and one of the most successful of Buckstone's revivals was 'The Castle of Andalusia,' in which that actor took a leading part. But O'Keeffe's popularity has not proved permanent, and his unpublished and unacted pieces, which his daughter offered for sale at his death, did not find a purchaser. Miss O'Keeffe published his poetical works as 'A Father's Legacy to his Daughter' in 1834. He had already issued in 1795 a volume of verse, entitled 'Oatlands, or the Transfer of the Laurel.'

His son, John Tottenham O'Keeffe (1775–1803), who was brought up as a protestant, matriculated at Exeter College, Oxford, 22 Nov. 1798 (B.A. 1801), became chaplain to H.R.H. the Duke of Clarence, went out in 1803 to Jamaica to take possession of a lucrative living, but died three weeks after his arrival, aged 28.

His only daughter and third child, Adelaide O'Keeffe (1776–1855?), born 5 Nov. 1776 in Eustace Street, Dublin, contributed thirty-four poems to Taylor's 'Original Poems for Infant Minds by Several Young Persons,' London, 1804, 2 vols. (cf. *Notes and Queries*, 7th ser. iii. 361–2), and was author of 'National Characters,' 1808; 'Patriarchal Times,' London, 1811, 2 vols. (6th edit. 1842); 'A Trip to the Coast' (poems), 1819, 12mo; 'Dudley,' a novel, 3 vols. 1819, 12mo; 'Poems for Young Children,' 1849, 12mo; and 'The Broken Sword, a Tale,' 1854, 8vo. She also wrote 'Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra. A Narrative founded on History,' 2 vols. 12mo, 1814; but this must be distinguished from the better known 'Zenobia, or the Fall of Palmyra. An Historical Romance' (New York, 1837; London, 1838), by William Ware, author of 'Julian.' Miss O'Keeffe died about 1855.

[Recollections of John O'Keeffe, London; Lady Morgan's Memoirs, p. 381; Gilbert's Dublin, 3 vols. 1859; Biogr. Dict. of Living Authors, 1816; Clark Russell's Representative Actors, London, 1875; Annual Biography, 1833; Dublin University Magazine, 1833; Webb's Compend. Irish Biography; Epitaph on O'Keeffe's tomb in Southampton churchyard; Gent. Mag. 1833, i. 375 seq.; Baker's Biogr. Dramatica; Genest's Account of the Stage, passim; Notes and Queries, 7th ser. iii. 361; O'Donoghue's Dictionary of Irish Poets.] W. J. F.

O'KELLY, CHARLES (1621–1695), Irish historian, the elder son of John O'Kelly, eighth lord of the manor of Screen, co. Galway, by Isma, daughter of Sir William Hill of Ballybeg, co. Carlow, was born at the castle of Screen in 1621, and educated in the Irish College at St. Omer. Soon after the outbreak of the civil war in Ireland he was summoned home to join the royal army. He accordingly returned in 1642, and obtained the command of a troop of horse under the Marquis of Ormonde. After the ultimate triumph of the parliamentarians he retired, with two thousand of his countrymen, into Spain to serve Charles II. On hearing, however, that

Charles was in France, he proceeded thither with most of the officers and soldiers belonging to the corps which he was appointed to command. When Cardinal Mazarin and Oliver Cromwell concluded the treaty of alliance against Spain, in consequence of which the royal family of England were obliged to quit France, O'Kelly and other exiles transferred their services to the crown of Spain.

He came to England on the restoration of Charles II, and, his father dying in 1674, he succeeded to the family estate, becoming ninth lord of the manor of Screen. His name appears on the list of the twenty-four burgesses of the reformed corporation of Athlone in 1687. In the parliament summoned by James II to meet at Dublin in 1689, O'Kelly sat as member for the county of Roscommon. He was commissioned in the same year to levy a regiment of infantry for the king's service, to be commanded by himself, with his brother John as his lieutenant-colonel. This regiment was not long maintained, though he continued to serve the king with the title of colonel. He undertook to defend the province of Connaught, under the direction of Brigadier Patrick Sarsfield [q. v.], with such force of the county militia as could be collected. Colonel Thomas Lloyd [q. v.] defeated this force on 19 Sept. 1689, but O'Kelly, on the rout of his infantry, escaped with his cavalry. He was one of the garrison of the island of Bofin, on the western coast, at the time of its capitulation to the forces of King William on 20 Aug. 1691. Subsequently he was appointed to guard a strong castle near Lough Glin, but he was compelled to surrender this post about 9 Sept., whereupon he proceeded to Limerick, then besieged by Baron de Ginkell. On the conclusion of the treaty of Limerick he retired to his residence at Aughrane, or Castle Kelly, where he died in 1695.

He married Margaret, daughter of Teige O'Kelly, esq., of Gallagh, co. Galway, and had one son, Denis, who became a captain in the Irish army of King James II, and on whose death in 1740 the family in the male line became extinct.

Under disguised names he described the struggle between James II and William III in Ireland in a curious work entitled 'Macariæ Excidium; or the Destruction of Cyprus, containing the last Warr and Conquest of that Kingdom. Written originally in Syriac by Philotas Phylocypres. Translated into Latin by Gratianus Ragallus, P.R. And now Made into English by Colonel Charles O'Kelly,' 1692. This was first printed in 1841 by the Camden Society in 'Narratives illustrative of the Contests in Ireland in 1641 and 1690,' under the editorship of Thomas Crofton Croker, and from a manuscript in his possession. It was afterwards 'edited, from four English copies, and a Latin manuscript in the Royal Irish Academy,' by John Cornelius O'Callaghan, and printed for the Irish Archæological Society, Dublin, 1850, 4to. The Latin translation, made by the Rev. John O'Reilly, preserves many passages not found in the English version. O'Callaghan's notes abound in curious and valuable matter, and contain references to all the original sources of the history of that period. O'Kelly asserts that the successes of William III could not be ascribed to the cowardice or infidelity of the Irish troops, who were abandoned by James II without sufficient trial, undervalued and neglected by their French allies, and betrayed by the policy of Tyrconnel. A new edition of the work, brought out under the superintendence of Count Plunket and the Rev. Edmund Hogan, S. J., under the title of 'The Jacobite War in Ireland,' was published at Dublin in 1894, as a volume of the 'New Irish Home Library.'

O'Kelly was also the author of 'The O'Kelly Memoirs.' The manuscript volume containing them was at the time of the French revolution in the possession of Count John James O'Kelly Farrell, minister-plenipotentiary from Louis XVI to the elector of Mayence, but it was lost in the disturbances of that period. These memoirs are stated to have embraced narratives of the parliamentarian war which commenced in 1641, and of the subsequent war of the revolution.

[Keating's Hist. of Ireland, 1723, genealogical append. p. 10; Memoir by O'Callaghan; Nichols's Cat. of the Works of the Camden Soc. p. 13; Croker's Narratives illustrative of the Contests in Ireland (Camden Soc.), Introd. p. xi; O'Donovan's Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many (Irish Archæol. Soc.), p. 115; Story's Impartial Hist. of the Wars in Ireland, 1693.] T. C.

O'KELLY, DENNIS (1720?–1787), owner of racehorses, born in Ireland about 1720, was brother of a cobbler. He came to England, when young, as a chair-man. His strength and presence of mind attracted a lady of high position, but the liaison came to an early end. O'Kelly was again thrown upon the world, and made his livelihood as a billiard and tennis marker. He seems to have bettered his fortunes by a permanent connection with a noted courtesan, Charlotte Hayes, who afterwards became his wife. His first important step towards wealth was the purchase of the racehorse Eclipse. This horse, foaled in 1764, was bought when one year old after the death of his breeder, the Duke of Cumberland, by a cattle salesman named Wildman, for seventy-five guineas.

Before the horse ran, O'Kelly acquired a share in him for the sum of 650 guineas, a vast price in those days for an untried horse. It was on the occasion of Eclipse's first race, the Queen's Plate at Winchester, that, over the second heat, O'Kelly made his famous bet of placing the horses in order, which he won by running Eclipse first and the rest nowhere. In heat races a flag was dropped when the winner passed the post, and all horses that were not within 240 yards of the post were ignored by the judge and were ineligible to start in another heat. Not long after O'Kelly became the sole owner of Eclipse for a further sum of eleven hundred guineas. In those days all the valuable sweepstakes at Newmarket were confined to members of the Jockey Club, and Eclipse's reputation made it impossible to match him for money. Consequently O'Kelly's profits from him must have been derived more from his value as a sire than from his winnings. In July 1774 he bought Scaramouch (by Snap) at the sale of the Duke of Kingston's stud. In 1788 the Prince of Wales won a Jockey Club plate with Gunpowder, which he had bought of O'Kelly. O'Kelly improved his social position by obtaining a commission in the Middlesex militia, in which he was successively captain, major, and colonel. He bought a country house, Clay Hill, at Epsom, and subsequently the famous estate of Cannons, near Edgware, previously the property of the Duke of Chandos.

O'Kelly was additionally famous in his day as the owner of a talking parrot, which whistled the 104th Psalm, and was among parrots what Eclipse was among racehorses. O'Kelly is described by a contemporary as 'a short, thick-set, dark, harsh-visaged, and ruffian-looking fellow,' yet with 'the ease, the agremens, the manners of a gentleman, and the attractive quaintness of a humourist.' He evidently showed no wish to turn his back on his poor relations, and it is to his credit that, although a professional gamester, he would never allow play at his own table. But he is said to have held post-obits to the amount of 20,000*l.* from Lord Belfast. He died at his house in Piccadilly on 28 Dec. 1787.

Eclipse, his colt Dungannon, and a number of mares, were left to O'Kelly's brother to be carried on as a breeding stud. The rest of the property went to a nephew, who became a member of the Jockey Club, and ran Cardock for a Jockey Club plate in 1793. O'Kelly was determined that his property should not go as it had come; and, acting on the same principle as another noted gamester, Lord Chesterfield, he inserted a clause in his will that his heir should forfeit 400*l.* for every wager that he made.

[A Genuine Memoir of Dennis O'Kelly, London, 1788; Gent. Mag. 1787, pt. ii. p. 1196; Scott's Sportsman's Repository; Black's Jockey Club and its Founders, 1891, passim.] J. A. D.

O'KELLY, JOSEPH (1832–1883), geologist, born in Dublin on 31 Oct. 1832, was the second son of Matthias Joseph O'Kelly, who had married Margaret Shannon. His father was noted for a love of natural history, especially of conchology, and yet more for his activity in the cause of catholic emancipation. Joseph O'Kelly entered Trinity College, Dublin, in 1848, proceeded B.A. in 1852, and M.A. in 1860. He also obtained a diploma in engineering. After working for a few years under Sir Richard John Griffith [q. v.], he was appointed to a post on the Geological Survey of Ireland in 1854. In this capacity he was chiefly occupied in the field with the district around Cork, the igneous rocks of Limerick, and the coalfields of Queen's County and Tipperary, investigating the last named, with the aid of colleagues, in great detail. But the work involved real hardships, such as exposure to stormy weather and accommodation worse than humble. By these O'Kelly's health was seriously impaired, so that, after working for a time in Galway, he was transferred, in October 1865, to the post of secretary to the Survey. In his new office his services were of great value, not only from his extensive knowledge of Irish geology, but also from his straightforward honesty and genial disposition, which enabled him to diminish friction and to promote cordial co-operation in official circles.

His health proved to be permanently injured, and he died of acute bronchitis on 13 April 1883. His contributions to the literature of geology, practically restricted to the memoirs published by the Survey, indicate his powers and his thoroughness as a geological observer. He was elected a member of the Royal Irish Academy early in 1866, and married in 1870 Miss Dorothea Smyth, by whom he had a family of five sons and four daughters; these all survived him.

[Obituary notice in Geological Magazine, 1883, p. 288, and information from Mrs. O'Kelly and friends.] T. G. B.

O'KELLY, PATRICK (1754–1835?), eccentric poet, known as the 'Bard O'Kelly,' was born at Loughrea, co. Galway, in 1754. He seems to have obtained a local reputation as a poet before he published his first volume, 'Killarney: a Poem,' in 1791. His fame rapidly spread, and subsequent volumes were issued by subscription. When George IV

was in Ireland, O'Kelly was presented to him in Dublin. His majesty, when Prince of Wales, had subscribed for fifty copies of his second volume of poems. He travelled over the south and west of Ireland selling his books. In July 1808 he wrote the well-known 'Doneraile Litany,' which is his best production. It is a string of curses on the town and people of Doneraile, co. Cork, where he had been robbed of his watch and chain in the locality. On Lady Doneraile replacing his property, he wrote 'The Palinode,' revoking all the former curses. He met Sir Walter Scott at Limerick in the summer of 1825 (Lockhart, *Life of Sir W. Scott*, 1 vol. Edinburgh, 1845, p. 562). O'Kelly died about 1835.

His works, which are all in verse of a very pedestrian order, are: 1. 'Killarney: a Descriptive Poem,' 8vo, Dublin, 1791. O'Kelly complained that Michael McCarthy's 'Lacus Delectabilis,' 1816, was almost entirely taken from his poem. 2. 'The Eudoxologist, or an Ethicographical Survey of the Western Parts of Ireland: a Poem,' &c., 8vo, Dublin, 1812 (containing the 'Doneraile Litany'). 3. 'The Aonian Kaleidoscope,' 8vo, Cork, 1824. 4. 'The Hippocrene,' 8vo, Dublin, 1831 (with portrait).

There was another Patrick O'Kelly who published, in 1842, a 'General History of the Rebellion of 1798,' and translated works by Abbé McGeoghegan and W. D. O'Kelly on Ireland.

[Brit. Mus. Cat.; O'Donoghue's Poets of Ireland; Croker's Popular Songs of Ireland; Watty Cox's Irish Magazine, September 1810.]

D. J. O'D.

O'KELLY, RALPH (*d.* 1361), archbishop of Cashel. [See Kelly.]

OKELY, FRANCIS (1719? – 1794), minister of the Unitas Fratrum, was born at Bedford about 1719. He was educated at the Charterhouse school and at St. John's College, Cambridge, graduating B.A. in 1739. About 1740 he took part with Jacob Rogers, an Anglican clergyman, in an evangelical mission at Bedford. On the advice of Benjamin Ingham [q. v.], this movement was connected in 1742 with the Moravian mission. Okely was ordained deacon by a bishop of the Unitas Fratrum. On seeking priest's orders in the Anglican church, recognition of his deacon's order was refused; the act of parliament recognising the Unitas Fratrum as 'an ancient protestant episcopal church' was not passed till 6 June 1749. Okely adhered to the Unitas Fratrum. In March 1744 he was with John Gambold [q. v.] at the synod of the brethren at Herrnhaag. In 1745 a regular congregation was formed at Bedford, and a chapel erected in 1751. Later another chapel was built in the neighbouring village of Riseley. Okely was the first regular minister (1755) of the Moravian chapel at Dukinfield, Cheshire, but left after two years to conduct a mission in Yorkshire. In March 1758 he accompanied John Wesley from Manchester to Bolton and Liverpool. About 1766, having again been settled at Bedford, he removed to Northampton, where a chapel was built for him. Here he ministered to a congregation of the Unitas Fratrum till his death.

Early in life Okely had been greatly influenced by Law's 'Serious Call,' 1728. He made the acquaintance of the author a few months before Law died, 9 April 1761, and this led him to study the works of Jacob Behmen (Boehme), to which he had first been introduced in his earlier acquaintance with John Byrom [q. v.] In a curious list of sympathisers with mysticism drawn up in November 1775 by Richard Mather [q. v.], it is mentioned that Okely 'professes great love to the mystics.' He devoted his later years to translating works of this type in prose and verse, with commendatory prefaces and notes of some value.

He died, while on a visit at Bedford, on 9 May 1794, leaving a high character for piety and benevolence.

He published: 1. 'Twenty-one Discourses . . . upon the Augsburgh Confession . . . the Brethren's Confession of Faith,' &c., 1754, 8vo (translated from the German). 2. 'Psalmorum aliquot Davidis Metaphrasis Græca Joannis Serrani,' &c., 1770, 12mo (with other Greek sacred verse, and a Latin version by Okely). 3. 'The Nature . . . of the New Creature . . . by Johanna Eleonora de Merlau,' &c., 1772, 12mo (translated from the German). 4. 'Dawnings of the Everlasting Gospel-Light, glimmering out of a Private Heart's Epistolary Correspondence,' &c., Northampton, 1775, 8vo. 5. 'A Seasonable and Salutary Word,' &c. (collection of mystical pieces; not seen). 6. 'Seasonably Alarming and . . . Exhilarating Truths,' &c. 1778, 8vo (metrical version of passages from Law). 7. 'Memoirs of . . . Jacob Behmen,' &c. 1780, 12mo (translated from several German writers). 8. 'The Divine Visions of John Engelbrecht,' &c. 1781, 8vo, 2 vols. 9. 'A Display of God's Wonders . . . upon . . . John Engelbrecht,' 1781, &c. 10. 'A Faithful Narrative of God's . . . Dealings with Hiel [Hendrik Jansen],' &c. 1781, 8vo. 11. 'The Indispensable Necessity of Faith,' &c. 1781, 12mo (sermon at Eydon, Northamptonshire). 12. 'The Disjointed Watch . . . a Similitude . . . in Metre,' &c.

1783, 12mo. He prepared for publication a translation of Boehme's 'Way to Christ,' which was superseded by a reprint of an older version; also translations of Pierre Poiret's 'Mystic Library,' Gerlac Petersen's 'Divine Soliloquies,' Joannes Theophilus's 'Germanic Theology,' Tauler's 'Conversion,' Hiel's 'Letters' and 'Treatises,' and 'Memoirs of J. G. Gichtel.' The 'Gentleman's Magazine' speaks of him as 'a valuable correspondent.'

[Gent. Mag. 1794, i. 485, 594; Protestant Dissenter's Magazine, 1794, p. 336; Cranz's Hist. of the Brethren, 1780, pp. 229, 570; Nichols's Anecdotes of W. Bowyer, 1782; Klinesmith's Historical Records relative to the Moravian Church, 1831, p. 294; Walton's Notes and Materials for Biography of W. Law, 1854, p. 596; Tyerman's Life and Times of John Wesley, 1870, ii. 301, and Oxford Methodists, 1873, pp. 122, 130; list of writings appended to Okely's Memoirs of Behmen; information from the Rev. R. Hutton, Dukinfield.] A. G.

OKEOVER, OKEVER, or OKER, JOHN (*fl.* 1619–1634), organist and composer, succeeded Richard Browne as vicar-choral and organist of Wells Cathedral on 16 Feb. 1619 (Wood). He graduated M.B. from New College, Oxford, on 5 July 1633. On 2 Jan. 1634, when master of the choristers at Wells, he was charged with 'having given notice to the vicars that there should be no antumne sung in steede of Nunc dimittis or Benedictus, but only according to the forme of common prayer,' without first consulting with the canons resident. He answered that he was commanded by the bishop to give the notice, but the dean pronounced him contumacious, and removed him from his office of vicar for a week. He appears to have married Elizabeth, daughter of John Beaumont, a member of a well-known family in Wells. John Beaumont left in his will, dated 5 March 1634, legacies to his 'daughter Elizabeth and to her husband John Oker.'

Okeover was a writer of 'fancies.' Five of his pieces, together with a pavan, all in five parts, are in Brit. Mus. Addit. MS. 17786, ff. 19-25. Another fantasia by Okeover, in five parts, is in MS. 17792, f. 92.

[Wood's Fasti, i. 386, 468; Hist. MSS. Comm. Rep. on MSS. of Wells Cathedral, 1885, p. 256; Reg. of Wills, P. C. C. (Sadler).] L. M. M.

OKES, RICHARD (1797–1888), provost of King's College, Cambridge, was son of Thomas Verney Okes, a surgeon in extensive practice at Cambridge. Of his twenty children, Richard was the nineteenth, and was born at Cambridge on 25 Dec. 1797. Porson was a visitor at the house, and took a kindly interest in young Richard. Educated on the foundation at Eton, where he was contemporary with William Mackworth Praed, Lord Derby (the future premier), Pusey, and Shelley (who was some years his senior), he became in due course a scholar and fellow of King's; was Browne's medallist in 1819 and 1820, was appointed assistant-master at Eton in 1823, and lower master in 1838. During the years of his mastership, and afterwards at Cambridge, he was a conspicuous figure in the school and college world, and innumerable anecdotes grew up round his marked and vivid personality. Many school generations of Etonians carried away a lively recollection of his dry and caustic wit, his shrewd remarks, his slow and deliberate speech, his inimitable Latin quotations, drawn chiefly from familiar sources, such as Horace or the Eton Latin grammar, his curious punctiliousness about minutiæ of school discipline, usages, and phraseology. He was a successful tutor, having at times as many as ninety pupils, and impressed his colleagues, as well as the boys, with a strong sense of his painstaking accuracy. During the latter part of Dr. Keate's headmastership he took much interest in the improvement of geographical studies by the introduction of Arrowsmith's 'Atlas' and compendium, to which he contributed most of the illustrative notes. On his election to the provostship of King's in 1850, one of his first acts was to abandon the privilege which entitled members of King's College to take the B.A. degree without examination. The wisdom of this reform has been proved by the success of King's men in the tripos lists. His provostship coincided with the introduction of great changes in the university, the result of two successive university commissions, and with the establishment of the new governing body of Eton, of which he became a member. Though conservative in principle and feeling, he took part loyally in the introduction and conduct of reforms, and presided over the college with much dignity and kindliness for thirty-eight years. The year following his appointment as provost he filled the office of vice-chancellor, but after the expiration of his year of office he could never again be induced to serve. He was the editor of a new series of 'Musæ Etonenses' for 1796–1833, which he enriched with sketches of the authors written in Latin, full of felicitous and witty phrases. The heraldic window in the school museum at Eton was his gift in conjunction with Dr. Hawtrey. He died at Cambridge on 25 Nov. 1888, and was buried in King's College Chapel.

[Personal information from old pupils and colleagues.] J. J. H.

OKEY, JOHN (*d.* 1662), regicide, was, according to Wood, 'originally a drayman, afterwards a stoker in a brewhouse at Islington near London, and then a poor chandler near Lion-key in Thames Street in London' (*Fasti*, 19 May 1649). Ludlow states that he was a citizen of London, had been 'first a captain of foot, then captain of horse, and afterwards major in the regiment of Sir Arthur Haslerig' (*Memoirs*, ed. 1894, ii. 333). He was quartermaster of a troop of horse in Essex's army in 1642, and, as captain of horse, Okey took part in the defence of Lichfield in April 1643 (*Valour Crowned, or a True Relation of the Proceedings of the Parliament Forces in the Close at Lichfield*, 4to, 1643; PEACOCK, *Army Lists*, p. 48). In the new model Okey was colonel of the dragoons, and fought at Naseby, where his regiment was set to line the hedges on the left flank of the parliamentary army (*A Letter from Colonel Okey to a Citizen of London*, 4to, 1645). On 13 July Burrough Hill fort in Somersetshire surrendered to him, and he led the storming party at Bath on 29 July. On 1 Sept., during the siege of Bristol, he was taken prisoner by a sally of the garrison, but was released when it capitulated, and took part in the siege of Exeter (SPRIGGE, *Anglia Rediviva*, ed. 1854, pp. 75, 84, 104, 173). Okey adhered to the army in its dispute with the parliament in 1647 (RUSHWORTH, vi. 471). During the second civil war he served in South Wales and took part in the battle of St. Fagan's (8 May 1648; PHILLIPS, *Civil War in Wales*, ii. 351). He was appointed one of the king's judges, attended every sitting of that body excepting three, and signed the warrant for the king's execution (NALSON, *Trial of Charles I*).

Okey assisted in the suppression of the levellers in May 1649, and was one of the officers created masters of arts at Oxford on 19 May 1649 (WOOD, *Fasti*). He took no part in the Irish campaign, but accompanied Cromwell to Scotland in July 1650, and was left behind under the command of Monck when Cromwell pursued Charles II into England in August 1651. In August 1651 he captured some Scottish commissioners who were raising forces near Glasgow, and in September took part in the storming of Dundee, of which he has left a graphic account (*Old Parliamentary History*, xx. 23; MACKINNON, *Coldstream Guards*, i. 43).

Politically, Okey belonged to the extreme party in the army, was one of the presenters of the petition of 12 Aug. 1652, and was eager for the dissolution of the Long parliament (*Mercurius Politicus*, 12–19 Aug. 1652). Cromwell's expulsion of it, however, aroused his fears and suspicions, and he disapproved of the terms of the instrument of government and of Cromwell's assumption of the protectorate (LUDLOW, ii. 347, 356, 406). In the parliament of 1654 Okey sat as member for Linlithgow and other Scottish boroughs. In November 1654 he and two other colonels circulated a petition, intended to be presented to parliament, setting forth their objections to the new constitution. For this offence he was arrested, tried by court-martial, and condemned; but, on submitting himself to the Protector's mercy, was pardoned as to his life, and simply cashiered (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1653–1654, p. 302; THURLOE, iii. 64, 147; BURTON, *Diary*, iv. 157; VAUGHAN, *Protectorate of Oliver Cromwell*, i. 85, 88). He retired to Bedfordshire, where he had bought a lease of the lordship of Leighton Buzzard and also the honour of Ampthill and Brogboro' Park (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1660–1, p. 248; LYSONS, *Bedfordshire*, pp. 39, 127, 683). Parliament had also settled upon him lands to the value of 300*l.* a year for his services in Scotland, so that, in spite of the loss of his commission, he was a rich man (*Commons' Journals*, vol. vii.) In 1657 Okey was concerned in getting up a protest against Cromwell's proposed assumption of the crown, entitled 'The Humble and Serious Testimony of many Hundreds of Godly People in the County of Bedford' (THURLOE, vi. 228–30). He had been apprehended in July 1656 on suspicion of a share in the plots of the fifth monarchy men, and he appears to have been again arrested in the spring of 1658 (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1656–7, p. 581; *ib.* 1657–1658, p. 346; *Hist. MSS. Comm.* 5th Rep.) In Richard Cromwell's parliament he represented Bedfordshire, but his speeches were few and brief (BURTON, *Diary*, iii. 41, 43, 78, 248). When the Long parliament again took the place of Richard, one of their first acts was to vote Okey the command of a regiment (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1658–9, p. 383). In October 1659 he supported the parliament against the army, but was deserted by his regiment when he sought to resist Lambert, and was cashiered by the council of officers (LUDLOW, ii. 134–7; THURLOE, vii. 755, 774; *Commons' Journals*, vii. 796). He continued, nevertheless, actively to oppose Lambert's action, planned the surprise of the Tower, and when his scheme was discovered took refuge with Admiral Lawson and the fleet (LUDLOW, ii. 169, 176). When the parliament was restored Okey regained his regiment, and was one of the seven commissioners appointed on 26 Dec. for the temporary government of

the army (*Commons' Journals*, vii. 797, 805). As one of the commanders of the parliament's guard, he forcibly kept the secluded members out of the house when they tried to take their seats (27 Dec. 1659), and was consequently indicted for assault (*Old Parliamentary History*, xxii. 31; PRYNNE, *A Copy of the Indictment found by the Grand Jury of Middlesex against Colonel Matthew Alured, Colonel John Okey, and others*, 4to, 1660). Two months later Monck deprived him of his regiment and gave it to Colonel Rossiter (*Mercurius Politicus*, 29 March–5 April 1660). Okey joined Lambert in his attempted rising, and was with him at Daventry, but contrived to escape when Lambert was taken (KENNETT, *Reg. and Chron. Eccl. and Civil.* p. 119). At the Restoration he fled from England, though, it is said, not till he had sought an interview with the king, and unsuccessfully begged for pardon (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 5th Rep. p. 207). Capitally excepted from the act of indemnity, he sought a refuge in Germany, and was admitted as a burgess of Hanau. In 1662 Okey and two other regicides, Barkstead and Corbet, went to Delft in Holland, intending to meet some friends. Okey called himself by the name of Frederick Williamson, and is said to have taken the additional precaution of obtaining from Sir George Downing, the English minister to the United Provinces, an assurance that he had no warrant for his arrest. But Downing's assurances were false, and all three were arrested and shipped off to England. As they had already been attainted by act of parliament, only proof of their identity was required, and the jury at once found a verdict of guilty (16 April). All three were executed on 19 April (LUDLOW, ii. 330–4). In Okey's speech on the scaffold he professed that he acted without any malice against the king, and had gained nothing by his death, saying that he was fully satisfied of the justice of the cause for which he had fought, but exhorting his friends to submit peaceably to the existing government (*The Speeches, Discourses, and Prayers of Colonel John Barkstead, Colonel John Okey, and Mr. Miles Corbet, together with an Account of the Occasion and Manner of their Taking*; *Mercurius Publicus*, 10–24 March 1662; PONTALIS, *Jean de Witt*, i. 281).

On the ground that Okey had shown 'a sense of his horrid crime,' and recommended submission to the king, Charles II granted his wife, Mary Okey, license to give her husband's remains Christian burial (21 April). Preparations were made to bury him at Stepney, but the order was revoked two days later, on the ground that the relatives intended to turn the funeral into a political demonstration. He was consequently privately interred in the Tower (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1661–2, pp. 344, 346). A portion of his forfeited property was regranted to his widow by the Duke of York (LYSONS, *Environs of London*, ii. 460). His portrait was engraved by P. Stent.

[Authorities mentioned in the article; Noble's Lives of the Regicides, ii. 104; Ludlow's Memoirs, ed. Firth, 1894. The following contemporary tracts may be added to those already named: A Narrative of Colonel Okey, Colonel Barkstead, &c., their Departure out of England, and the Unparalleled Treachery of Sir G. D., 1662; The Speeches and Prayers of John Barkstead, John Okey, &c., with some due and sober Animadversions, 1662; Colonel John Okey's Lamentation, or a Rumper Cashiered (a ballad, 1659).] C. H. F.

OKEY, SAMUEL (*fl.* 1765–1780), mezzotint engraver, is first described as Samuel Okey junior, and obtained premiums in 1765 and 1767 from the Society of Arts, the first being for a mezzotint engraving of 'Nancy Reynolds,' copied from that done by C. Phillips, after a picture by Sir J. Reynolds. In 1767 he exhibited at the Incorporated Society of Artists an engraving of 'An Old Man with a Scroll' after Reynolds, and in 1768 'A Mezzotinto after Mr. Cosway.' He produced a few fair engravings in mezzotint, among his earlier works being Mrs. Anderson, after R. E. Pine; Lady Anne Dawson, after Reynolds: Miss Gunning, and 'The Gunnings as Hibernian Sisters;' Nelly O'Brien, after Reynolds; William Powell the actor, after R. Pyle; 'Miss Green and a Lamb,' after T. Kettle; 'A Burgomaster,' after F. Hals, &c. In 1770 he engraved a print, 'Sweets of Liberty,' after J. Collett; this was published by him and a Mr. Reaks, near Temple Bar. In 1773 their names appear as joint publishers of an engraved portrait by Okey of Thomas Hiscox, and as 'print sellers and stationers on the Parade, Newport, Rhode Island' (U. S.) They published a portrait of Thomas Honyman there in 1774, and one of Samuel Adams in 1775. It is uncertain whether Okey remained in America or returned to England. A print by him, 'A Modern Courtezan,' was published in 1778, but appears to have been executed earlier. Neither his name nor that of Reaks appears in the census of Newport, Rhode Island (U. S.), taken in 1774.

[Redgrave's Dict. of Artists: Chaloner Smith's British Mezzotinto Portraits; Dodd's manuscript Hist. of English Engravers (Brit. Mus. Add. MS. 33403).] L. C.

OKHAM, JOHN DE (*fl.* 1317), judge, was in 1311 appointed to act with the king's escheator beyond Trent in enforcing the royal rights on the death of Antony Bek [q. v.], bishop of Durham. During the next few years he was clerk to the keeper of the wardrobe, Sir Ingelard de Warlee (*Rolls of Parliament*, ii. 437), and cofferer of the wardrobe (*Patent Rolls*, p. 74). On 18 June 1317 he was appointed a baron of the exchequer in succession to Richard de Abingdon [q. v.], incapacitated by sickness, and appears acting as judge until 1322, receiving summonses to parliament during that period, the last being a summons to the parliament at York in 1322. He appears as canon of the free chapel of St. Martin, London, in 1345, in which year he received the custody of the deanery of the chapel. He is not to be confused with the 'Sire Johan de Okham' mentioned in a copy of the proposals of the ordainers of 1311 (*Annales Londonienses*, p. 200). The latter was John de Hotham or Hothun [q. v.], afterwards bishop of Ely.

[Foss's Judges, iii. 282; Dugdale's Orig. Jurid. Chron. Ser. p. 36; Abbr. Rot. Orig. i. 175, 290; Cal. Rot. Pat. p. 74; Rot. Parl. ii. 437; Parl. Writs, vol. ii. pt. iii. p. 1244; Ann. London. ap. Chron. Edw. I and Edw. II, i. 200 (Rolls Ser.)]

W. H.

OKING, ROBERT (*fl.* 1525–1554), archdeacon of Salisbury, was educated at Cambridge. It may be presumed that he was at Trinity Hall under Gardiner; according to a letter sent to Cromwell in 1538, he was brought up under the Bishop of Winchester. He was bachelor of civil law in 1525, commissary of the university in 1529, and doctor of civil law in 1534. Probably in 1534 he was appointed commissary to Dr. Salcot or Capon, bishop of Bangor. He was also proctor of St. Lazar, and hence allowed to sell indulgences. There had been serious disputes in the chapter in the time of the late bishop, and Oking fell out with Richard Gibbons, the registrar, who in 1535 seized various papers, and accused Oking to Cromwell of reactionary sympathies. Oking suspended Gibbons, who appealed, according to Cooper (*Athenæ Cantabr.* i. 197), to Sir Richard Bulkeley, chamberlain of North Wales. Bulkeley, however, wrote to Cromwell that he had always heard Oking 'speak for annulling the Bishop of Rome's authority' (*Letters and Papers Henry VIII*, viii. 644). At Christmas 1536–7 the opposite party seem to have taken the law into their own hands, and Oking was nearly murdered while holding a consistory in Bangor Cathedral (*ib.* XII. i. 507). The bishop tried to get him preferment in 1538; and when he was translated to Salisbury in 1539, he took Oking with him as his commissary and chancellor. He appears to have been a moderate advocate of the Reformation. In 1537 he was one of those appointed to draw up 'the Institution of a Christian Man;' in 1543 he was engaged in trials under the statute of the six articles. His name was also appended to the declaration made of the functions and divine institution of bishops and priests. In the convocation of 1547 he was one appointed to draw up a statute as to the payment of tithes in cities; in the same convocation he was one of the minority opposed to the marriage of priests; and when, in 1547, Thomas Hancock preached in St. Thomas's Church, Salisbury, a sermon directed against superstition, Oking and Dr. Steward, who was Gardiner's chancellor, walked out of the church, and were reproved by the preacher. In spite of these indications of his belonging to the moderate party, he married as soon as it was legal to do so, and was deprived of his archdeaconry under Mary. He is supposed to have died before Elizabeth's accession.

[Cooper's Athenæ Cantabr. i. 197; Dixon's Hist. of the Church of Engl. ii. 331; Letters and Papers, Hen. VIII. viii. 645, XII. i. 507; Strype's Memorials of the Reformation, I. i. 368, ii. 336, Cranmer, p. 77, &c.; Foxe's Acts and Mon. v. 465, 482–5; Le Neve's Fasti.] W. A. J. A.

OLAF GODFREYSON (*d.* 941), leader of the Ostmen, and king of Dublin and Deira, is to be clearly distinguished from his kinsman and contemporary, Olaf Sitricson [q. v.] He was the great-grandson of Ivar Beinlaus, son of Regnar Lodbrok, and therefore of the famous race of the Hy Ivar. His father was the Godfrey, king of Dublin, brother or cousin of Sitric, king of Deira, who vainly attempted to wrest Deira from Æthelstan [q. v.] in 927. The earliest trustworthy mention of Olaf Godfreyson is in 933, when, in alliance with the Danes of Strangford Lough, he plundered Armagh. In the same year he allied himself with the lord of Ulster in the plunder of what is now Monaghan, but was overtaken and defeated by Muircheartach (*d.* 943) [q. v.], king of Ailech (*Ann. Ultonienses*, ap. O'CONOR, *Rer. Hibern. Scriptt.* iv. 260; *Annals of the Four Masters*, ed. O'Donovan, ii. 629). In 934 he succeeded his father in the Norse kingdom of Dublin (*Ann. Ult.* iv. 261, and *Four Masters*, ii. 631, where the dates given are two years behind the correct date). Next year he was again in the field, and took Lodore, near Dunshaughlin, in what is now Meath. In 936 or 937 he plundered the abbey of Clonmacnoise in Offaly, and billeted his soldiers for two nights on the monks (*ib.*) Possibly taking

advantage of Olaf's absence, Donnchadh, king of Ireland, burnt Dublin. The former, however, was not long delayed by the ruin of his capital, for on 1 Aug. 937 he led an expedition against certain Danes who were sojourning on Lough Rea. These he made prisoners and brought to Dublin, whence the inference (Todd, *War of the Gaedhil with the Gaill*, p. 281, Rolls Ser.) that the object of this attack was to compel the Danes to take part in the ensuing expedition to England (*Four Masters*, ii. 633, and *Annals of Clonmacnoise*, quoted by O'Donovan, *ib.*; cf. also *Ann. Ult.* iv. 261). In 937 Olaf fought at the great battle of Brunanburh under the leadership of Olaf Sitricson [q. v.] In the rout of the northern forces he escaped to his ships, and returned to Dublin in 938 (*Anglo-Saxon Chron.* ii. 88, Rolls Ser.; *Ann. Ult.* iv. 263; *Four Masters*, ii. 635). The plunder of Kilcullen in Kildare may more probably be ascribed to Olaf Sitricson, and to a later date; but the year of Olaf Godfreyson's return was again marked by the burning of Dublin and the plunder of the Norse territory by King Donnchadh (*ib.*) Shortly afterwards (in 939) Olaf apparently left Dublin, and, soon after Æthelstan's death in 940, accepted, jointly with Olaf Sitricson, a vaguely recorded invitation from the Northumbrians to 'Olaf of Ireland' to be their king (*A.-S. Chron.* ii. 89; Flor. Wig. i. 133, Engl. Hist. Soc.; Will. Malm. i. 157, Rolls Ser.; Rog. Hov. i. 55, Rolls Ser.) With his kinsman he probably shared the kingship until his death in an obscure fight at Tynningham, near Dunbar, in 941 (*A.-S. Chron.* ii. 89; Sym. Dunelm. *Hist. Reg.* ii. 94, Rolls Ser.; Rog. Hov. i. 55; Hen. Hunt. p. 162, Rolls Ser.)

Olaf married Alditha, daughter of a certain jarl named Orm (Matt. Westmon. ap. Luard, *Flores Historiarum*, i. 498, Rolls Ser.)

[In addition to the authorities cited in the text, see Ware's Antiq. Hibern. p. 131; Hodgson's Northumberland, ed. Hinde, i. 148 seq.; Robertson's Early Kings of Scotland, i. 63; Skene's Celtic Scotland, i. 361.] A. M. C–e.

OLAF Sitricson (*d.* 981), known in the sagas as Olaf the Red and Olaf Cuaran (i.e. of the Sandal), leader of the Ostmen and king of Dublin and Deira, has been frequently confused with Olaf Godfreyson [q. v.] Like the latter, Olaf Sitricson was of the race of the Hy Ivar, and the great-grandson of Ivar Beinlaus, son of Regnar Lodbrok. His father was the Sitric, king of Deira, who married Æthelstan's sister, and died in 927. The 'Egil-saga' (ap. Johnstone, *Antiq. Celto-Scand.* p. 32) is wrong in saying that Olaf was a Scot by his father's, a Dane by his mother's, side; but he probably had Celtic blood; and Florence of Worcester (i. 132, Engl. Hist. Soc.) calls him 'king of many islands.' Upon the death of Sitric, Æthelstan at once annexed Deira, driving out Olaf, who appears to have been too young at this time to resist effectively. His uncle or cousin, however, Godfrey, king of Dublin, immediately left Ireland, and attempted to secure the succession to the Northumbrian throne. He was unsuccessful in obtaining the help of Constantine II of Scotland, who was at that time in alliance with Æthelstan; and, after a vain attempt on York, was driven from the country with Olaf Sitricson.

Probably a few years later Olaf married a daughter of Constantine II of Scotland, and the latter now changed his policy and supported Olaf in his preparation for the impending struggle for the recovery of the Danish kingdom of Deira. This alliance between Constantine and Olaf seems to have been the cause of Æthelstan's raid into Scotland in 934, which probably kept the allies in check for three years.

In 937 the great confederacy of Scots, Britons, and Irish was formed under Olaf Sitricson, Constantine, and Olaf Godfreyson of Dublin. Entering the Humber with a powerful fleet, Olaf Sitricson drove back the lieutenants of Æthelstan in the north, but foolishly permitted himself to be held in check by negotiations while Æthelstan gathered his forces together. William of Malmesbury (*Gesta Regum*, i. 143) tells the story that Olaf appeared in Æthelstan's camp in the guise of a harper, to which much credit cannot be given; but he seems to have made a night attack on the camp, which failed. The armies finally met on the famous field of Brunanburh, probably in Yorkshire. Æthelstan was completely victorious, and the northmen were driven to their ships. Though it is difficult to distinguish the actions of the two Olafs in the account of the battle given in the poem preserved in the 'Anglo-Saxon Chronicle,' it is clear that neither Olaf Sitricson, as is stated in the 'Egil-saga,' nor Olaf Godfreyson, was among the 'death-doom'd in fight;' and the former probably went back as he had come, by way of the Humber into Scotland.

For the next few years the chroniclers are again confused as to the actions respectively of Olaf Sitricson and Olaf Godfreyson, who had succeeded his father in the kingdom of the Dublin Danes in 934. The latter certainly returned to Ireland after Brunanburh, and it is probable that Olaf Sitricson

joined him there, and that it was he who in 940 plundered Kilcullen in Kildare. Meanwhile Æthelstan, shortly after his victory at Brunanburh, had handed over Northumbria to Eric of the Bloody Axe, son of Harold Harfagr of Norway, to hold against the Danes (*Hist. Reg. Olavi Tryggvii filii* in *Island. Script. Hist.* i. 22). Soon after Æthelstan's death in 940, the Northumbrians threw off their allegiance to his successor, Eadmund, and called 'Olaf of Ireland' to be their king. Olaf Sitricson is probably meant; but he was soon followed to England by Olaf Godfreyson, with whom he apparently shared the kingship until the latter's death in 941. Olaf Sitricson went first to York, then, turning south, besieged Northampton and stormed Tamworth. Eadmund met him, probably near Lincoln, and, though the order of events is variously given, the archbishops Odo and Wulfstan appear at this point to have intervened and effected a compromise. By it all Deira north of Watling Street was ceded to the Danes. In 942 Eadmund won back the five boroughs, Lincoln, Leicester, Stamford, Nottingham, and Derby; and this success has been connected with the death of Olaf Godfreyson shortly before. But in 942 Olaf Sitricson, who now shared the kingship with Reginald Godfreyson, obtained the powerful support of Archbishop Wulfstan of York, with whom he was besieged in Leicester by Eadmund in 943, and forced to flee by night. Again a treaty was made this year, but not, it is to be inferred, so favourable to the Danes. Both Olaf Sitricson and Reginald Godfreyson were received into Eadmund's friendship and into the Christian church.

Such a state of things was clearly abnormal, and in 944, when Eadmund had gone south into Wessex, Olaf and Reginald seized the opportunity to make a raid into the territory from which they had been cut off. Eadmund returned, drove them from the country, and formally annexed Deira.

In the year of Olaf's expulsion from Northumbria, Dublin, the capital of the Irish dominions of his house, was sacked by the native Irish. Next year Olaf reappeared in Ireland, and either drove out Blacar Godfreyson, who had been left in command, or, entering into alliance with him, restored Dublin and firmly established his rule over the Irish dominions of his family. In the same year he allied himself with the bitter enemy of his race, Congalach, king of Ireland, against the Irish clan of the O'Cananain, and in 946 doubtless led the Dublin Danes in their attack upon the monastery of Clonmacnoise in Offaly. In 947 Olaf, still in alliance apparently with King Congalach, was severely defeated by Ruadhri O'Cananain at Slane in Meath, and lost many of his men. The alliance with King Congalach certainly terminated in this year; for Dublin was again plundered, and Blacar Godfreyson, who was in command on this occasion, was defeated and slain. It is possible that this was an attack made in Olaf's absence; for it was in 949 that he made his last attempt to regain his father's kingdom of Deira. He then succeeded in establishing his power for three years, till the Northumbrians, with their usual faithlessness, rose against him, and he was finally driven from the country in 952. Northumbria submitted to Edred, and after 954 was ruled by his earls.

In 953 Olaf was again in Ireland, and, in alliance with Toole, son of the king of Leinster, made plundering raids into the modern counties of Waterford and Wicklow. Three years later he took in ambush and slew his old enemy, King Congalach. In 962, with the Gaill of Dublin, he pursued, defeated, and drove back to his ships a certain Sitric Cam, possibly a Scottish chieftain, who had landed in Ireland, and penetrated as far as Kildare (*Four Masters*, ii. 683; but cf. Todd, *War of the Gaedhil*, p. 286). Two years later Olaf met with a reverse at Inistioge in the modern county of Kilkenny, and lost many of his men, but had apparently sufficiently recovered in 970 to join the Leinstermen in the plunder of Kells, in what is now Meath, where he seized many hundred cows. He also gained a victory over one of the Irish clans near Navan in Meath. It was possibly in this same year (970) that he entered into a short-lived alliance with the son of the late King Congalach, and defeated the reigning king, Domhnall O'Neill, at Kilmoon, near Dunshaughlin in Meath. A few years later, probably in 977 or 978, Olaf slew the heir to the throne of Ireland of each of the two contending royal lines, those, namely, of the northern and southern O'Neill, and shortly after probably led the Dublin Danes to his last victory at Belan, near Athy in Kildare.

In 980 was fought the fatal battle of Tara, which broke the power of the Norse kingdom of Dublin. With the Dublin Danes were fighting their kinsmen from the islands. It is uncertain whether Olaf was himself present; but the battle was fiercely contested by his sons, 'and it was woe,' says the chronicler, 'to both sides.' The Danes were completely defeated, Olaf's heir, Reginald, and a great number of his chieftains slain. With them Olaf saw the power he had

carried to a height far greater than any of his predecessors laid low, and the fierce spirit of the old Norse king was at last broken. He resigned his kingdom, and went on a pilgrimage to Iona. Here, in 981, he closed his stormy life in penitence and peace.

Olaf had a sister Gyda who married the famous Olaf Tryggvason (*Heimskringla*, transl. S. Laing, i. 399–400). He was thrice married: first, to the daughter of Constantine II of Scotland; secondly, to the sister of Mailmora, king of Leinster, Gormflaith or Kormlöda, who is quaintly described in the 'Njal's Saga' (cap. clv. p. 268); thirdly to Donnflaith, daughter of Muircheartach (*d.* 943) [q. v.] His sons were Reginald, who perished at Tara; Gluniaraim, who succeeded him in Dublin, and died in 989; Sitric, also king of Dublin, died 1042; Aralt, slain in 1000; Amancus or Amaccus, slain in Northumbria in 954; and Gillapatraic (?). He had also one daughter, Maelmuire, who married Malachy or Maelsechlainn II [q. v.], and died in 1021 (*War of the Gaedhil*, p. 278).

[Anglo-Saxon Chron. ii. 85–91, Will. of Malmesbury's Gesta Regum, i. 147–58, Henry of Huntingdon, pp. 159–63, Symeon of Durham's Hist. Reg. ii. 124–6, and Hist. Dunelm. Eccles. i. 176, Roger of Hoveden, i. 54–6, Gaimar, i. 148–9, War of the Gaedhil with the Gaill, p. 283, &c. (all in the Rolls Ser.); Florence of Worcester (Engl. Hist. Soc.) i. 131–4; Annales Ultonenses, Annales Inisfalenses, and Tighearnach in O'Conor's Rerum Hibern. Scriptt. iv. 258, 262, &c.; Annals of the Four Masters, ed. O'Donovan, ii. 617–57; Chron. of Picts and Scots in Rolls of Scotland, p. 363; Hemingius's Chartul. Eccl. Wigorn. ii. 441; Johnstone's Antiq. Celto-Scand. pp. 32–4; Petrie's Mon. Hist. Brit. p. 520; see also Ware's Antiq. Hibern. pp. 131 seq.; Langebek's Script. Rer. Dan. ii. 415, iii. 212–13 *n.*; Robertson's Scotland under her Early Kings, i. 56, 60 seq., and Historical Essays, pp. 197–8; Skene's Celtic Scotland, i. 352 seq.; Raine's Fasti Eboracenses, i. 114 seq.; Green's Conquest of England, pp. 252 seq., 270, 289 seq.; Hodgson's Northumberland, ed. Hinde, i. 142 seq.] A. M. C–E.

OLAF (1177 ?–1238), called the BLACK, king of the Isles, was the son of Godred, king of the Isles, and of Fingola, granddaughter of Muircheartach (*d.* 1166), king of Ireland [see O'LOCHLAINN, MUIR]. His parents had been united in religious marriage through the intervention of Cardinal Vivian, papal legate, in 1176 (*Chron. Regum Manniæ et Insularum*, ed. Munch, i. 76, Manx Soc.) Olaf's father died in 1187, and though he had bequeathed his dominions to his legitimate son Olaf, the latter, being a child, was set aside in favour of his half-brother Reginald. Some years later Reginald assigned to Olaf the miserable patrimony of the island of Lewis in the Hebrides, where he dwelt for some time. Growing discontented with his lot, he applied to Reginald for a larger share of his rightful inheritance. This was refused, and about 1208 Reginald handed Olaf over to the custody of William the Lion of Scotland, who kept him in prison until his own death in 1214. On the accession of Alexander II Olaf was released, and returned to Man, whence he shortly set out with a considerable following of men of rank for Spain, on a pilgrimage to the shrine of St. James at Compostella. On his return, Reginald, who was apparently reconciled to him, caused him to marry his own wife's sister, the daughter of a noble of Cantyre, and again assigned to him Lewis for his maintenance (*ib.* pp. 82–4). Olaf accepted the gift, and departed to Lewis. Soon after his arrival there, Reginald (?), bishop of the Isles, visited the churches, and canonically separated Olaf and his wife as being within the prohibited degrees of relationship, whereupon Olaf married Christina, daughter of Ferquhard, earl of Ross.

Aroused to anger, Reginald's queen, the sister of Olaf's divorced wife, called upon her son Godred to avenge the wrong done to her house. The latter collected a force and sailed for Lewis, but Olaf escaped to his father-in-law, the Earl of Ross, abandoning Lewis to Godred. Olaf was shortly joined by Paul Balkason, the leading chieftain of Skye, who had refused to join in the attack on Lewis. Entering into alliance, the two chieftains in 1223 successfully carried out a night attack upon the little island of St. Colm, where Godred was. The latter was taken and blinded, it is said, without Olaf's consent (*ib.* pp. 86–8; cf. *Ann. Regii Islandorum*, ap. LANGEBEK, *Scriptt. Rer. Dan.* iii. 84).

Next summer Olaf, who had won over the chiefs of the isles, came to Man to claim once more a portion of his inheritance. Reginald was forced to agree to a compromise by which he retained Man, with the title of king, while Olaf was to have the isles—namely, the Sudreys. The peace was of short duration, for in 1225 Reginald, supported by Alan, lord of Galloway, attempted to win back the isles. The Manxmen, however, refused to fight against Olaf and the men of the isles, and the attempt failed. Shortly after Reginald, under pretext of a visit to his suzerain, Henry III of England, extorted one hundred marks from his subjects, wherewith he went to the court of Alan of Galloway and contracted a highly unpopular alliance between his daughter and

Alan's son. The Manxmen rose in revolt, and called Olaf to the kingship. Thus, in 1226, the latter obtained his inheritance of Man and the Isles, and reigned in peace two years (*ib.* p. 90).

That Olaf did, however, possess both the title of king and considerable influence before this date, would seem probable if two extant documents are rightly held to relate to him. The former of these shows him to have been at issue with the monks of Furness in Lancashire with regard to the election of their abbot, Nicholas of Meaux [q. v.], to the bishopric of the isles (Dugdale, *Monasticon Anglicanum*, viii. 1186). The second, dated 1217, is from Henry III of England to Olaf, king of Man, threatening vengeance should he do further injury to the abbey of Furness (Oliver, *Monumenta de Insula Manniæ*, ii. 42, Manx Soc.)

In 1228 an attempt was made at negotiation for the settlement of the differences between Olaf and Reginald. Letters of safe-conduct to England were granted by Henry III to Olaf for the purpose (Rymer, *Fœdera*, i. 303). The attempt, however, seems to have failed, for about 1229, while Olaf was absent in the isles, King Reginald took the opportunity to attack Man in alliance with Alan, lord of Galloway. Olaf, on his return, drove them out, but during the winter of the same year Reginald made another attempt. Olaf, who appears to have exercised great personal influence over his men, met and defeated him at Dingwall in Orkney. Here Reginald was slain on 14 Feb. 1230 (*Annals of England*, i. 148; cf. *Chron. Manniæ*, i. 92; *Ann. Regii Islandorum*, ap. Langebek, *Scriptt. Rerum Danicarum*, iii. 88).

Soon after this event Olaf set out to the court of his suzerain, the king of Norway; for in spite of Reginald's formal surrender of the kingdom to the pope and king of England in 1219, Olaf had remained faithful to Hakon V of Norway (*Annals of England*, i. 147; *Flateyan MS.* ap. Oliver, *Monumenta*, i. 43). Before Olaf's arrival in Norway, however, Hakon had appointed a noble of royal race named Ospac to the kingship of the Isles, and in his train Olaf and Godred Don, Reginald's son, were obliged to return. After varied adventures in the western islands of Scotland (*ib.* i. 43 seq.), Ospac was killed in Bute, and Olaf was chosen as the new leader of the expedition, which was next directed against Man. The Manxmen, who had assembled to resist the Norwegians, again, it is said, refused to fight against Olaf, and he and Godred Don divided the kingdom between them. Shortly after Godred was slain in Lewis, and Olaf henceforth ruled alone.

In 1235 Olaf appears to have been in England on a visit to Henry III, who granted him letters of safe-conduct and of security to his dominions during his absence (Rymer, *Fœdera*, i. 303). It was possibly during this visit that Henry committed to him the guardianship of the coasts both of England and Ireland towards the Isle of Man, for which service he was to receive one hundred marks yearly and certain quantities of corn and wine (*ib.* p. 341). In accepting this duty Olaf apparently renounced his allegiance to Hakon V of Norway, who at this time threatened the coasts, and who, in consequence of Olaf's defection, had to abandon his expedition. In 1236–7 Olaf appears, nevertheless, to have been in Norway on business to the king, and with the consent, moreover, of Henry III, who guaranteed the safety of his dominions during his absence (*ib.* pp. 363, 371). Shortly after his return he died on 21 May 1238 (*Annals of England*, i. 150; cf. *Chron. Manniæ*, i. 94).

Olaf had several sons: Harold (*d.* 1249), who succeeded him; Godfrey (*d.* 1238); Reginald (*d.* 1249), king of Man; Magnus (*d.* 1265), king of Man from 1252; and Harold (*d.* 1256) (Langebek, *Scriptt. Rer. Dan.* ii. 212).

[In addition to the authorities cited in the text, see Robertson's Early Kings of Scotland, ii. 98 seq.; Beck's Ann. Furnesienses, pp. 169, 187; Torfæus's Orcades, pp. 161-2; Hist. Rer. Norveg. iv. 195–6.] A. M. C–e.

OLD, JOHN (*fl.* 1545–1555), translator and religious writer, was educated in all probability at Cambridge, and about 1545 was presented to the vicarage of Cubington, Warwickshire, by the Duchess of Somerset. He was probably the John Old, chaplain to Lord Ferrars, who was accused before the council, on 10 July 1546, of having been a 'man of light disposicion concerning matiers of religion,' but, having confessed his fault and shown signs of repentance, 'was with a good lesson dismissed.' In his 'Confession of the most Auncient and True Christen Catholike Olde Belefe,' 1556, he admits that he had been a Roman catholic at one time, and dates his conversion 'some ten or eleven years ago.' He was a commissioner for the dioceses of Peterborough, Oxford, Lincoln, and Lichfield, and also 'Register' in the visitation of 1547, and made allusion to his experiences in the prologue to 'The Epistle to the Ephesians' in one of his translations. It is suggested by Strype that at one time he kept a school, which he must have

done, if he did it at all, about this time. He was made prebendary of Bedford Minor in the cathedral of Lincoln, and of Dunford in the cathedral of Lichfield in 1551. When Mary came to the throne he fled. He seems afterwards not to have been altogether satisfied with his conduct at the crisis, for he confesses that he had left his vicarage 'somewhat before extreme trouble came' (*A Confession*, &c.); but he adds that there were other reasons than fear. He does not seem to have left England at once, as Becon has recorded that Old entertained him and Robert Wisdome when they were in hiding (Becon, *Jewel of Joy*). When Elizabeth succeeded Mary, he must have been dead, as he was not restored to his prebends.

Old took part in the translation of Erasmus's 'Paraphrase of the New Testament,' London 1548, fol.; his share embraced the canonical epistles. He is said to have afterwards translated the books themselves. He also published a translation of five of Gualter's 'Homilies,' under the title of 'Antichrist,' London, 1556; republished as 'A short Description of Antichrist' in 1557. He edited 'Certaine Godly Conferences betweene N. Ridley ... and H. Latimer,' London, 1556, 8vo; another edition, 1574. He wrote: 1. 'The Acquital or Purgation of the moost Catholyke Christen Prince, Edward VI,' Waterford, 1555, 4to. This has been said to have been the second book ever printed in Ireland, but it seems more probable that, like most of the books of the same kind, it appeared really at Antwerp (cf. *Notes and Queries*, 3rd ser. iii. 29). 2. 'A Confession of the most Auncient and True Christen Catholike Olde Belefe,' Southwark, 1556, 8vo.

[Strype's Cranmer, i. 397, Memorials, II. i. 47, &c.; Le Neve's Fasti, i. 597, ii. 110; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. ed. Bliss, iv. 664, Fasti, i. 101; Acts of the Privy Council, 1542–7, p. 479; Colville's Worthies of Warwickshire, pp. 553–4; Becon's Works, vol. i. p. ix, ii. 422–4, Cranmer's Works, i. 9, ii. 63, Ridley's Works, 151 (all in the Parker Soc.); Dixon's Hist. of the Church of England, ii. 481.] W. A. J. A.

OLDCASTLE, Sir JOHN, styled Lord Cobham (*d.* 1417), came of a family of consideration, who were lords of the manor of Almeley near Weobley, in Western Herefordshire, and whose estates touched the Wye at Letton (*Cal. Inquis. post mortem*, iv. 124). A parcel of their lands in Almeley was called Oldcastle, and this, no doubt, was the mound beside the church on which ruins were still visible in the seventeenth century. The name Old Castle, which was probably derived from some ancient, perhaps Roman, fortification, which had disappeared by the fifteenth century, is still, or was until recently, attached to a farmhouse occupying the site (Robinson, *Castles of Herefordshire*, 1869, p. 3; cf. Kelly, *Directory of Herefordshire*). It is probably unnecessary then to suppose that the family had ever been connected with the small village of Oldcastle in the north-west corner of Monmouthshire, which one tradition has confidently pointed to as the birthplace of Sir John Oldcastle. Oldcastle has been claimed as a Welshman (*Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1st ser. i. 47; 4th ser. viii. 125). But of this there is certainly no proof, least of all in the fact, if fact it be, that he was known among the Welsh as 'Sion Hendy o Went Iscoed,' which is a mere translation of John Oldcastle of Herefordshire. On the other hand, it is quite likely that a family living so close to the marches, even if originally of purely English extraction, would have Welsh blood in its veins, and some might fancy that they could detect Celtic traits in his career. Of that career practically nothing is known prior to 1401, and even his parentage and the date of his birth are unsettled. According to the pedigree which Mr. Robinson gives in the work quoted above from the 'Visitation' of 1589 (?), he was a son of Sir Richard Oldcastle, and a grandson of the John Oldcastle who represented Herefordshire in the parliaments of 1368 and 1372 (*Return of Members of Parliament*, i. 179, 188; cf. Cooke, *Visitation of* 1569, ed. F. W. Weaver). Thomas Oldcastle, who held the same position in 1390 and 1393, and was sheriff of the county in 1386 and 1391, was probably his uncle; he died between 1397 and 1402, having married the heiress of the neighbouring family of Pembridge, and his son Richard, who died in 1422, held lands in Herefordshire and Worcestershire (Robinson, *Appendix*, i.; *Cal. Inquis. post mortem*, iv. 65, 253; Devon, *Issues*, p. 299; *Rot. Parl.* iv. 99; *Kalendars and Inventories*, ii. 53).

Oldcastle's biographers have usually represented him as an old man of nearly sixty years of age at his death, and have placed his birth with some confidence in 1360 (*Archæologia Cambrensis*, 4th ser. viii. 125; Gaspey, i. 49). But the evidence available points to a considerable over-statement. Bale confused him with John, third lord Cobham [q. v.], the grandfather of his future wife, and thus erroneously made him the leader of the lollards in the parliaments of 1391 and 1395. These errors, and the way in which the fifteenth and sixteenth century writers played upon the first syllable of his name, have doubtless led to an exaggerated estimate of the length

of his life (Bale, 'Brefe Chronycle' in *Harleian Miscellany*, i. 251). Misled by this, the Elizabethan dramatists pictured Oldcastle, 'my old lad of the castle,' the supposed companion of Henry V's early follies, as the 'aged counsellor to youthful sin.' We have the statement of a not very trustworthy contemporary that he was born in 1378, which is probably much nearer the truth (Elmham, *Liber Metricus*, p. 156).

The conjecture that Oldcastle met Wiclif in hiding at some castle of John of Gaunt's in the west must be relegated to the same category as Bale's assumption that he was prominent in securing the passing of the great act of præmunire (*Archæologia Cambrensis*, 4th ser. viii. 125). Weever asserts, in his poetical life of Oldcastle (1601), that in his youth he had been page to Thomas Mowbray, duke of Norfolk [q. v.], who was banished in 1398 and died abroad in 1399.

He makes his first appearance in contemporary authorities as a trusted servant of the crown in the Welsh marches under Henry IV, nearly twenty years after Wiclif's death, and we hear little of his lollard opinions until the clergy took open action against him in the first year of Henry V. In November 1401 'Monsieur Johan Oldecastille' was sent up the Wye to take charge of the castle of Builth (*Ordinances of the Privy Council*, i. 174). A year or two later Oldcastle was told off to assist the constable of Kidwelly Castle on the Carmarthenshire coast with forty lances and a hundred and twenty archers (*ib.* ii. 68). In the September following the battle of Shrewsbury, the king empowered Oldcastle to pardon or punish such of his Welsh tenants as were rebels (*Fœdera*, viii. 331). He sat as knight of the shire for Herefordshire in the lengthy parliament which opened on 14 Jan. 1404 (*Returns of Members*, i. 265; Wylie, i. 400 seq.) In the summer, however, he was called upon to take temporary charge of the castle of Hay on the Wye, some eight miles south-west of Almeley (*Ord. Privy Council*, i. 237). A few months later he was placed on a commission entrusted with the impossible task of stopping the conveyance of provisions and arms into the rebel districts of Wales (Wylie, ii. 5). He was sheriff of Herefordshire in the eighth year of the reign (1406–7), and in the tenth joint custodian of the lordship of Dinas in the present Brecknockshire (Dugdale, *Baronage*, ii. 67; *Calend. Rotul. Chart.* p. 359).

The personal friendship between Oldcastle and the Prince of Wales doubtless dated from the years in which Henry was his father's lieutenant in Wales; and in the quieter times which followed the subsidence of Glendower's revolt the fortunes of the Herefordshire knight continued to rise. He was now, for the second time, a widower, and by October 1409 he had secured the hand of a Kentish heiress, Joan, lady Cobham, granddaughter of John, third lord Cobham of Kent, a prominent figure under Richard II, who died at an extreme old age on 10 Jan. 1408 (Dugdale, i. 67). Cobham Manor and Cowling or Cooling Castle, some four miles north of Rochester, at the edge of the marshes, passed to Joan, who was the only child of Cobham's daughter Joan and Sir John de la Pole of Chrishall in Essex. She was at this time thirty years of age, and had just (9 Oct. 1407) lost her third husband, Sir Nicholas Hawberk, who had served in Wales (*Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*, vii. 329; Hasted, *Hist. of Kent*, iii. 429; *Archæologia Cantiana*, xi. 49 seq., xii. 113 seq.) Shortly after, and probably in consequence of his marriage with Lady Cobham, Oldcastle was summoned to parliament as a baron by a writ directed to 'Johannes Oldcastell, chevalier,' on 26 Oct. 1409, and received similar writs down to 22 March 1413 (*Complete Peerage*, by G. E. C., ii. 317). This is now usually regarded as the creation of a new barony in his favour. He is commonly styled, even in official documents, 'John Oldcastle, Knight, and Lord Cobham [dominus de Cobham]; ' but we find Lady Cobham's second husband, Sir Reginald Braybroke, called 'Dominus de Cowling,' after a portion of the property which she was to inherit from her grandfather (*Collectanea Topographica*, vii. 341; cf. Walsingham, ii. 291).

The favour of the prince presently secured the newly created baron a further opportunity of military distinction. In September 1411 the prince, who was practically acting as viceroy for his sick father, took upon himself to despatch an English force under the Earl of Arundel to the assistance of the Duke of Burgundy, and Oldcastle was associated with Arundel and Robert and Gilbert Umphraville in the command (Ramsay, i. 130). Small as the force was, it at once turned the scale between the warring French factions in Burgundy's favour. By the middle of December the English auxiliaries were dismissed with a remuneration, to raise which the duke had to pawn his jewels. Oldcastle in these years undoubtedly stood high in the favour of the prince, to whose household he seems to have been officially attached (Elmham, *Vita*, p. 31; Walsingham, ii. 291). There is no hint, however, in the contemporary authorities, hostile as they are, to support the view adopted by the Elizabethan dramatists

that he was one of Henry's boon companions. Bale, indeed, makes him confess at his trial to 'gluttony, covetousness, and lechery in his frail youth,' but whether he had authority for this is by no means clear; and in any case he cannot refer to the time of Henry's wild life in London. For Oldcastle was then already a convinced and prominent lollard, and any inconsistency in his life would no doubt have been eagerly noted. How he became a lollard it is now impossible to say. But it is worth noticing that Herefordshire, and especially the district in which Almeley lay, was a hotbed of lollardy in the last decade of the fourteenth century. William Swinderby, the proceedings against whom in 1391 are given at length by Foxe, was charged with having denied the validity of absolution by a priest in deadly sin, at Whitney, four miles south-west of Almeley; Walter Brute, a Herefordshire layman, made himself very obnoxious to the clergy by his heretical preaching, and was supported by force, so that the king had in September 1393 to order the officials and notabilities of Herefordshire, among them Thomas Oldcastle, to see that the bishop was not interfered with, and that illegal conventicles were no longer held (Foxe, *Acts and Monuments*, iii. 111, 131, 196).

The earliest evidence of Oldcastle's own lollard opinions belongs to 1410, when, owing to the unlicensed preaching of 'Sir John the Chaplain,' the churches of Hoo, Halstow, and Cooling, all on the estates of his wife, were laid under interdict (Wilkins, *Concilia*, iii. 329). He is said to have done his utmost to convert the prince himself to his views (*Gesta Henrici V*, p. 2). Elmham (*Vita*, p. 31) declares that Henry had already dismissed him from his service on account of his lollard heresies before he came to the throne. But this seems to be contradicted by the evidence of the proceedings against him in 1413. Oldcastle's position and earnestness certainly made him a most formidable leader of the lollard party. He was striving to secure the reformation of the clergy in the lollard sense, and, according to Thomas Netter or Walden [q. v.], he had, at the instance of John Huss, provided for the diffusion of Wiclif's writings (Goodwin, *Henry V*, p. 167; Bale, p. 251).

At the first meeting of the convocation which assembled at St. Paul's on 6 March 1413, a fortnight before the death of Henry IV, John Lay, a chaplain there present, was denounced as a heretic, and confessed to having 'celebrated' that very morning in the presence of Oldcastle, though unable to produce the license of his ordinary (Wilkins, iii. 338). Convocation sat well on into the summer, and accumulated fresh evidence against Oldcastle. A large number of Wiclifite tracts were seized, condemned, and burnt. In the course of the search a book containing a number of small tracts much more dangerous in tendency was discovered in the shop of an illuminator in Paternoster Row, who confessed that Oldcastle was the owner. The latter was summoned to Kennington, and in the king's closet there on 6 June the tracts were read in the presence of Henry and 'almost all the prelates and nobles of England.' The king expressed his abhorrence of the views expounded in them as the worst against the faith and the church he had ever heard. Oldcastle, being appealed to by him, is alleged to have confessed that they were justly condemned, and pleaded that he had not read more than two leaves of the book (*ib.* iii. 352). This encouraged the clergy to make a general attack upon him for his open maintenance of heresy and heretical preachers, especially in the dioceses of London, Rochester, and Hereford. It was thought prudent, however, in view of the close relation in which the culprit stood to the king, to consult Henry before taking any further steps. The bishops accordingly went to Kennington and laid the matter before the king, who thanked them, but begged them, out of respect for Oldcastle's connection with himself and for the order of knighthood, to postpone any action until he had tried what persuasion could do to wean Sir John from his errors. If he failed, he promised that the law should be put into force in all its rigour. The clergy, we are told, were inclined to resent the delay, but their leaders acquiesced in the king's wishes. Henry must have had good hopes of the success of his intervention, for on 20 July he issued a warrant for the payment at Michaelmas 1414 of four hundred marks, the balance of the purchase-money of a valuable buckle, perhaps part of the spoil of the French expedition of 1411, sold to him by Oldcastle and four other persons (*Fœdera*, ix. 41). But Oldcastle was proof against the royal arguments, and after a final stormy interview at Windsor early in August, when the king chid him sharply for his obstinacy, he went off without leave and shut himself up in Cowling Castle. Henry thereupon authorised Arundel (about 15 Aug.) to proceed against him, and issued (21 Aug.) a stringent proclamation against unlicensed lollard preaching (*ib.* ix. 46; Wilkins, iii. 352–3; cf. Bale, p. 255). The archbishop sent his summoner with a citation to Cowling; but Oldcastle refusing to accept personal service, another

citation was affixed to the doors of Rochester Cathedral on 5 Sept. requiring him to appear before the archbishop at Leeds Castle, near Maidstone, on the 11th of the month (*ib.* p. 256, cf. ed. 1729, p. 117; *Fasciculi Zizaniorum*, p. 436; Walsingham, ii. 292). These citations were, according to one account, twice torn down by Oldcastle's friends, and, as he failed to appear at Leeds on the appointed day, he was declared contumacious and excommunicated. A further summons was issued calling upon him to appear on Saturday, 23 Sept., to show cause why he should not be condemned as a heretic and handed over to the secular arm. Bale here inserts a confession of faith, beginning with the Apostles' Creed and including a definition of the functions of the three estates of the church militant—priesthood, knighthood, and commons—which Oldcastle is alleged to have taken to the king. Henry declined to receive it, and, turning a deaf ear to his further suggestions that a hundred knights and esquires should clear him of heresy or that he should clear himself in single combat, allowed a summons to be served upon him in his own presence. Whereupon Oldcastle produced a written appeal from the jurisdiction of the archbishop to the pope, whom, according to Bale, he had roundly denounced as antichrist in his previous interviews with the king. Bale's narrative is generally based upon the archbishop's official account, of which the fullest form is printed in the 'Fasciculi Zizaniorum,' but he adds a good deal from sources which cannot always be traced even when he mentions his authority.

Oldcastle was arrested under a royal writ; and when the archbishop opened his court in the chapter-house of St. Paul's on 23 Sept., he was produced by the lieutenant of the Tower (Devon, *Issues*, p. 324; *Fasciculi Zizaniorum*, p. 437). Arundel, with whom sat Richard Clifford, bishop of London, and Henry Beaufort, bishop of Winchester, was clearly unwilling to go to extremities, and gave Oldcastle another opportunity of securing absolution by submission. But he presented instead a written confession of faith in English, in which he defined his position on the four or five points on which his orthodoxy was principally impugned. He expressed his belief in all the sacraments ordained by God, believed the sacrament of the altar to be 'Christ's body in form of bread,' and, with regard to the sacrament of penance, held that men must forsake sin and do due penance therefor with true confession, or they could not be saved. Images, he said, were merely calendars for the unlearned, to represent and bring to mind the passion of our Lord Jesus Christ and the martyrdom and good living of other saints. 'Hoso putteth feyth, hope, or trust in helpe of hem, as he scholde do to God, he doth in that the grete synne of mawmetrie [idolatry].' As to pilgrimages, he held that a man might go on pilgrimage to all the world and yet be damned; but that if he knew and kept God's commandments, he should be saved, 'though he nevyr in hys lyff go on pilgrimage as men use now, to Cantirbery or to Rome, or to eny other place' (*ib.* p. 438; cf. Bale, ed. 1729, p. 121). Arundel, after consultation with his assessors, informed Oldcastle that his 'schedule' contained much that was good and sufficiently catholic, but insisted on a fuller statement of his belief on the two points, whether in the eucharist the consecrated bread remained material bread or not, and whether confession to a duly qualified priest where possible was or was not necessary to the efficacy of the sacrament of penance. Oldcastle, however, refused to add anything to what he had said in his schedule on these sacraments, although warned by the archbishop that by refusal he ran the risk of being pronounced a heretic. Informed by the court of what the 'holy Roman Church' had laid down on these points in accordance with the teaching of the fathers, he professed perfect willingness to believe and observe what 'holy church' had decreed and God wished him to believe and observe, but denied that the pope, cardinals, and prelates had any power of determining such things. The inquiry was then adjourned until the Monday (25 Sept.), when the court met at the convent of the Black Friars 'within Ludgate' (*ib.* p. 263; Gregory, p. 107). It was now reinforced by the presence of Benedict Nicolls [q. v.], bishop of Bangor; besides the bishops, twelve doctors of law or divinity sat as assessors, including Philip Morgan [q. v.], John Kemp [q. v.], and the heads of the four mendicant orders, among whom was Thomas Netter or Walden. Urged again to seek absolution, Oldcastle declared he would do so from none but God (*Fasciculi Zizaniorum*, p. 443). The scene described by Bale—Oldcastle going down on his knees and imploring the divine absolution for the sins of his youth—is perhaps only an expansion of this declaration. The archbishop then demanded what answer he had to give to the summary of the church's faith and determination on the eucharist, confession, the power of the keys and pilgrimages which had been handed to him 'in English for his better understanding thereof' on the Sunday. In reply, he defined quite unmistakably his position on the two critical points raised at

the end of his first examination. If the church had determined that the consecrated bread was bread no longer, it must have been since the poison of property had infected her. As to confession to a priest, it was often salutary, but he could not hold it essential to salvation. There followed an argument of which Bale gives a much fuller account than Arundel, partly based on Walden's writings, and in the main, perhaps, trustworthy. Both sides quoted scripture freely in support of their views, and grew so warm that at length Oldcastle roundly denounced the pope as the head of antichrist, the prelates his members, and the friars his tail. He finally turned to the bystanders and warned them against his judges, whose teaching would lead them to perdition if they listened to it (*ib.* pp. 443–5; Bale, pp. 264–72). Arundel then delivered sentence. Oldcastle was declared a heretic, and handed over to the secular arm. But the king, if not the archbishop, was anxious to save his life if possible, and a respite of forty days was allowed him in the hope that he would recant (*Gesta Henrici*, p. 3; cf. Walsingham, ii. 296). Nevertheless, the lollards were driven desperate by the prospect of what awaited them if the king's own friend were only spared on such conditions, and a hundred thousand men were declared to be ready to rise in arms for the lord of Cobham. The government is said to have replied by publishing the abjuration purporting to be made by Oldcastle, which is printed in the 'Fasciculi Zizaniorum' (p. 414; cf. Ramsay, i. 178, *n.* 5). It is undated, and may only be a draft prepared for a signature which was withheld.

Henry's chaplain, who wrote before 1418, says that Oldcastle was relieved of his fetters by promising to recant and submit to the judgment of the convocation which was to meet in November, and seized the opportunity to escape from the Tower. His escape, which some of his enemies ascribed to demoniacal agency, was certainly rather mysterious (Elmham, *Liber Metricus*, p. 99). One William Fisher, a parchment-maker in Smithfield, in whose house he secreted himself, was hanged in 1416 on a charge of arranging the escape (Ramsay, i. 180; *Chron.* ed. Davies, p. 183). Sir James Ramsay gives evidence to show that it was effected on 19 Oct.; but a royal prohibition to harbour Oldcastle, dated 10 Oct., the very day on which Arundel finally ordered the sentence to be published throughout England, points to an earlier date (*Fasciculi Zizaniorum*, p. 449; Tyler, *Life of Henry V*, ii. 373). That a widespread lollard conspiracy was presently on foot, and that the fugitive Oldcastle was engaged in it, cannot be seriously doubted, though the evidence is imperfect, and their treason is perhaps painted blacker than it was. The official indictment afterwards charged them with plotting the death of the king and his brothers, with the prelates and other magnates of the realm, the transference of the religious to secular employments, the spoliation and destruction of all cathedrals, churches, and monasteries, and the elevation of Oldcastle to the position of regent of the kingdom (*Rot. Parl.* iv. 108). A plan was laid to get possession of the king at his quiet manor of Eltham under cover of a 'mommynge' on the day of the Epiphany, 6 Jan. (*Gesta Hen.* p. 4; Gregory, p. 108). But it was detected or betrayed beforehand, and Henry removed to Westminster. News had reached him that twenty thousand armed lollards from all parts of the kingdom were to meet in the fields near St. Giles's Hospital on the western road out of London, and little more than a mile from the palace, on Wednesday the 10th (*Rot. Parl.* iv. 108; *Gesta Hen.* p. 4). The night before the king ordered the city gates to be closed, thus cutting off the London lollards from those who would presently be flocking from the country into St. Giles's Fields, and drew up his force either in the fields themselves, or, as the mention of Fickett's Field, now Lincoln's Inn Fields, may seem to imply, between St. Giles and the city (Elmham, *Vita*, p. 31; the editor of the 'Liber Metricus' is probably wrong in translating 'In Lanacri luce' (p. 97) by 'In Longacre.' It occurs in the passage relating the Eltham attempt, and the glossator renders it 'in festo Epiphaniæ'). The darkness, which caused several bodies of lollards to take the royal force for their friends, and the absence of the London contingent, which no doubt would have been the largest of all, made the task of dispersing a force which was never allowed to consolidate itself an easy and almost a bloodless one (Walsingham, ii. 298). The greater part, perhaps, heard of what was happening in time to turn and hasten homewards. Many, however, were taken prisoners, and at once brought to trial, but Oldcastle was not among them.

Oldcastle had been lying concealed in London since his escape from the Tower. The day after the collapse of the rising (11 Jan.) a thousand marks was offered by proclamation to any one who should succeed in arresting Oldcastle. If the capture were effected by a corporate community, it should be granted perpetual exemption from taxation (*Fœdera*, ix. 89; Bale, ed. 1729, App. p. 143). Redman (p. 17), who wrote under Henry VIII, says

villeins were promised their liberty if they took him; but there is no such promise in this proclamation. At all events the loyalty of his lollard friends was proof against the temptation, and he remained at large for nearly four years. He was summoned in five county courts at Brentford to give himself up, and as he did not appear was (1 July) formally outlawed (*Rot. Parl.* iv. 108). He took refuge in the first place, it would seem, in his own county, for in 1415 he was lurking near Malvern, and a premature report of the king's departure to France emboldened him to send word to Richard Beauchamp, lord Bergavenny, at the neighbouring Hanley Castle, that he intended to have revenge upon him for the injuries he had suffered at his hands. On receiving this notification Bergavenny hastily collected nearly five thousand men from his estates, and tried to hunt Oldcastle down. He escaped, but some of his followers were taken, and torture elicited from them information as to the place where Oldcastle kept his arms and money in the hollow of a double wall. His standard and banner, on which were depicted the cup and the host in the form of bread, were found with the rest. The news of the failure of Scrope's conspiracy in July 1415 compelled him to lie in strict concealment again (Walsingham, ii. 306). It was at this time that Hoccleve wrote his appeal to Oldcastle to abandon his lollard errors [see below]. When the impression made by Agincourt had lost its first freshness, the lollards began to move again. An alleged plot against the king's life when he was at Kenilworth at Christmas 1416 was ascribed to a follower of Oldcastle, and fresh proclamations were immediately issued for the arrest of the 'Lollardus Lollardorum' (Ramsay, i. 254; *Kalendars and Inventories*, ii. 102). He was believed to have been deeply engaged in intrigues with the Scots. His 'clerk and chief counsellor,' Thomas Payne, a Welshman from Glamorganshire, was thrown into prison on a charge of arranging an escape of King James from Windsor, and Oldcastle himself was credited with instigating the attack which the Duke of Albany and the Earl of Douglas made upon Berwick and Roxburgh in October during the king's absence in France (Ramsay, i. 254–5). Walsingham (ii. 325) asserts that this was arranged in an interview between William Douglas and Oldcastle at Pontefract, and that he urged the Scots to send the pseudo-king Richard into England. Otterbourne adds (ii. 278) that indentures to this effect between Albany and the lollard leader fell into the hands of the government. If the former writer may be trusted, he lay concealed for some time in the house of a villein at St. Albans. His presence was at length discovered, and the house surrounded by the abbot's servants. They found the bird flown, but seized some of his friends and books, in which the images and names of the saints and of the Virgin had been carefully erased. This may be doubtful, at least as to the time assigned, for local tradition declares that he had been in hiding for a twelvemonth or more in the Welsh marches among the hills between the upper Severn and the Vyrnwy. A secluded spot on Moel-y-sant, overlooking the latter river near Meifod, and on the Trefedrid estate, is still known as Cobham's Garden. But his refuge became known to his enemies, and towards the close of this year (1417) he was surprised by a number of the followers of Sir Edward Charlton, fifth lord Charlton of Powis [q. v.], one of the chief lords-marcher, headed by the brothers Ieuan ab Gruffydd and Gruffydd Vychan of Garth, near Welshpool. The scene of the encounter lay in the hilly district of Broniarth, between Garth and Meifod, and still bears the traditional name of Cae'r Barwn (Baron's field). Oldcastle was only taken after a desperate resistance, in which several on both sides were injured or slain and he himself sorely wounded (*Chron.* ed. Davies, p. 46). In one version of the story a woman is said to have broken his leg with a stool as he struggled with his assailants (*Liber Metricus*, p. 158). His injuries were so serious that when an order of the regent Bedford (dated 1 Dec.) reached Welshpool or Powis Castle, whither he had been taken, that he should be brought up to London at once, he had to make the journey in a 'whirlicote' or horse-litter (Bale, ed. 1729, p. 144; Tyler, ii. 391). Sir John Grey, son-in-law of the lord of Powis, conveyed him safely to the capital. No time was lost in bringing him before parliament on 14 Dec., when he was summarily condemned as an outlawed traitor and convicted heretic. Walsingham says he first implored his judges to temper justice with mercy, and afterwards denied their jurisdiction on the ground that King Richard still lived in Scotland; but the official record says nothing of any protest, and none would have availed him. He was taken back to the Tower in the 'whirlicote,' and drawn thence the same day on a hurdle to the new lollard gallows at St. Giles's Fields, where he was 'hung and burnt hanging' (*Rot. Parl.* iv. 108). It is generally supposed that he was suspended horizontally in chains and burnt alive, but the statements of the authorities are con-

sistent with his having been hung first and afterwards burnt. The lord of Powis received the thanks of parliament, but the payment of the reward had not been completed when he died in 1421 (*ib.* iv. 111; TYLER, ii. 391; *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1st ser. i. 47; ELLIS, *Letters*, 2nd ser. i. 86).

Oldcastle was thrice married. By his first wife, Catherine, he had a son Henry, and three daughters—Catherine, Joan, and Maud—one of whom married a Kentish squire, Roger, son of that Richard Cliderowe who was parliamentary admiral in 1406 (*Archæologia Cantiana*, xi. 93; JAMES, *Poems*, ed. Grosart, p. 187). His second wife, whose name is unknown, bore him no children. By Lady Cobham he had apparently one daughter who died young. His widow married before 1428 a fifth husband, Sir John Harpeden (*d.* 1458), and, dying in January 1434, was buried in Cobham Church, where a fine brass to her memory still remains (*Archæologia Cantiana*, u.s.; HASTED, *Kent*, iii. 429). His son, Henry Oldcastle, ultimately retained possession of the entailed Herefordshire estates of his father, and represented the county in parliament in 1437, 1442, and 1453 (*Cal. of Patent Rolls*, pp. 275, 277; *Cal. Inquis. post mortem*, iv. 124; *Return of Members*, i. 329, 333, 347). Almeley afterwards passed, through females, first to the Milbournes, and then, under Henry VII, to the Monningtons of Sarnesfield close by, who held it until 1670 (ROBINSON, *Castles of Herefordshire*, p. 5).

Until the heat of the battle, in which he was one of the first to fall, had passed away, a calm judgment of Oldcastle was hardly to be expected. His orthodox contemporaries, who had felt the ground trembling beneath them, could of course make no allowances for his violent language and his treason. The best of them, the churchmen, Walsingham, and the author of the 'Gesta Henrici' not excluded, did full justice to the knightly prowess and the uprightness which had commended him to young Prince Henry, but his heresy they could not pardon. Hoccleve, in the balade which he wrote at Southampton in August 1415, on the eve of Henry's setting sail for France, entreated him to abandon a position where

> No man with thee holdith
> Sauf cursid caitiffs, heires of darknesse:
> For verray routhe of thee myn herte coldith.

This poem has been recently twice printed: by Dr. Grosart in 1880, in his 'Poems' of Richard James [q. v.], who prepared an annotated edition of it about 1625; and by Miss Toulmin Smith from the unique manuscript (Phillipps, 8151) in 'Anglia' (v. 9–42). The fierceness of the hatred Oldcastle aroused is best reflected in the verses of the prior of Lenton (*Liber Metricus*, pp. 82, 158; cf. *Political Songs and Poems*, ii. 244). He was popularly believed to have declared that he was Elijah, and that he would rise again on the third day. Capgrave charges him with denouncing civil property and marriage. With the rise of protestantism in the next century the tables were turned, and Bale, followed by Foxe, surpassed Elmham himself in their invectives upon the enemies of the 'blessed martyr of Christ, the good Lord Cobham.' But on the Elizabethan stage the old contempt of the heretic knight still lingered, and, on the strength of his friendship with Henry in his wild youth, he was pictured in Fuller's words as 'a boon companion, a jovial royster, and yet a coward to boot.' He appears in the anonymous 'Famous Victories of Henry V,' written before 1588, as a cynical comrade of the prince in his robberies; and Shakespeare, it seems clearly proved, elaborated the character into the fat knight of Henry IV, retaining the name in his first draft, and only substituting that of Falstaff in deference, so we learn on the authority of Richard James, writing about 1625, to the protests of the Lord Cobham of the time, and perhaps of the growing puritan party. This feeling was reflected in the old play, of which two editions were published in 1600, entitled 'The First Part of the True and Honourable Historie of Sir John Oldcastle, the good Lord Cobham,' attributed to Munday, Drayton, and two other hands, and also in John Weever's poem, 'The Mirror of Martyrs; or the Life and Death of Sir John Oldcastle,' which appeared in 1601, and was reprinted by Mr. H. H. Gibbs in 1873 for the Roxburghe Club. But 'Henry IV' seems to have been acted with the name of Oldcastle even after Shakespeare had made the change, and 'fat Sir John Oldcastle' makes an occasional appearance in the literature of the first half of the seventeenth century. In the eighteenth century the controversy between the supporters and opponents of divine right touched for a moment the career of the lollard martyr and rebel (MATTHIAS EARBERY, *The Occasional Historian*, 1730). In our own day Lord Tennyson has dealt with it in his 'Ballads and Poems,' November 1880.

Horace Walpole reckons Oldcastle as the first English 'noble author;' but the only foundation for this is Bale's mistaken ascription to him of the lollard articles of 1395 (*Fasciculi Zizaniorum* pp. 360–9).

[The official record of Oldcastle's trial, drawn up by Archbishop Arundel, has often been printed: in Blackbourne's Appendix to his edition

of Bale's Chronycle, in Rymer's Fœdera (ix. 61–5), in Wilkins's Concilia (iii. 353–6), and, in its best form, in the edition of the Fasciculi Zizaniorum in the Rolls Series. Walsingham's Historia Anglicana, in the same series, contains an abridgment of it. It forms the basis of John Bale's Brefe Chronycle concernyne the Examinacyon and Death of the Blessed Martyr of Christ, Syr John Oldecastell, the Lorde Cobham. The first edition, printed in black letter, and in octavo, was published in 1544, probably at Marburg; another edition—according to Ames, the second—was printed at London apparently in 1560, also in black letter and octavo. It was reprinted by the nonjuring Bishop Blackbourne in 1729, in the Harleian Miscellany (in vol. ii. of the 1744 edit. from the 3rd edit. of the work, and in vol. i. of the 1808 edit. from the 1st edit.), and in vol. xxxvi. of the Parker Society's Publications (1849). In addition to Arundel's record, Bale also drew upon the Fasciculi Zizaniorum, and the Doctrinale Fidei contra Wiclevistas of Thomas Netter or Walden [q. v.], and two sources vaguely described as Ex vetusto exemplari Londinensium and Ex utroque exemplari. He mentions a brief account by a friend of Oldcastle's, printed by Tyndale in 1530, of which no copy is now known to exist (cf. 'Three Fifteenth-century Chronicles,' p. 90). Foxe, in his Acts and Monuments of the Church (ed. Cattley, 1841), embodied Bale's narrative almost without change, and the special lives of Oldcastle which have appeared in this and the last century have been mainly based on Foxe. These are: 1. W. Gilpin's Lives of Wycliffe, Cobham, &c., 1765, which was several times reprinted. 2. Thomas Gaspey's Life and Times of the Good Lord Cobham, 2 vols. 12mo, 1843. 3. Andrew Morton Brown's Leader of the Lollards: his Times and Trials, 8vo, 1848. 4. C. E. Maurice's Lives of English Popular Leaders (1872, &c.), 8vo, vol. ii. To these may be added The Writings and Examinations of Walter Brute, Lord Cobham, &c., 8vo, 1831. The general authorities for Oldcastle's life are: Rotuli Parliamentorum; Ordinances of the Privy Council, ed. Nicolas; Rymer's Fœdera, original edit.; Calendars of Inquisitions post mortem and Patent Rolls, published by the Record Commission; Walsingham, Elmham's Liber Metricus and Redman's Historia Henrici V, in the Rolls Series; Elmham's Vita Henrici V (1727), and Otterbourne (1732), ed. Hearne; Gesta Henrici V, ed. English Historical Society; English Chronicle, 1377–1461, ed. Davies, and Three Fifteenth-century Chronicles, published by the Camden Society; Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica, ed. Nichols; Montgomeryshire Collections (Powysland Club), vol. i.; Pauli's Geschichte Englands, vol. v.; Wylie's History of Henry IV; Ramsay's Lancaster and York. Other authorities in the text. For the literary history of Oldcastle, see Richard James's Iter Lancastrense, Chetham Soc. 1845 (Introd.), and his Poems, ed. Grosart, 1880; Fuller's Church History and Worthies of England, ed. 1811; Halliwell's Character of Falstaff, 1841; New Shakspere Society's Publications, 1879 (Ingleby's Centurie of Prayse); Gairdner and Spedding's Studies in English History, 1881; Anglia, v. 9.] J. T–T.

OLDCORNE, EDWARD (1561–1606), jesuit, who usually passed by the name of HALL, was born at York in 1561, being the son of John Oldcorne, a bricklayer of that city. He was intended for the medical profession, but, having a vocation for the priesthood, he crossed over to France, and after studying for some time in the English College at Rheims, he was sent in 1582 to the English College at Rome, where he received holy orders in August 1587. On 15 Aug. 1588 he and John Gerard (1564–1637) [q. v.] were admitted into the Society of Jesus by the father-general Claudius Aquaviva, and five or six weeks later they were sent to England in company with two secular priests, and landed on the Norfolk coast. Oldcorne was employed for some time in London by Father Henry Garnett [q. v.], superior of the English jesuits, whom he afterwards accompanied to Warwickshire. In February or March 1588–1589 Garnett placed him at Hindlip Hall, near Worcester, the seat of the ancient catholic family of Habington. There he resided for sixteen years, labouring zealously as a missioner, and making many converts. After the discovery of the gunpowder plot, Humphrey Littleton, who had been imprisoned on a charge of harbouring some of the conspirators, sought to save his own life by informing the privy council that Oldcorne was at Hindlip, and that Garnett also would probably be found there. Garnett and Oldcorne were arrested there, brought to London and imprisoned, first in the Gatehouse, and afterwards in the Tower [see GARNETT, HENRY]. Oldcorne was put to the torture, but he persistently denied all knowledge of the plot. On 21 March 1605–6 he was sent from the Tower to Worcester, where he was arraigned at the Lent assizes. The charges brought against him were, first, that he had invited Garnett, a denounced traitor, to lie concealed at Hindlip; secondly, that he had written to Father Robert Jones in Herefordshire to aid in concealing two of the conspirators, thus making himself an accomplice; and, thirdly, that he had approved the plot as a good action, although it failed of effect. He was found guilty of high treason, and on 7 April 1606 he was drawn on a hurdle to Redhill, near Worcester, and there hanged, disembowelled, and quartered. Littleton, who suffered at the same time, publicly asked pardon of God for having wrongfully accused Oldcorne of the conspiracy.

Oldcorne's head and quarters were set up in different parts of Worcester, and it is related that 'his heart and bowels were cast into the fire, which continued sending forth a lively flame for sixteen days, notwithstanding the rains that fell during that time, which was look'd upon as a prodigy, and a testimony of his innocence' (Challoner, *Memoirs of Missionary Priests*, ed. 1742, ii. 488).

His portrait was engraved by Bouttats, and Bromley was told there was a print of him by Pass.

[Bromley's Cat. of Engr. Portraits, p. 54; Challoner's Memoirs of Missionary Priests, 1742, ii. 15, 476, 485; Dodd's Church Hist. ii. 415; Douay Diaries, p. 434; Granger's Biog. Hist. of England, 5th ed. ii. 83; Foley's Records, iv. 202, vi. 154, vii. 558; Jardine's Narrative of the Gunpowder Plot, pp. 181, 182, 188, 200, 210; London and Dublin Orthodox Journal, 1836, ii. 405; More's Hist. Provinciæ Anglicanæ S. J. p. 332; Morris's Condition of Catholics under James I, p. 272; Morris's Troubles of our Catholic Forefathers, i. 163, 166, 191, ii. 496, iii. 113, 279; Oliver's Jesuit Collections, p. 151; Cal. of State Papers, Dom. 1603–10, p. 736; Tanner's Societas Jesu usque ad Sanguinis et Vitæ profusionem militans, p. 60; Winwood's Memorials, ii. 206.] T. C.

OLDE, JOHN (*fl.* 1545–1555), translator. [See Old.]

OLDENBURG, HENRY (1615?–1677), natural philosopher and man of letters, who sometimes signed himself anagrammatically as 'Grubendol,' born about 1615, was the son of Heinrich Oldenburg (*d.* 1634), a tutor in the academical gymnasium at Bremen, and afterwards professor in the Royal University of Dorpat. The date 1626, usually given as that of Oldenburg's birth, is incorrect (Dr. Althaus in *Beilage zur Allgemeinen Zeitung*, Munich, 1880, No. 212); and the statement, so often repeated, that he was descended from the counts of Oldenburg appears to have been merely a hasty inference from the fact that he is described in his Oxford matriculation certificate as 'nobilis Saxo.'

Oldenburg was educated at the evangelical school at Bremen, which he left for the Gymnasium Illustre in the same city on 2 May 1633. There he took the degree of master in theology on 2 Nov. 1639, the subject of his thesis being 'De ministerio ecclesiastico et magistratu politico.' About 1640 he came to England, and lived here for some eight years, 'gaining favour and respect from many distinguished gentlemen in parliament.' After 1648 he seems to have travelled on the continent, returning to Bremen about 1652. In August of that year a property which had been held by his father and grandfather, but which was probably of small pecuniary value, the Vicaria S. Liborii, was confirmed to him 'free of all taxation.'

In the summer of 1653 the council of Bremen sent Oldenburg as their agent to negotiate with Cromwell some arrangement by which the neutrality of Bremen should be respected in the naval war between England and Holland. His appointment was ineffectually opposed, on the grounds that during his former residence in England he had taken the king's side against the parliament, and that he had 'a peculiar temper, which prevented him from agreeing well with others.' His instructions were dated 30 June 1653. In a letter dated London, 7 April 1654, preserved in the 'Acts of the Senate' at Bremen, he announced the conclusion of peace between England and Holland on 5 April, and offered his further services. This offer the council accepted when Sweden attacked Bremen in the summer of that year. Oldenburg's new letters to Cromwell were dated 22 Sept.

While diplomacy occupied a part of Oldenburg's time in England, he chiefly devoted himself to scientific study or to literature. In 1654 he made the acquaintance of John Milton, then Cromwell's Latin secretary. Several of Milton's letters to Oldenburg are published in Milton's 'Epistolæ Familiares.' In the earliest of them (6 July 1654), Milton complimented Oldenburg on speaking English more correctly and idiomatically than any other foreigner that he knew. In May 1655 Oldenburg was in Kent. Later in the year he was acting as tutor to Henry O'Brien, son of Barnabas, sixth earl of Thomond [q. v.], and to Richard Jones, son of Catherine, lady Ranelagh, the sister of the Hon. Robert Boyle; and early in 1656 he arrived with his pupils in Oxford. In June he himself was entered a student of the university, 'by the name and title of Henricus Oldenburg, Bremensis, nobilis Saxo' (Wood, *Fasti Oxon.* pt. ii.) With Boyle, the uncle of his pupil Jones, Oldenburg enjoyed constant intercourse at Oxford. Wilkins, Wallis, and Petty were also among his friends there. Encouraged by their example, he devoted himself to 'the new experimental learning.' Writing to Milton early in 1656, he declared: 'There are two things I wish to study—Nature and her Creator.' And later in the year he wrote to another friend, Edward Lawrence, that he believed there were still some few who sought for truth, instead of hunting after the vain shadows of scholastic theology and nominalist philosophy—men who dared to forsake the old Aristotelian methods, and cherished the belief that the world is not yet too old nor the living race

too exhausted to bring forth something better.

Oldenburg remained at the university until May 1657, when he accompanied his pupil Jones on a long journey to the continent. From Saumur, where they spent the first year, Oldenburg sent letters to Milton and Boyle. In the second year he and his pupil visited other parts of France and Germany, and in May 1659 he wrote from Paris, where they remained until their return to England in 1660.

In November 1660 the society which afterwards became the Royal Society, and which had existed in a more or less nebulous condition since 1645, took definite shape. Among the first members proposed and elected (26 Dec.) were Oldenburg and his pupil Ranelagh. Oldenburg was elected a member of the first council, and he and Dr. John Wilkins were appointed the first secretaries (22 April 1663); but he received no salary until 1669. In the Birch MSS. at the British Museum (4441, f. 27) is preserved, in Oldenburg's handwriting, an account of the duties of the 'Secretary of ye R. Soc.' 'He attends constantly,' the paper recites, 'the meetings both of ye Society and Councill; noteth the observables, said and done there; digesteth y^{m} in private; takes care to have y^{m} entred in the Journal- and Register-books; reads over and corrects all entrys; sollicites the performances of taskes recommended and undertaken; writes all Letters abroad and answers the returns made to y^{m}, entertaining a corresp. wth at least 30 psons [not fifty, as in Weld's 'History']; employes a great deal of time and takes much pains in satisfying forran demands about philosophicall matters, disperseth farr and near store of directions and inquiries for the society's purpose, and sees them well recommended, etc. Q. Whether such a person ought to be left vn-assisted?' It was with the intention that the sale should procure him a remuneration for his gratuitous services that he was authorised in 1664 to publish the 'Transactions of the Society;' but the net profit seldom amounted to 40*l.* a year. From June 1665 to the following March the sittings of the Royal Society were suspended, owing to the plague. Oldenburg and his family remained in London, but escaped the infection. In September 1666 the great fire of London ruined most of the booksellers, and greatly obstructed the publication of Oldenburg's 'Transactions.' Boyle made vain endeavours to secure for Oldenburg, who was suffering much pecuniary distress, the post of Latin secretary formerly held by Milton.

While he held the secretaryship of the Royal Society, Oldenburg's foreign correspondence grew very large. He could not have coped with it, he said, had it not been his habit to answer every letter the moment he received it. His aim is tersely expressed in his letter to Governor Winthrop (1667): 'Sir, you will please to remember that we have taken to taske the whole Vniverse, and that we were obliged to doe so by the nature of our Dessein. It will therefore be requisite that we purchase and entertain a commerce in all parts of y^{e} world wth the most philosophicall and curious persons, to be found everywhere.' Among his correspondents was Spinoza. Oldenburg had visited Spinoza at Rijnsburg (Rhynsburg) in 1661, and numerous letters passed between them from that year to 1676. At first Oldenburg enthusiastically urged Spinoza to publish his writings: 'Surely, my excellent friend, I believe that nothing can be published more pleasant or acceptable to men of learning and discernment than such a treatise as yours. This is what a man of your wit and temper should regard more than what pleases theologians of the present age and fashion, for by them truth is less regarded than their own advantage.' But afterwards he became cautious, complaining that Spinoza confused God with nature, and that his teaching was fatalistic. In these letters Oldenburg defines his relations to both speculative philosophy and exact science.

The vastness of Oldenburg's foreign correspondence, which, though mainly scientific, was in part political, excited suspicion at the English court, and, under warrants dated 20 June 1667, he was imprisoned in the Tower (cf. Pepys, 28 June 1667). He was in the Tower for more than two months, and Evelyn visited him there on 8 Aug. On 3 Sept. Oldenburg wrote to Boyle that he had been stifled by the prison air, and had recruited his health on his release at Crayford in Kent, and was now falling again to his old trade.

The publisher threatened at the time to discontinue printing the 'Transactions,' and Oldenburg, in a letter to Boyle, expressed a wish that he had 'other means of gaining a living.' From the beginning of 1670 he accordingly undertook many translations. His 'Prodromus to a Dissertation by Nicholas Steno concerning Solids naturally contained within Solids,' 8vo, appeared in the following year. 'A genuine Explication of the Book of the Revelation,' by A. B. Piganius, 8vo, 1671; 'The History of the late Revolution of the Empire of the Great Mogol,' by F. Bernier, 8vo, 1671; and 'The Life of the Duchess of Mazarine,' followed

rapidly. He also translated into Latin some of Robert Boyle's works.

Oldenburg's latter days were embittered by a disagreement with his colleague, Robert Hooke [q. v.], the curator to the Royal Society. Hooke complained that Oldenburg had not done justice in the 'Philosophical Transactions' to his invention of the hair-spring for pocket watches. The quarrel lasted for two years, and was determined by a declaration of the council of the Royal Society, 20 Nov. 1676, that, 'Whereas the publisher of the "Philosophical Transactions" hath made complaint to the council of the Royal Society of some passages in a late book of Mr. Hooke, entitled "Lampas," &c., and printed by the printer of the said society, reflecting on the integrity and faithfulness of the said publisher, in his management of the intelligence of the said society; this council hath thought fit to declare, in the behalf of the publisher aforesaid, that they knew nothing of the publication of the said book; and, farther, that the said publisher hath carried himself faithfully and honestly in the management of the intelligence of the Royal Society, and given no just cause for such reflections' (Ward, *Lives of the Professors of Gresham College*, pp. 178–82, fol., London, 1711). Oldenburg edited the 'Philosophical Transactions' Nos. 1–136 (1664–77). In Maty's 'Index to the Philosophical Transactions' his name is attached to thirty-four papers as author or translator. He also edited and wrote the Latin preface to M. Malpighi's 'Dissertatio epistolica de Bombyce,' 4to, London, 1669. In the archives of the Royal Society is a draft petition (undated) by Oldenburg for a patent for Huyghens's 'New Invention of Watches serving as well for y^e^ pocket as otherwise, usefull to find y^e^ Longitudes both at Sea and Land,' the right in which had been assigned to Oldenburg by the inventor.

Oldenburg died suddenly in September 1677, at Charlton in Kent, leaving a son Rupert, a godson of Prince Rupert, and a daughter Sophia. He married twice. His first wife, who brought him 400*l.*, died in London in 1666. On 11 Aug. 1668 he obtained a license to marry in London a second wife, Dora Katherina, only daughter of John Durie (1596–1680) [q. v.] She brought him 'an estate in the marshes of Kent,' worth 60*l.* a year. In the marriage license Oldenburg's age is described as 'about forty,' clearly an understatement, and he is said to reside in the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields (Chester, *Marriage Licences*, p. 993). The Royal Society possesses a half-length life-size portrait of Oldenburg, painted by John Van Cleef. He is represented in black coat, broad white bands, and plain sleeves sewed to the narrow armholes. The head is massive, and wears a long flowing peruke; the face clean-shaved except a short moustache, the mouth firm, but the expression somewhat anxious. The right hand holds an open chronometer case.

[The only connected account of Oldenburg's life of any length is that by Dr. Althaus, published in the Beilage zur Allgemeinen Zeitung (Munich), 1888 No. 229–33, 1889 Nos. 212–14. See also Weld's History of the Royal Society, 2 vols. 8vo, London, 1848; Masson's Life of John Milton, vols. v. vi. 8vo, London, 1877–80; Pollock's Spinoza: his Life and Philosophy, 8vo, London, 1880. In the archives of the Royal Society are 405 original letters and drafts by Henry Oldenburg, besides a guard-book containing ninety-four additional letters to Boyle, and a commonplace-book of 207 ff. written between 1654 and 1661. The Ellis, Birch, Sloane, Harleian, Ward, and Egerton MSS. in the British Museum, all contain letters by Oldenburg and other documents bearing upon his life. His correspondence with Spinoza is given in Van Vloten and Land's Benedicti de Spinoza Opera, vol. ii. 1883, and in Ginsberg's Opera Philosophica of Spinoza, vol. ii. 8vo, 1876. Milton's letters to Oldenburg are to be found in the various editions of the Epistolæ Familiares. Other letters in Rigaud's Correspondence of Scientific Men, printed from the Macclesfield papers; Edleston's Correspondence of Sir Isaac Newton; Commercium Epistolicum D. Johannis Collins et aliorum de Analysi Promota; Correspondence of Hartlib, Haak, Oldenburg, and others of the founders of the Royal Society with Governor Winthrop of Connecticut, 1661–72, 8vo, Boston, 1878 (reprint from Proc. Massachusetts Hist. Soc.)] H. R.

OLDFIELD, ANNE (1683–1730), actress, the granddaughter of a vintner, and daughter of a soldier in the guards, said to have been a captain who had run through a fortune, was born in Pall Mall in 1683. Her father was, perhaps, the James Oldfield of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields who married Elizabeth Blanchard of the same parish on 4 Dec. 1682 (Chester, *Marriage Licences*). She was put with a sempstress in King Street, Westminster, where she spent her time in reading plays. Afterwards she resided with her mother at the Mitre Tavern, St. James's Market, then kept by her aunt, Mrs. Voss, afterwards Wood. Farquhar the dramatist overheard her reciting passages from the 'Scornful Lady' of Beaumont and Fletcher, and expressed a favourable opinion of her capacities. This was conveyed by her mother to Vanbrugh, a frequenter of the house, who was struck by her abilities. He introduced her, accordingly, to John Rich [q. v.], the manager of Drury Lane, by whom

she was engaged in 1692 at a weekly salary of fifteen shillings, soon increased to twenty. Concerning her hesitation to come on the stage, she said to Chetwood: 'I long'd to be at it, and only wanted a little decent entreaties' (sic). To the same writer she said, concerning her early performances in tragedy: 'I hate to have a page dragging my tail about. Why do they not give [Mrs.] Porter these parts? She can put on a better tragedy face than I can.' Mrs. Cross had in 1699 temporarily deserted the stage, and Anne Oldfield made in that year, according to her biographer Egerton, her first appearance in that actress's part of Candiope in Dryden's 'Secret Love, or the Maiden Queen.' No record of Mrs. Cross in that character is preserved, although she played five years later Florimel in the same piece.

The first character in which Mrs. Oldfield is traced is Alinda, an original part in a prose adaptation by Vanbrugh of the 'Pilgrim' of Beaumont and Fletcher, produced in 1700 at Drury Lane. In 1700 she was also the original Aurelia in the 'Perjured Husband, or the Adventures of Venice,' of Mrs. Carroll (i.e. Susannah Centlivre [q. v.]), and Sylvia in Oldmixon's opera 'The Grove, or Love's Paradise.' In 1701 she was the original Miranda in the 'Humours of the Age,' attributed to Baker; Anne of Brittanie in Mrs. Trotter's 'Unhappy Penitent,' the prologue to which she spoke; and Queen Helen in Settle's 'Virgin Prophetess, or the Fate of Troy; in 1702, Cimene in Higgons's 'Generous Conqueror, or Timely Discovery;' Camilla in Burnaby's 'Modish Husband;' Lady Sharlot in Steele's 'Funeral, or Grief à la mode;' and Jacinta in Vanbrugh's 'False Friend,' the prologue to which she recited; and in 1703 Lucia in D'Urfey's 'Old Mode and the New, or Country Miss with her Furbeloe;' Lucia in Estcourt's 'Fair Example, or the Modish Citizens;' and Belliza in Mrs. Carroll's 'Love's Contrivance, or Le Médecin malgré lui.' She also played Hellena in 'The Rover.'

During this time her personal graces won recognition rather than her abilities. Wholly inexpert at the outset, she was long in acquiring a method. Colley Cibber, who watched her opening career, had grave doubts as to her future; and Critick, in Gildon's 'Comparison between the Two Stages,' 1702, speaks of her and Mrs. Rogers as 'rubbish that ought to be swept off the stage with the dust and the filth' (p. 200). Cibber first recognised her merits when, at Bath in 1703, she replaced Mrs. Verbruggen [q. v.] as Leonora in 'Sir Courtly Nice' (see *Gent. Mag.* 1761, p. 264). From this time she began to improve, and two years later she stood high in public favour. In Steele's 'Lying Lover, or the Ladies' Friendship,' she was, on 2 Dec. 1703, the original Victoria; and on 6 March 1704 the original Queen Mary in Banks's 'Albion Queens.' Owing to the illness of Mrs. Verbruggen and the secession of Mrs. Bracegirdle, the part of Lady Betty Modish in Cibber's 'Careless Husband,' on 7 Dec. 1704, was, with some reluctance, confided to her. In a spirit more magnanimous than he often exhibited, Cibber subsequently owned that a large share in the favourable reception of this piece was due to her, praising the excellence of her acting and her manner of conversing, and saying that many sentiments in the character might almost be regarded as originally her own. In Steele's 'Tender Husband, or the Accomplished Fools,' on 23 April 1705, she was the original Biddy Tipkin. After the union of Drury Lane and Dorset Garden theatres, she was, on 30 Oct. 1705, the first Arabella in Baker's 'Hampstead Heath.' During the season she played the following parts, all original: Lady Reveller in the 'Basset Table' of Mrs. Carroll, Izadora in Cibber's 'Perolla and Izadora,' Viletta in the 'Fashionable Lover, or Wit in Necessity,' and Sylvia in Farquhar's 'Recruiting Officer.' Joining the seceders from Drury Lane to the Haymarket, she made her first appearance at the latter house as Elvira in the 'Spanish Friar,' playing also Lady Lurewell; Celia in 'Volpone,' Monimia in the 'Orphan,' and many other characters; and being the original Isabella in Mrs. Centlivre's 'Platonick Lady,' Florimel in Cibber's 'Marriage à la mode, or the Comical Lovers,' Mrs. Sullen in Farquhar's 'Beaux' Stratagem,' and Ismena in Smith's 'Phædra and Hippolytus.' At the same house in 1707–8 she created Lady Dainty in Cibber's 'Double Gallant, or Sick Lady's Cure;' Ethelinda in Rowe's 'Royal Convert;' and Mrs. Conquest in Cibber's 'Lady's Last Stake,' and she also played Narcissa in Cibber's 'Love's Last Shift.'

Returning in 1708 to Drury Lane, her principal parts—none of them original—were: Angelica in 'Love for Love,' Elvira in 'Love makes a Man,' Semandra in 'Mithridates,' Second Constantia in the 'Chances,' Euphronia in 'Æsop,' Lady Harriet in the 'Funeral,' and Teresia in Shadwell's 'Squire of Alsatia.' On 14 Dec. she was the original Lady Rodomont in Baker's 'Fine Lady's Airs, or an Equipage of Lovers;' and on 11 Jan. 1709 Lucinda in 'Rival Fools,' Cibber's alteration of Fletcher's 'Wit at several Weapons.' Once more at the Haymarket, in partnership with Swiney, Wilks,

Dogget, and Cibber, Mrs. Oldfield played many light comedy parts—Mrs. Brittle, Berinthia in the 'Relapse,' and Lætitia in the 'Old Bachelor'—and was the original Belinda in Mrs. Centlivre's 'The Man's Bewitched, or the Devil to Pay.'

Returning to Drury Lane, which thenceforward she never quitted for any other house, she was, on 7 April 1711, the first Fidelia in 'Injured Love.' Between this period and her retirement and death she took many original parts, the principal of which are: Arabella, in the 'Wife's Relief, or the Husband's Cure,' on 12 Nov. 1711, Johnson's alteration of Shirley's 'Gamester;' Camilla in Mrs. Centlivre's 'Perplexed Lovers,' 19 Jan. 1712; Andromache in the 'Distressed Mother,' 17 March 1712, adapted by Ambrose Philips [q.v.] from Racine; Victoria in Charles Shadwell's 'Humours of the Army,' 29 Jan. 1713; Emilia in 'Cinna's Conspiracy,' 19 Feb. 1713; Marcia in Addison's 'Cato,' 14 April 1713; Eriphile in Charles Johnson's 'Victim,' 5 Jan. 1714; Jane Shore in Rowe's 'Jane Shore,' 2 Feb. 1714; Violante in Mrs. Centlivre's 'Wonder a Woman keeps a Secret,' 27 April 1714; the heroine of Rowe's 'Lady Jane Grey,' 20 April 1715; Leonora in Mrs. Centlivre's 'Cruel Gift,' 17 Dec. 1716; Mrs. Townley in 'Three Hours after Marriage' of Gay, and, presumably, Pope and Arbuthnot, 16 Jan. 1717; Maria in Cibber's 'Nonjuror,' 6 Dec. 1717; Mandane in Young's 'Busiris,' 7 March 1719; Celona in Southern's 'Spartan Dame,' 11 Dec. 1719; Sophronia in Cibber's 'Refusal, or the Lady's Philosophy,' 14 Jan. 1721; Mrs. Watchit in Mrs. Centlivre's 'Artifice,' 2 Oct. 1722; Queen Margaret in Philips's 'Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester,' 15 Feb. 1723; Princess Catharine in Hill's 'Henry V,' altered from Shakespeare, 5 Dec. 1723; the Captive in Gay's 'Captives,' 15 Jan. 1724; Cleopatra in Cibber's 'Cæsar in Egypt,' 9 Dec. 1724; Lady Townly in the 'Provoked Husband,' 10 Jan. 1727; Lady Matchless in Fielding's 'Love in Several Masques,' 16 Feb. 1727; Clarinda in the 'Humours of Oxford,' attributed to Miller, 9 Jan. 1730; and Sophonisba in Thomson's 'Sophonisba.' She kept her powers to the end, acting this last part superbly; in her delivery of the line addressed to Wilks as Massinissa—

Not one base word of Carthage—on thy soul!

she startled him, and carried away the audience. For her benefit, on 19 March 1730, she chose the 'Fair Penitent,' presumably playing Calista, 'a gentleman' appearing as Lothario. On 28 April 1730 she made, as Lady Brute in the 'Provoked Wife,' her last appearance on the stage. In her last years she suffered much pain, and tears are said to have often trickled from her eyes while she was acting She died on 23 Oct. 1730, in her own house, at 59 (afterwards 60) Grosvenor Street. She had previously resided in New Southampton Street, Strand, and in the Haymarket. After lying in state in the Jerusalem Chamber, her body was buried beneath the monument of Congreve in Westminster Abbey, at the west end of the nave. According to the testimony of her maid, Margaret Saunders, she was interred 'in a very fine Brussels lace head, a holland shift and double ruffles of the same lace, a pair of new kid gloves, and her body wrapped in a winding-sheet.' This elicited from Pope the well-known lines:—

Odious! in woollen! 'twould a saint provoke,
Were the last words that poor Narcissa spoke;
No, let a charming chintz and Brussels lace
Wrap my cold limbs and shade my lifeless face:
One would not, sure, be frightful when one's dead,
And—Betty—give this cheek a little red.

Moral Essays, i. 246.

Her natural son, Arthur Mainwaring, was the chief mourner at her funeral, the pall-bearers being the Lord De la Warr, John lord Hervey of Ickworth [q.v.], George Bubb Dodington, Charles Hedges, Walter Carey, and Captain Elliot. An application by Brigadier-general Churchill for permission to erect a monument to her in Westminster Abbey was refused by the dean.

She left two illegitimate sons, one by Arthur Mainwaring [q. v.], and the other by General Charles Churchill [q. v.] Mainwaring left almost his entire estate to her and Arthur, his son by her. A report was current that she was married to General Churchill. Princess (afterwards Queen) Caroline told her that she had heard of the marriage, and was answered, 'So it is said, your royal highness; but we have not owned it yet.'

Her son by Churchill married Lady Mary Walpole, and Mrs. Oldfield was thus connected with some of the principal families in England, including that of the Duke of Wellington. By her will, proved on 2 Nov. 1730, she left her fortune, which for those days was considerable, between these two youths, after the payment of legacies to her mother, her aunt Jane Gourlaw, and her maid Margaret Saunders. Her house in Grosvenor Street she left to her son Charles Churchill, who died there on 13 April 1812.

Ample testimony is borne to Mrs. Oldfield's beauty, vivacity, and charm, and to the excellence of her acting. As an exponent of both tragedy and comedy she can

have had few equals. Chetwood, not too intelligibly rhapsodising, says: 'She was of a superior height, but with a lovely proportion; and the dignity of her soul, equal to her force and stature, made up of benevolent charity, affable and good natur'd to all that deserv'd it' (*General Hist. of the Stage*, p. 202). Campbell imagines her to have been, apart from the majesty of Mrs. Siddons, 'the most beautiful woman that ever trod the British stage.' Cibber, whose prejudices against her yielded to her fascination and talent, praises her 'silvery voice,' and says that her improvement 'proceeded from her own understanding,' with no assistance from any 'more experienced actor.' More than one of his plays he wrote with a special view to her. The extent of her powers could only, he holds, be gauged by the variety of characters she played. Her figure improved up to her thirty-sixth year, and 'her excellence in acting was never at a stand.' To the last year of her life 'she never undertook any part she liked without being importunately desirous of having all the helps in it that another could possibly give her .... Yet it was a hard matter to give her any hint that she was not able to take or improve' (*Apology*, ed. Lowe, i. 310). Steele in the 'Tatler' and the 'Spectator' bears warm tribute to her distinction and her power. Her countenance, according to Davies, was pleasing and expressive, enlivened with large speaking eyes, which in some particular comic situations she kept half shut, especially when she intended to give effect to some brilliant or gay thought. In sprightliness of air and elegance of manner, says the same authority, she excelled all actresses. Swift (*Journal to Stella*, 1712–13) mentions her opprobriously as 'the drab that acts Cato's daughter.' Walpole, on the other hand, says, concerning her performance of Lady Betty Modish, that had her birth placed her in a higher rank of life she would have appeared what she acted—an agreeable gay woman of quality, a little too conscious of her natural attraction. She was much caressed by people of fashion, and generally went to the theatre in a chair, attended by two footmen, and in the dress she had worn at some aristocratic dinner. Thomson spoke with extreme warmth concerning her performance of Sophonisba as all that in the fondness of an author he could either wish or imagine; and Fielding, in the preface to 'Love in Several Masques,' referred to her 'ravishing perfections.' A French author, unnamed, declared her, according to Chetwood, 'an incomparable sweet girl,' who reconciled him to the English stage. Richard Savage, whom she is said to have saved from a death penalty he had incurred, and to whom she allowed a pension of 50*l.* annually (a statement made by Dr. Johnson and disputed, without any authority advanced, by Galt), addressed to her a eulogistic epistle, and, according to Chetwood, an epitaph in Latin and English, which Johnson, for no adequate reason, refused to accept as his. Her best parts in tragedy were Cleopatra and Calista. In comedy her Lady Townly has not been equalled. For her performance of this the managers presented her with 50*l.* She was free from the arrogance and petulance frequently attending her profession, was always reasonable, and benefited thereby, as successive managements denied her nothing. The only difficulty in her career occurred when she supplanted in several parts Mrs. Rogers, who consequently left the theatre in pique. The public, espousing the cause of Mrs. Rogers, hissed Mrs. Oldfield in certain parts. A competition between the two actresses was arranged by the management, and Mrs. Oldfield chose the part of Lady Lurewell in the 'Trip to the Jubilee.' Her rival, however, well advised, withdrew from the contest.

In spite of the frequent sneers of Pope, who, apart from other allusions, wrote in his unpublished 'Sober Advice from Horace,'

> Engaging Oldfield! who with grace and ease
> Could join the arts to ruin and to please,

Anne Oldfield inspired warm friendships and affection, and was greatly respected. In regard to both character and talents, she was above most women in her profession.

A portrait of Mrs. Oldfield by Richardson, now in the National Portrait Gallery, London, was engraved by Meyer, E. Fisher, and G. Simon. A second, a folding plate, is prefixed to her life by Egerton, 1731; and another, engraved by G. King, is given in the title-page of her 'Memoirs,' 1741. An autograph receipt for 2,415*l.* is preserved in a copy of Egerton's 'Life,' in the possession of the writer of this notice.

[Four editions at least of the Authentick Memoirs of the Life of that Celebrated Actress Mrs. Oldfield were published in the year of her death, 1730. In 1731 appeared Faithful Memoirs of the Life, Amours, and Performances of .... Mrs. Anne Oldfield, by William Egerton. An abridgment of this was added in 1741 to Curll's History of the English Stage, attributed by him to Betterton, but said to be by Oldys. The Lovers' Miscellany, a Collection of Amorous Tales and Poems, with Memoirs of the Life and Amours of Mrs. Ann Oldfield, 1731, 8vo, cannot be traced; Theatrical Correspondence in draft; an Epistle from Mrs. Oldfield in the Shades to Mrs. Br—ceg—dle upon Earth appeared in 1743; a life appears in Chetwood's

History of the Stage; lives are also given in Rose, the two Biographies Générales, the Georgian Era, Galt's Lives of the Players, and many other compilations. See also Genest's Account of the English Stage; Horace Walpole's Letters, ed. Cunningham, passim; Wheatley and Cunningham's London Past and Present; Clark Russell's Representative Actors; Stanley's Historic Memorials of Westminster Abbey; Cibber's Apology, ed. Lowe; Davies's Dramatic Miscellanies and Life of Garrick; Doran's Annals of the Stage, ed. Lowe, &c.; Notes and Queries, 2nd ser. ix. 420, xi. 123, 144, 3rd ser. vi. 148, 216, 318.] J. K.

OLDFIELD, HENRY GEORGE (*d.* 1791?), antiquary, collaborated with Richard Randall Dyson in the compilation of 'History and Antiquities of the Parish of Tottenham High Cross,' London, 1790 (2nd ed. 1792, 12mo); and was the author of 'Anecdotes of Archery, Ancient and Modern,' London, 1791, 8vo. To him also is ascribed a brief description of the church of St. Giles, Camberwell, printed without other title than 'Camberwell Church,' and without place or date of publication. In 1790 he was resident at Great Scotland Yard, Whitehall. As his name is omitted from the title-page of the second edition of the 'History and Antiquities of Tottenham High Cross,' it is probable that he was dead in 1792.

[Biogr. Dict. of Living Authors, 1816; Brit. Museum Cat.] J. M. R.

OLDFIELD or **OTEFIELD**, JOHN (1627?–1682), ejected minister, was born near Chesterfield, Derbyshire, about 1627. He was educated at the grammar school of Bromfield, Cumberland. Though of no university, he was a good scholar and mathematician. He held the rectory of Carsington, Derbyshire, having been appointed in or before 1649. His parishioners, according to Calamy, were 'very ticklish and capricious, very hard to be pleased in ministers,' but he suited them; and, though the living was worth but 70*l.*, he refused a better offer of the perpetual curacy of Tamworth, Warwickshire. He was present, as a member, at the first known meeting (16 Dec. 1651) of the Wirksworth classis, of which he was a most regular attendant (fifteen times moderator) till its last recorded meeting (17 Nov. 1658). His sermon before the classis on 17 July 1655 was 'well approved' as 'orthodox and seasonable.' On 15 Jan. 1656, by appointment of the classis, he delivered the fifth of a series of doctrinal arguments directed against the errors of Socinians, his thesis being 'that the name Jehovah is incommunicable.' In the minutes, as in the Carsington parish register, his name is always written Otefield or Oatefield (twice). By the Uniformity Act (1662) he was ejected from Carsington. After this he moved from place to place, sometimes attending the established church, and often preaching in conventicles. Latterly he settled at Alfreton, Derbyshire. Once a fortnight he preached at Road Nook, Derbyshire, in a house belonging to John Spateman, and was informed against for so doing. It was proved that he was ten miles off on the specified day; the informers were prosecuted, and one of them pilloried at Derby. For some time before his death he was disabled. He died on 5 June 1682, 'ætat. 55,' and was buried in Alfreton Church, where there is a brass plate to his memory. He married Ann, sister of Robert Porter (*d.* 1690) [q. v.], vicar of Pentrich, Derbyshire. Four of his sons entered the ministry: (1) John (*b.* 1 Nov. 1654), who received presbyterian ordination in September 1681, and afterwards conformed; (2) Joshua (separately noticed); (3) Nathaniel, presbyterian minister (1689–96) at Globe Alley, Maid Lane, Southwark (*d.* 31 Dec. 1696, aged 32); (4) Samuel, who received presbyterian ordition on 14 April 1698, and was minister at Woolwich, Kent, and from 1719 at Ramsbury, Wiltshire (living in 1729).

He published 'The First Last and the Last First . . . substance of . . . Lectures in the Country,' &c., 1666, 12mo (addressed by 'J. O.' to the 'parishioners of C. and W. in the county of D.') Calamy mentions that he published 'a larger piece about prayer.' His last sermon at Carsington is in 'Farewell Sermons,' 1663, 8vo (country collection). His 'soliloquy' after the passing of the Uniformity Act is abridged in Calamy; some striking sentences from it are quoted in 'North and South,' 1855, vol. i. ch. iv., by Mrs. Gaskell.

[Calamy's Account, 1713, pp. 172 sq., and Continuation, 1727, i. 233; Wilson's Dissenting Churches of London, 1814, iv. 157; Cox's Notes on the Churches of Derbyshire, 1875 i. 8, 1877 ii. 562; Minutes of Wirksworth Classis in Derbyshire Archæol. and Nat. Hist. Soc. 1880. pp. 150 sq.; Evans's List (manuscript) in Dr. Williams's Library; Manuscript Minutes of Nottingham Classis; extracts from Carsington Register per the Rev. F. H. Brett.] A. G.

OLDFIELD, JOHN (1789–1863), general, colonel-commandant royal engineers, only son of John Nicholls Oldfield, lieutenant in the royal marines, who served with distinction on the staff of the army and with the 63rd regiment in the American war, and of Elizabeth, only daughter of Lieutenant Hammond of the royal navy,

was born at Portsmouth on 29 May 1789. He was descended from Sir Anthony Oldfield, created a baronet in 1660, and he claimed to be fifth baronet, but the proof was incomplete. A re-creation was deemed to be necessary, the cost of which Oldfield declined to incur, and the matter dropped. His father retired from the service about the date of Oldfield's birth, and purchased a small estate at Westbourne, Sussex, which still remains in possession of the family. He died in 1793.

In 1799 Oldfield's uncle, Major Thomas Oldfield [q.v.], of the royal marines, was killed at St. Jean d'Acre. The distinguished conduct of this officer led to offers from Lord St. Vincent, Lord Nelson, and Sir Sidney Smith to provide for John Oldfield in the navy, while Earl Spencer offered a commission in the royal marines, and the Marquis Cornwallis a nomination for the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. The latter was accepted. When Oldfield was old enough to go to Woolwich, he was only four feet six inches high, and a dispensing order had to be obtained from the master-general of the ordnance to allow of his admission to the Royal Military Academy, the minimum standard being then four feet nine inches. The junior cadets at that time went first to Great Marlow, Buckinghamshire, where he joined, on 23 Aug. 1803, and was afterwards transferred to Woolwich. When George III inspected the cadets on 29 May 1805, Oldfield was one of the seniors. The king was struck with his diminutive stature, asked his name and age, and spoke to the lad of his uncle's services at St. Jean d'Acre.

Oldfield joined the Trigonometrical Survey at Bodmin in Cornwall in September 1805. He was commissioned as second lieutenant in the royal engineers on 2 April 1806, and quartered at Portsmouth. He was promoted to be lieutenant on 1 July. The following summer he was sent to Halifax, Nova Scotia, and after two years' service in North America he returned to England, and in September 1809 was stationed at Dorchester. He was promoted second captain on 1 May 1811.

From Dorchester he went to Fort George in Scotland, and remained there until he embarked for Holland in 1814. He landed at Hellevoetsluis on 28 March, and entered Antwerp with Sir Thomas Graham on 5 May. He was promoted captain on 26 Jan. 1815. He was at Brussels on 7 April 1815, when he heard of Napoleon's escape from Elba, and at once packed his family off to England, to Westbourne. Oldfield was sent to Ypres to construct new works of defence, and was entrusted with the inundation of the country round, a troublesome and thankless operation. He shortly after joined the army of the Duke of Wellington as brigade-major of royal engineers. He made a sketch-plan of the plains of Waterloo for the use of the duke, and took part in the battle of Waterloo and the occupation of Paris. In April 1819, in consequence of a reduction in the corps of royal engineers, he was placed on half-pay, and passed his time chiefly at Westbourne.

In October 1823 he was sent on a special commission to the West Indies. He returned in 1824, and was quartered for some years in Ireland. On 23 July 1830 he was promoted brevet-major and made a K.H. for his services in 1815. In September he was appointed commanding royal engineer in Newfoundland. On 19 Nov. 1831 he was promoted lieutenant-colonel. In October 1835 he returned to England, and was appointed to the command of the royal engineers at Jersey. In March 1839 he was sent to Canada as commanding royal engineer and colonel on the staff. He was there during the rebellion and rendered good service. On 9 Nov. 1841 he was promoted colonel in the army, and appointed aide-de-camp to the queen. He returned from Canada in the spring of 1843, and was appointed commanding royal engineer in the western district. He was promoted regimental colonel on 9 Nov. 1846, and was appointed to command the royal engineers in Ireland in 1848. On 20 June 1854 he was promoted major-general, and went to live at Westbourne. He became lieutenant-general on 10 May 1859. He was made a colonel-commandant of the corps of royal engineers on 25 Oct. 1859, and was promoted general on 3 April 1862. He died at Emsworth on 2 Aug. 1863, and was buried at Westbourne.

Oldfield was thrice married: first, on 12 March 1810, at Dorchester, to Mary, daughter of Christopher Ardens, esq., of Dorchester, Dorset, by whom he had seven children (she died at Le Mans, France, on 6 July 1820); secondly, on 8 July 1822, at Cheltenham, to Alicia, daughter of the Rev. T. Hume, rector of Arden, by whom he had eight children (she died at Plymouth on 5 Feb. 1840); and, thirdly, on 12 March 1849, at Plymouth, to Cordelia Anne, daughter of the Rev. D. Yonge (she survived him).

Oldfield's eldest son, John Rawdon, was a colonel in the Bengal engineers; Anthony, a captain in the royal artillery, was killed at Sebastopol; Rudolphus, a captain in the royal navy, C.B., and aide-de-camp to the queen, died on 6 Feb. 1877; Richard was in the royal artillery, and is now a general

officer. Oldfield contributed 'Memoranda on the Use of Asphalte' to the 'Professional Papers of the Corps of the Royal Engineers,' new ser. vols. iii. and v.

[War Office Records; Royal Engineers' Records; Despatches; private papers.]

R. H. V.

OLDFIELD, JOSHUA, D.D. (1656–1729), presbyterian divine, second son of John Oldfield or Otefield [q. v.], was born at Carsington, Derbyshire, on 2 Dec. 1656. His father gave him his early training; he studied philosophy at Lincoln College, Oxford, and also at Christ's College, Cambridge, under Ralph Cudworth [q. v.] and Henry More (1614–1687) [q. v.] Refusing subscription, he did not graduate. He began life as chaplain to Sir John Gell (*d.* 1689) of Hopton Hall, Derbyshire. Next he was tutor to a son of Paul Foley [q. v.], afterwards speaker of the House of Commons. Foley offered him a living, but, after deliberation, he resolved to remain a nonconformist. (Calamy assigns the offer to Sir Philip Gell, *d.* 14 July 1719.) He then became chaplain, in Pembrokeshire, to Susan, daughter of John Holles, second earl of Clare, and widow of Sir John Lort. He crossed to Dublin, but declined an engagement there. Returning to England, he was for a short time assistant to John Turner (*d.* 1692), an ejected presbyterian, then ministering in Fetter Lane. He received presbyterian ordination, with three others, at Mansfield on 18 March 1687, his father and his uncle Richard Porter taking part in the ceremony. Shortly afterwards he became the first pastor of a presbyterian congregation at Tooting, Surrey, said to have been partly founded by Defoe.

Before February 1691 he had become minister of the presbyterian congregation at Oxford, where he renewed an intimacy with Edmund Calamy [q. v.], begun at Tooting. He had 'a small auditory and very slender encouragement, but took a great deal of pains.' He was shy at making friends with undergraduates; Calamy used to get him to meet them at the coffee-house, when 'they found he had a great deal more in him than they imagined.' With Henry Dodwell the elder [q. v.] and John Wallis, D.D. [q. v.], he formed friendships. At Oxford he took part in a public discussion on infant baptism, which considerably raised his reputation.

In 1694 he removed to Coventry as co-pastor with William Tong [q. v.] of the presbyterian congregation at the Leather Hall. Here he started (before May 1695) an academy for training students for the ministry, in which Tong gave him some help. On 6 Oct. 1697 he was cited to the ecclesiastical court for public teaching without license from the bishop. The case went from Coventry to Lichfield, and in November Oldfield went up to London and obtained a stay of ecclesiastical proceedings, transferring the suit to the king's bench. Here it was argued for several terms; but Oldfield got the matter laid before William III, and the suit was dropped on an intimation from the king that 'he was not pleas'd with such prosecutions.'

Oldfield left Coventry in 1699 to succeed Thomas Kentish as minister at Globe Alley, Maid Lane, Southwark, a charge previously held by his brother Nathaniel. He brought his academy with him, and maintained it, first in Southwark, afterwards at Hoxton Square, where he was assisted by William Lorimer (1641–1722) and John Spademan [q. v.], and (after 1708) by Jean Cappel, who had held the Hebrew chair at Saumur. Nathaniel Lardner [q. v.] was for a short time at this academy in 1699 (perhaps also between 1703 and 1709). It gained the highest repute among dissenters. Early in his London career Oldfield became intimate with Locke, who was then engaged on his (posthumous) work on the Pauline epistles. He made the acquaintance also of Sir Isaac Newton, who thought highly of his mathematical powers. On 2 May 1709, during Calamy's visit to Scotland, the degree of D.D. by diploma was conferred by Edinburgh University on Calamy, Daniel Williams [q. v.], and Oldfield. By Williams's will (1711), Oldfield was appointed an original trustee of his numerous foundations.

It is worth noting that Oldfield preached the funeral sermon (1716) for Robert Fleming the younger [q. v.], the pioneer of the non-subscription principle. At the Salters' Hall conference [see BRADBURY, THOMAS] Oldfield was chosen moderator (19 Feb. 1719), retained the chair after the secession of the subscribers, and signed the official letter in which the non-subscribers 'utterly disown the Arian doctrine,' and maintain the doctrine of the Trinity and the proper divinity of our Lord. Lorimer, his colleague in the academy, was chosen moderator of the seceding subscribers, of whom Tong, his former colleague, now minister at Salters' Hall, was a strong supporter. It has been suggested that Oldfield's sympathies were on the same side, though as moderator he was bound to register the decision of the majority. This is not borne out by his general attitude, nor by his somewhat arbitrary ruling on 3 March, which was the immediate occasion

of the split. His personal orthodoxy is placed beyond question by his pamphlet of 1721, but he underrated the consequences of the division.

Oldfield had Benjamin Grosvenor, D.D. [q. v.], as his assistant at Globe Alley from 1700 till 1704. He then took the whole duty; but his congregation dwindled, till in 1721 it was revived by the appointment of Obadiah Hughes, D.D. [q. v.], as co-pastor. In April 1723 Oldfield was made one of the original agents for the distribution of the English *regium donum*. Late in life he had an apoplectic seizure, fell, and lost an eye. Otherwise he had good health, and under all reverses was patient and cheerful. He died on 8 Nov. 1729; funeral sermons were preached by William Harris [q. v.], and by Hughes. At Dr. Williams's Library, Gordon Square, London, are a crayon portrait of him, and an oil-painting, which is engraved in Wilson's 'Dissenting Churches.'

He published five separate sermons (1699–1721), including a thanksgiving sermon for the union with Scotland (1707) and a funeral sermon for Fleming (1716); also: 1. 'An Essay towards the Improvement of Human Reason in the Pursuit of Learning and Conduct of Life,' &c., 1707, 8vo. 2. 'A Brief, Practical and Pacific Discourse of God; and of the Father, Son, and Spirit,' &c., 1721, 8vo; 2nd edit. with appendix, same year.

[Funeral sermons by Harris and Hughes, 1730; Calamy's Abridgement, 1713, pp. 551 sq. (documents connected with Oldfield's prosecution), and Own Life, 1830, i. 223, 264, 402, ii. 187, 363, 410 sq., 439, 465, 525; Protestant Dissenters' Mag., 1799, p. 13; Wilson's Dissenting Churches of London, 1808, i. 78, 1814, iv. 160 sq., 392; Dunton's Life, 1818, ii, 678 sq. (the 'narrative of the Scotch commencement' is untrustworthy); Bogue and Bennett's Hist. of Dissenters, 1833, ii. 213 sq.; Sibree and Caston's Independency in Warwickshire, 1855, pp. 34 sq.; Cat. of Edinburgh Graduates, 1858, p. 239; Waddington's Surrey Congregational Hist. 1866, p. 312; Jeremy's Presbyterian Fund, 1885, pp. 102 sq.; Manuscript Minutes of Nottingham Classis; extract from Carsington Register, per the Rev. F. H. Brett.] A. G.

OLDFIELD, THOMAS (1756–1799), major royal marines, third son of Humphrey Oldfield, an officer in her majesty's marine forces, was born at Stone, Staffordshire, on 21 June 1756. His mother was a daughter of Major-general Nicholls, of the Honourable East India Company's service. His father died in America shortly after the affair of Bunker's Hill. Oldfield accompanied his father to America in the autumn of 1774, or in the following spring. He served as a volunteer with the marine battalion at Bunker's Hill on 17 June 1775. In this action he was twice wounded, and his wrist was permanently injured. After the action Oldfield accepted a commission in a provincial corps —it is believed Tarleton's legion. In 1776 he took up a commission in the royal marines which was intended for his brother, although it was by an error made out in his name.

Oldfield, who did not join the marines until the close of the American war, served with the 63rd regiment at the siege of Charleston, South Carolina, in 1780. He was promoted to a first lieutenancy in the royal marines on 16 April 1778, and, being distinguished by his intelligence and gallantry, was placed on the staff of the quartermaster-general's department. As deputy assistant-quartermaster-general he was attached to the headquarters of the Marquis (then Lord) Cornwallis and to Lord Rawdon (afterwards Marquis of Hastings). He was constantly engaged under their immediate eye, and they repeatedly bore testimony to his zeal, gallantry, and ability. Oldfield was taken prisoner with Lord Cornwallis at the capitulation of Yorktown.

At the termination of the war Oldfield went to England, and was quartered at Portsmouth, when he purchased a small place in the parish of Westbourne. He named it Oldfield Lawn, and it is still in possession of the family. In 1788 Oldfield went to the West Indies, returning in very bad health. In 1793 he was promoted captain, and again went to the West Indies in the Sceptre, 64 guns, Captain Dacres. In 1794 Oldfield commanded the royal marines landed from the squadron to co-operate with the army in the island of St. Domingo. Oldfield distinguished himself on every occasion that offered. In storming one of the enemy's works at Cape Nicholas mole, he was the first to enter it, and with his own hand struck the enemy's colours, which are now in possession of the family. He returned to England in the autumn of 1795 in precarious health.

In 1796 Oldfield was employed on the recruiting service at Manchester and Warrington. The following year he embarked on board the Theseus, 74 guns, and sailed to join the squadron under the orders of the Earl of St. Vincent off Cadiz. Upon the Theseus reaching her destination she became the flagship of Nelson, then a rear-admiral. Oldfield was engaged in two bombardments of Cadiz in June 1797, in one of which he was wounded while in the boat with the admiral.

Immediately after the second bombard-

ment he sailed in the Theseus, accompanied by a small squadron, for Teneriffe. In the gallant but unsuccessful attempt upon this island Oldfield commanded the force of royal marines which effected a landing from the squadron. His boat was swamped, but he swam to shore, and on landing received a contusion in the right knee. He materially contributed to the saving of the British detachment, whose temerity in attacking with so inferior a force was only equalled by the gallantry with which they carried the attack into execution. Its failure may be attributed to the loss of the cutter Fox, 10 guns, which was sunk by the enemy's fire, with a considerable part of the force destined for the enterprise. It was in this affair that Nelson lost his arm. In a private letter, written after the battle of the Nile, Oldfield said that 'it was by no means so severe as the affair at Teneriffe, or the second night of the bombardment of Cadiz.'

Until the Theseus was detached to join Nelson (who had shifted his flag to the Vanguard, and gone in pursuit of the French squadron up the Mediterranean), Oldfield remained with the fleet under the orders of the Earl of St. Vincent. At the battle of the Nile Oldfield was the senior officer of royal marines in the fleet, and obtained the rank of major for his services, his commission dating 7 Oct. 1798. Oldfield relates in a private letter how, after the disappointment of not finding the French fleet at Alexandria, the Zealous made the signal at midday on 1 Aug. that it was in the bay of Aboukir. At half-past three the French fleet was plainly seen, and an hour afterwards Nelson bade the Theseus go ahead of him. Oldfield in the Theseus was alongside the Guerrier at a quarter to seven o'clock, and having poured in a broadside which carried away her main and mizen masts, he passed on to the Spartiole and anchored abreast of her, the admiral anchoring on the other side ten minutes later. After the action Oldfield was sent with his marines on board the Tonnant, and from 1 to 14 Aug. he only occasionally lay down on deck. Upwards of six hundred prisoners were on board, of whom 150 were wounded. Nelson sent word to Oldfield that nothing would give him greater pleasure than to serve him; but Oldfield replied that he wanted nothing.

The Theseus remained for some time at Gibraltar and Lisbon to repair damages. Early in the spring of 1799 she sailed to join Sir Sidney Smith off the coast of Syria, and Oldfield took part in the defence of St. Jean d'Acre. On 7 April, at daybreak, a sortie in three columns was made, Oldfield commanding the centre column, which was to penetrate to the entrance of the French mine. The French narrative of General Berthier, chef d'état-major of the French army in Egypt, relates how Oldfield's column advanced to the entrance of the mine and attacked like heroes; how Oldfield's body was carried off by their grenadiers and brought to the French headquarters. He was dying when taken, and breathed his last before he reached headquarters. 'His sword,' says Berthier, 'to which he had done so much honour, was also honoured after his death. . . . He was buried among us, and he has carried with him to the grave the esteem of the French army.' His gallant conduct was eulogised in the official despatch of Sir Sidney Smith, and Napoleon, when on passage to St. Helena, spoke of Oldfield's gallantry to the marine officers on board the Northumberland.

Oldfield was of middle stature and dark complexion. He was of a social and generous disposition, and had a strong sense of religion. A tablet in his memory has been erected in the garrison chapel at Portsmouth.

[Despatches; Memoirs printed for private circulation.] R. H. V.

OLDFIELD, THOMAS HINTON BURLEY (1755–1822), political historian and antiquary, born in 1755, was according to the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' 1822, pt. ii. p. 566, 'an attorney of great celebrity.' His name, however, is unknown to the 'Law List.' He died at Exeter on 25 July 1822. Oldfield was a zealous pioneer of parliamentary reform, and the author of (1) 'An Entire and Complete History, Political and Personal, of the Boroughs of Great Britain, together with the Cinque Ports; to which is prefixed an original Sketch of constitutional rights from the earliest Period until the present Time,' &c., London, 1792, 3 vols. 8vo; 2nd ed. 1794, 2 vols. 8vo. (2) 'History of the Original Constitution of Parliaments from the Time of the Britons to the present Day; to which is added the present State of the Representation,' London, 1797, 8vo.

Both works were subsequently reprinted under the title 'A Complete History, Political and Personal, of the Boroughs of Great Britain, together with the Cinque Ports; To which is now first added the History of the Original Constitution of Parliaments,' &c., London (no date), 3 vols. 8vo. A final edition, revised and amplified, entitled 'The Representative History of Great Britain and Ireland; being a History of the House of Commons, and of the Counties, Cities, and Boroughs of the United Kingdom from the earliest Period,' appeared in 1816, London,

6 vols. 8vo. Oldfield also compiled 'A Key to the House of Commons, being a History of the last General Election in 1818; and a correct State of the virtual Representation of England and Wales,' London, 1820, 8vo.

[Gent. Mag. 1822, pt. ii. p. 566; Biogr. Dict. of Living Authors, 1816; Brit. Mus. Cat.; Edinburgh Review, June 1816.] J. M. R.

OLDHALL, Sir WILLIAM (1390?–1466?), soldier, son and heir of Sir Edmund Oldhall of Narford, Bodney, and East Dereham, Norfolk, by Alice, daughter of Geoffrey de Fransham of the same county, was born about 1390. As an esquire in the retinue of Thomas Beaufort, earl of Dorset, afterwards duke of Exeter [q. v.], he was present at the siege of Rouen in 1418–19. He also served under Thomas de Montacute, earl of Salisbury [q. v.], in the expedition for the relief of Crevant, July 1423, and won his spurs at the hard-fought field of Verneuil on 17 Aug. 1424. About this date he was made seneschal of Normandy. By his prowess in the subsequent invasion of Maine and Anjou he further distinguished himself, and was appointed constable of Montsoreau and governor of St. Laurent des Mortiers. In the summer of 1426 he was employed in Flanders on a mission to the Duke of Burgundy concerning Jacqueline, duchess of Gloucester, then a prisoner in the duke's hands. In October 1428 he was detached by the council of Normandy to strengthen the garrison of Argentan, then in danger of falling by treachery into the hands of the Duke of Alençon. He was present at the great council held at Westminster, 24 April–8 May 1434, on the conduct of the war in France, and also at the council of 24 Feb. 1438–9. In 1440 he was chamberlain to Richard, duke of York, and a member of his council, and the following year was made feoffee to his use and that of his duchess Cecilia of certain royal manors. In the disastrous struggle for the retention of Normandy he commanded the castle of La Ferté Bernard, which fell into the hands of the French on 16 Aug. 1449.

Oldhall was with the Duke of York in Wales in September 1450; was returned to parliament for Hertfordshire on 15 Oct. of the same year, and on 9 Nov. following was chosen speaker of the House of Commons. Indicted in 1452 for complicity in the insurrection of Jack Cade and the subsequent rebellion of the Duke of York, he was found guilty, outlawed, and attainted on 22 June. He took sanctuary in the chapel royal of St. Martins-le-Grand, where he remained in custody of the king's valet until after the battle of St. Albans on 22 May 1455, but obtained his release and the reversal of his outlawry and attainder on 9 July. He was again attainted in November 1459 as a fautor and abettor of the recent Yorkist insurrection; but on the accession of Edward IV the attainder was treated as null and void. He died between 1460 and 1466. Oldhall married Margaret, daughter of William, lord Willoughby of Eresby—buried in the church of the Grey Friars, London—by whom he had issue an only daughter Mary, whose husband, Walter Gorges of Wraxall, Somerset (ancestor of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, q. v.), succeeded to Oldhall's Norfolk estates, and died in September 1466. An alleged son, Sir John Oldhall, appears to be mythical. Besides his Norfolk estates Oldhall held (by purchase) the manors of Eastwich and Hunsdon, Hertfordshire. On the latter estate he built, at the cost of seven thousand marks, a castellated brick mansion, which remained in the crown, notwithstanding the avoidance of his second attainder, and was converted by Henry VIII into a royal residence. In 1558 it was granted by Elizabeth to Sir Henry Cary [q. v.] It has since been transformed into the existing Hunsdon House.

[Archæologia, vol. xxxvii. pt. ii. p. 334 et seq.; Blomefield's Norfolk, ed. Parkin; Hall's Chron. ed. 1801, pp. 117, 121, 127, 140–1, 225; Will. Worc. p. 89; Itin. pp. 160, 370; Letters and Papers during the Reign of Henry VI (Rolls Ser.), vol. ii. pt. ii. pp. 85, 385, 394, 411–12 [585], [622]; Proc. Privy Council, ed. Nicolas, iii. 201, 244, iv. 108, 210 et seq.; Brantingham's Issue Roll, ed. Devon, p. 477; Rot. Parl. v. 210, 349, vi. 435; Ramsay's Lancaster and York, ii. 163, 298; Paston Letters, ed. Gairdner; Stubbs's Const. Hist. iii. 158, 163, 179; Coll. Top. et Gen. v. 282, vii. 155; Cal. Inq. post mortem, iv. 335, No. 33; Clutterbuck's Hertfordshire, iii. 179; Cussans's Hertfordshire, 'Hundred of Braughing,' p. 45; Manning's Lives of the Speakers.] J. M. R.

OLDHAM, HUGH (*d.* 1519), bishop of Exeter, founder of the Manchester grammar school, and a great benefactor of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, was a native of Lancashire. This fact is expressly stated in the original statutes of Corpus Christi College, where one fellowship and one scholarship were appropriated to that county in his honour, but the exact place, as well as the date, of his birth is uncertain. Mr. Cooper (*Athenæ Cantabr.*) thinks it was Crumpsell in the parish of Manchester, whereas Roger Dodsworth maintains that it was Oldham. William Oldham, abbot of St. Werburgh, Chester, and bishop of Man, is said to have been his brother. He was educated in the household of Thomas Stanley, earl of Derby,

of whom Margaret of Richmond was the third wife, together with James Stanley, afterwards bishop of Ely, and William Smith, afterwards bishop of Lincoln, founder of Brasenose, and a great benefactor of Lincoln College, Oxford. With the latter prelate he is said to have maintained a lifelong friendship. Oldham went first to Oxford, but subsequently removed to Queens' College, Cambridge. He was chaplain to the 'Lady Margaret,' countess of Richmond and Derby (with whom, perhaps, he first became acquainted while in the household of Thomas Stanley), and was the recipient of a vast amount of preferment, among which may be enumerated, though the list is by no means exhaustive, the rectory of St. Mildred, Bread Street, the deanery of Wimborne Minster, the archdeaconry of Exeter, the rectories of Swineshead, Lincolnshire, Cheshunt, Hertfordshire, and Overton, Hampshire; the masterships of the hospitals of St. John, Lichfield, and St. Leonard, Bedford; the prebends of Newington in the church of St. Paul, of Leighton Buzzard in the church of Lincoln, of South Cave in the church of York, &c. That, even before his elevation to the episcopate, he was an ecclesiastic of much consideration, appears from the fact that on 24 Jan. 1503 (see HOLINSHED, *Chronicles*) he was selected, together with the abbot John Islip [q. v.], Sir Reginald Bray [q. v.] the architect (of whom he was afterwards executor), and others, to lay the first stone of Henry VII's chapel in Westminster Abbey. Ultimately, by a bull of provision on 27 Nov. 1504, he was promoted to the bishopric of Exeter. During the period from 1510 to 1513 he was engaged, together with Bishops Foxe, Fitz-James, and Smith, in the long altercation with Warham, archbishop of Canterbury, as to the prerogatives of the archbishop with regard to the probate of wills and the administration of the estates of intestates, a cause which, having been unduly spun out in the papal court, was finally referred to the king, who decided the points mainly in favour of the bishops. It must have been some time between 1513 and 1516 that Oldham, according to the common story as told by John Hooker, alias Vowell, in Holinshed's 'Chronicles,' advised his friend Bishop Foxe [see FOXE, RICHARD] to desist from his design of building a college in Oxford for the reception of young monks belonging to St. Swithin's monastery at Winchester while pursuing their academical studies, and to found instead a larger establishment for the education of the secular clergy. 'What, my lord,' he is represented as saying, with remarkable prescience, if the story be accurately reported, 'shall we build houses and provide livelihoods for a company of bussing monks, whose end and fall we ourselves may live to see? No, no! it is more meet a great deal that we should have care to provide for the increase of learning, and for such as who by their learning shall do good in the church and commonwealth.' The result of this advice was the foundation of Corpus Christi College, as ultimately settled in 1516 and 1517, towards which object Oldham, besides other gifts, contributed what was then the large sum of six thousand marks. In return for these temporal gifts a daily mass was appointed by the founder, to be said in the chapel of the new college for Oldham, at the altar of the Holy Trinity—during his lifetime, 'pro bono et felici statu;' after his death, for his soul and those of his parents and benefactors. The bishop died on 25 June 1519 (more than nine years before his friend Bishop Foxe), being at that time, it is said, under excommunication on account of a dispute concerning jurisdiction in which he was involved with the abbot of Tavistock. He is buried in a chapel erected by himself in Exeter Cathedral, where there is a monument bearing a striking, though somewhat coarsely executed, recumbent figure, recently restored by Corpus Christi College. Bishop Foxe was one of the executors of his will, and he desired that, in case he died out of his diocese, he should be buried in the chapel of Corpus.

Francis Godwin, in his 'Catalogue of the Bishops of England,' says of Oldham: 'A man of more devotion than learning, somewhat rough in speech, but in deed and action friendly. He was careful in the saving and defending of his liberties, for which continual suits were between him and the abbot of Tavistock. . . . Albeit he was not very well learned, yet a great favourer and a furtherer of learning he was.' Godwin says that he could not be buried till an absolution was procured from Rome. Possibly Oldham's ill opinion of the monks may have been connected with the 'continual suits between him and the abbot of Tavistock.'

Oldham is now chiefly known as the founder of the Manchester grammar school. The various conveyances of the property which constitutes the endowment of the school are dated respectively 20 Aug. 1515, 11 Oct. 1515, and 1 April 1525; but the statutes, which are a schedule to the indenture of feoffment, bear the last date.

In the hall of Corpus there is a very fine portrait of Oldham, of unknown workmanship, but evidently contemporary. There is a good engraving of this portrait by W. Holl.

There is also another engraving—but whether it was taken from the same original or not is difficult to say—sketched and published by S. Harding. No original is named on the print.

[The present writer's Hist. of C.C.C. published by the Oxf. Hist. Soc.; Cooper's Athenæ Cantabr.; Whatton's Hist. of Manchester School; Wood's Athenæ Oxon.; Godwin's Cat. of the Bishops of England; Holinshed's Chronicles; Archbishop Parker, De Antiquitate Britannicæ Ecclesiæ; Espinasse's Worthies of Lancashire.]

T. F.

OLDHAM, JOHN (1600?–1636), one of the 'pilgrim' settlers in New England, was born in England about 1600. He arrived at Plymouth, New England, by the ship Anne in July 1623. He and nine others were 'particulars,' or private adventurers, and did not belong to the regular body of the colonists. He brought a wife, and probably children and servants, and was a man of some importance, as in the allotments at Plymouth in 1624 ten acres were assigned to him and his dependents, being more than to any other person. Soon after his arrival he was invited by the governor to take a seat at the council. He 'was a man of parts,' says Nathaniel Morton, 'but high spirited, and extremely passionate, which marred all' (*New England's Memorial*, 1855, p. 79). One cause of his unpopularity may be explained by his episcopalian views. With another restless person, John Lyford, a minister, he attempted 'reformations in church and commonwealth.' The governor called a court; the two were charged with plotting against church and state, and expelled the colony, although Oldham's wife and family were allowed to remain (*ib.* pp. 75–6). Oldham went to Nantasket, afterwards known as Hull, whither he was followed by Roger Conant and Lyford. In April 1625 he returned to Plymouth without permission, and was expelled a second time in an ignominious manner.

The Dorchester adventurers, who had commenced a settlement at Cape Ann, chose Conant as governor, and asked Oldham, who had great skill in dealing with the natives, to manage their Indian trade. He preferred to remain independent at Nantasket. In 1626 he took a voyage to Virginia, and was wrecked on Cape Cod. In the midst of danger he made 'a free and large confession of the wrongs he had done to the church and people of Plimouth' (*ib.* p. 78), regained the confidence of the colonists, and was entrusted by them to convey a rioter to England. While in England he and John Dorrell purchased a large tract of land near the mouth of the Charles river, title to which was contested by the company (first general letter to Endicott, 17 April 1629, in Young, *Chronicles*, 1846, pp. 147–50). He is believed to have returned to America in 1629. A grant was registered to him and another, 12 Feb. 1630, of a tract of country, four miles by eight, on the Saco river (Doyle, *The English in America*, 1887, i. 431). On 18 May 1631 he was admitted a freeman.

He was one of the first settlers in Watertown, where a larger measure of civil and religious liberty prevailed than in any of the other early plantations about the bay (Bond, *Family Memorials of Watertown*, Boston, 1855, p. 863). Oldham doubtless took an active part in the resistance of the Watertown people to taxation without representation, and in May 1632 he was appointed the representative of that town at the first meeting of the deputies of the several plantations which met to confer with the court about levying taxes for public purposes (Winthrop, *History of New England*, 1853, i. 91–2). His house at Watertown, near the weir, was burnt on 14 Aug. 1632 (*ib.* i. 104). He was the projector of the first plantation on the river or in the state of Connecticut. He travelled from Boston in 1633, with three companions, following the Indian trails, and lodging in their cabins (*ib.* i. 132). He was chairman of the first committee appointed by the court to consider the question of the enlargement of Boston. In September 1634 he was made 'overseer of powder and shot and all other ammunition for Watertown and Medford' (Bond, p. 863).

In November 1634 the Indian chief Canonicus gave Oldham an island of one thousand acres in Narragansett Bay (Winthrop, i. 175). Oldham and some of his fellow-townsmen took possession of Pyquag, on the Connecticut, and named it Watertown, changed to Wethersfield by the court on 21 Feb. 1636–7. In May 1635, though not re-elected deputy, he was one of the committee appointed to report on the charge against Endecott of having defaced the king's colours.

Oldham was murdered by Indians in July 1636, near Block Island, Rhode Island, while trading in his pinnace with the natives along the shore of Narragansett Bay (*ib.* i. 225–34; Hubbard, *General History of New England*, 1848, pp. 248–9). The murder was one of the causes of the Pequot war. His affairs seem to have been left in an involved state (Savage, *Genealogical Dictionary of First Settlers*, 1861, iii. 308).

[Besides the authorities quoted in the text, see Farmer's Genealogical Register of First Settlers, Lanc. 1829; Francis's Historical Sketch of Water-

town, Cambr. 1830; Thacher's History of New Plymouth, Boston, 1835; Cheever's Journal of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, N. Y., 1848; Young's Chronicles of the First Settlers in Massachusetts, Boston, 1846; Banvard's Plymouth and the Pilgrims, Boston, 1851; Prince's Chronological History of New England, Boston, 1852; Oliver's Puritan Commonwealth, Boston, 1856; Martyn's Pilgrim Fathers of New England, N. Y., 1867; Winsor's Memorial History of Boston, 1882, i. 79, 253; Goodwin's Puritan Conspiracy, Boston, 1883, and Pilgrim Republic, 1888; Palfrey's Compendious History of New England, Boston, 1884, vol. i.; Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography, New York, 1888, iv. 570.]

H. R. T.

OLDHAM, JOHN (1653-1683), poet, was born at Shipton-Moyne, near Tetbury in Gloucestershire, 9 Aug. 1653. John Oldham, his grandfather, was rector of Nuneaton. John Oldham, his father, after residing as a nonconformist minister at Shipton, and at Newton in Wiltshire, where he was 'silenced' in 1662, served a small congregation at Wotton-under-Edge in Gloucestershire, and survived in honourable repute till about 1725 (Calamy and Palmer, *Nonconformist's Memorial*, 1803, iii. 368). These data both help to account for the straitened circumstances under which Oldham entered life, and refute the incredible tradition that his scurrilous 'Character of a certain Ugly Old Priest' was 'written upon' his father (see *Works*, ed. Thompson, iii. 162 *n.*)

After receiving his earlier education from his father, and at Tetbury grammar school, where he is stated to have begun his career as a private tutor by assisting in his studies the son of a Bristol alderman, Oldham entered at St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, in 1670. Although his ability and attainments are said to have found recognition here, he quitted the university after graduating B.A. in May 1674, and afterwards resided for some months in his father's house. In the following year he suffered the loss of his school and college friend, Charles Morwent, the son of a lawyer at Tetbury, to whose memory he dedicated the most elaborate of his poems. Soon after this he began life in the humble position of usher in Archbishop Whitgift's free school (since the parish school) at Croydon, where he remained about three years. In one of his satires, 'To a Friend about to leave the University,' he gave vent to his hatred of the position occupied by him at this 'Grammar-Bridewell' (*Works*, iii. 22):

A Dancing-Master shall be better paid,
Tho' he instructs the Heels, and you the Head.

During Oldham's residence at Croydon he is said to have received a visit from Rochester, Dorset, Sir Charles Sedley, and some other fine gentlemen and wits, who, in the first instance, mistook for him the aged headmaster of the school. But though Oldham had enough wit and enough inclination to the obscene to please his polite visitors, there is nothing to show that his meeting with them had any direct effect upon his career. He left Croydon in 1678, and seems in the same year, on the recommendation of a barrister, Harman Atwood, whose death shortly afterwards he celebrated in a panegyrical ode, to have accepted the post of tutor to the grandsons of Sir Edward Thurland (not Theveland), a retired judge, residing near Reigate (Pepys, *Diary*, ed. Bright, ii. 85-6). Here he remained till 1681.

In 1679 had been printed, according to Wood without the author's consent, the first of Oldham's 'Satires upon the Jesuits' (an expression of the popular panic at the time of the 'Popish plot') and the so-called 'Satire against Virtue,' a production likewise in its way open to the charge of sensationalism, and reprinted accordingly in 1680 in an edition of Rochester's 'Poems.' The whole of the 'Satires upon the Jesuits,' together with the 'Satire against Virtue' and other pieces, were published, no doubt with Oldham's authority, in 1681; and in the same year appeared a volume containing a number of paraphrases and original pieces which seemed to him likely to catch the ear of the town. But Oldham was convinced of the folly of depending upon poetry (i.e. literary work) as the staff of life. Before this year (1681) was out, Oldham became tutor to the son of Sir William Hickes, at his residence near London. Through him he became acquainted with the celebrated physician Dr. Richard Lower [q. v.], by whose advice he is said to have betaken himself to the study of medicine. This he is asserted to have carried on for a year; but he makes no specific mention of medicine among the 'thriving arts' for which he subsequently declined to abandon his muse. He is further said to have refused an offer of Sir William Hickes to accompany his son on an Italian tour. He was much befriended by the Earl of Kingston (William Pierrepont, who succeeded to the title in 1682), and is even said to have been invited by him to become his domestic chaplain. But he was unwilling either to take orders or to essay an experience which he has graphically satirised in some of his best known lines ('Some think themselves exalted to the Sky,' &c., in 'A Satire to a Friend about to leave the University' in *Works*, iii. 23-4). In his last days he became personally known to Dryden and other wits

of the town. It was at Lord Kingston's seat, Holme-Pierrepoint, near Nottingham, that Oldham died of the small-pox, 9 Dec. 1683. One of the monuments in the fine church of the village commemorates the admiration cherished for him by 'his patron' (see the epitaph in Wood). The graceful tribute paid to his memory by Waller (which mentions Burnet among his admirers), and still more the noble lines of Dryden, show that his loss was felt in the contemporary world of letters. The imputation of malignity to Dryden, on the ground of a perfectly just criticism frankly offered in his lines, is properly rejected by Sir Walter Scott (*Dryden's Works*, 1808, xi. 99 seq.) Tom Brown addressed a eulogistic poem 'to the memory of John Oldham' (*Works*, iv. 244, ed. 1744).

According to Oldham's biographer, Thompson, 'his person was tall and thin, which was much owing to a consumptive complaint, but was greatly increased by study; his face was long, his nose prominent, his aspect unpromising, but satire was in his eye.' Bliss mentions a portrait of him, in flowing locks and a long loose handkerchief round his head, engraved by Vandergucht, which was prefixed to the 1704 edition of his 'Works' (Bromley). Another portrait, painted by W. Dobson and engraved by Scheneker, is in Harding's 'Biographical Mirrour,' 1792.

Oldham's productions deserve more notice than they have received. Their own original power is notable. Pope, and perhaps other of our chief eighteenth-century poets, were under important literary obligations to their author. The chief of them are here grouped according to form and species.

Whether or no the Pindaric dedicated by Oldham 'to the memory of my dear friend, Mr. Charles Morwent,' in date of composition preceded his most celebrated 'Satires,' it must be described as the most finished product of his genius, and as entitled to no mean place in English 'In Memoriam' poetry. Cowley is evidently the master followed in this ode. Oldham's other Pindaric, in remembrance of 'Mr. Harman Atwood,' is a less ambitious and less successful effort of the same kind. Among his other lyrical pieces may be mentioned his ode 'The Praise of Homer,' uninteresting except that one passage in it conveys a suggestion of Gray; that 'Upon the Works of Ben Jonson,' an early piece, but neither inadequate nor hackneyed in its appreciation of Jonson's cardinal qualities; and, by way of a comparison not favourable to Oldham, the ode for an 'Anniversary of Music on St. Cecilia's Day,' set to music by Dr. John Blow [q. v.] Some of his paraphrases of classical and biblical poetry were likewise composed, without particular effectiveness, in the same metre, for which the ode 'Upon the Marriage of the Prince of Orange with the Lady Mary' likewise shows him to have been lacking in natural impulse. The notoriety of the lyric first known as 'A Satire against Virtue' was chiefly due to the density of a public not accustomed to think for itself. Its irony, of which the vein is not peculiarly fine, was so imperfectly understood that he found himself obliged first to explain his 'diff'rent taste of wit' in an 'Apology' (in heroic couplets), and then to indite a 'Counterpart' ode to the 'Satire against Virtue,' commonplace in itself but for the daring ἅπαξ λεγόμενον in its contemptuous reference to 'all the Under-sheriff-alities of Life.' Less mistakable is the lyric irony of the 'Dithyrambic' (written in August 1677) in praise of drink, purporting to be 'A Drunkard's Speech in a Masque.'

From Oldham's avowal in the 'Apology' for the so-called 'Satire against Virtue' that,

> Had he a Genius, and Poetic Rage
> Great as the Vices of this guilty Age,

he would turn to 'noble Satire,' it may be concluded that up to this time (1679 or 1680) his only attempt in this direction had been 'Garnet's Ghost,' surreptitiously published as a broadsheet in 1679. The 'Satires upon the Jesuits,' of which this was in 1681 reprinted as the first, together with the prologue, stated to have been written in 1679, 'upon Occasion of the Plot,' are the best known among his works. The unrestrained violence of these diatribes may find some sort of palliation in the frenzy which they flattered. But Pope was well within the mark when he spoke of Oldham as 'a very indelicate writer; he has strong rage, but it is too much like Billingsgate' (Spence, *Anecdotes*, Singer's edit. 1820, p. 19; cf. *ib.* p. 136). 'Satire IV,' which Pope singled out from the rest as one of its author's most notable productions, is a clever adaptation of Horace's 'Satires,' I. viii. ('Olim truncus eram,' &c.)

In his biting 'Satire upon a Woman, who by her Falsehood and Scorn was the Death of my Friend,' where full play is given both to his feverish energy and to his prurient fancy, the abruptness of the opening—a favourite device of the author's—should be noticed. But his gift of simulating wrath is perhaps best exemplified in his 'Satire upon a Printer.' Horace, rather than Juvenal, was his model in the 'Letter from the Country to a Friend in Town, giving an Account of the Author's Inclination to Poetry,' one of the pleasantest as well as

wittiest of his pieces, ending with a spirited rush. Pope's 'Epistle to Arbuthnot' may have owed something to this 'Letter.' There is more bitterness, but equal vivacity, in his 'Satire addressed to a Friend about to leave the University and come abroad in the World,' which closes with a fable, excellently told. More ambitious, but really inadequate and low in tone, is the 'Satire' in which Spenser is introduced, 'dissuading the Author from the Study of Poetry.' The passage referring to the calamities of authors has been often quoted.

While in 'original' satire Oldham cannot be said to have reached the height to which he was desirous of climbing, he is memorable in our poetic literature as one of the predecessors of Pope in the 'imitative' or adapting species of satirical and didactic verse. Boileau (certain of whose imitations were in their turn imitated by Oldham) had revived the popularity of the device of paraphrasing Latin satirical poetry while applying to modern instances its references and allusions. Oldham's first attempt in this direction seems to have been his 'Horace's Art of Poetry, imitated in English, addressed by way of Letter to a Friend,' 1681 (see the 'Preface'). But the same 'libertine' way, as he calls it, was more lightly and yet more completely pursued by him in his imitation of Horace's 'Satires,' I. ix. ('Ibam forte viâ sacrâ'—'As I was walking in the Mall of late'), and in the other Horatian paraphrases and similar pieces published by him in the same year. Most of these, which include reproductions of Horace, Juvenal, Virgil, Ovid, Catullus, Martial, as well as of Bion and Moschus, the Psalms, and Boileau, are in the heroic couplet; but some of the lyrics are translated in Pindaric, i.e. irregular, metre.

Oldham's verse lacks finish, a defect specially noticeable in a looseness of rhyme and in what Dryden censured as

> The harsh Cadence of a rugged Line.

Of prose Oldham left behind him nothing beyond the 'Character of a certain Ugly Old Priest,' an unpleasing effort in the grotesque, and a sketch entitled 'A Sunday Thought in Sickness,' which contains certain resemblances, probably unintentional, to the closing scene of Marlowe's 'Doctor Faustus.'

An edition of 'Poems and Translations' by Oldham was published in 1683, and one of his 'Remains in Verse and Prose,' with a series of commendatory verses (including Dryden's), in the following year. Subsequent editions of his works are dated 1685, 1686, 1698, 1703, and 1722; but some of these may be merely made up by booksellers. Those of 1685 and 1686 are identical, except as to the date. The most complete edition is that cited in the text, by the eccentric 'half-pay poet' Edward Thompson, in 3 vols. 12mo, 1770. It is prefaced by a brief memoir, and a statement of the editor's 'point of view.' The notes are meagre and inaccurate.

[The Compositions in Prose and Verse of Mr. John Oldham, to which are added Memoirs of his Life . . . by Edward Thompson, 3 vols. 1770; Granger's Biog. Hist. 1779, iv. 48; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. ed. Bliss, iv. 119; Biog. Brit.; Seward's Anecdotes, ii. 167; Pope's Works, ed. Elwin and Courthope, passim; Wood's Life and Times (Oxf. Hist. Soc.), iii. 82–83; Dunton's Life and Errors; Chalmers's Biog. Dict.] A. W. W.

OLDHAM, JOHN (1779–1840), engineer, born in 1779 in Dublin, was apprenticed to an engraver there, but subsequently became a miniature-painter. Having a strong inclination for mechanics, he invented a numbering machine, which in 1809 he unsuccessfully offered to the bank of Newry for numbering their bank-notes. In 1812 the machine was adopted by the Bank of Ireland, and he received the appointment of engineer and chief engraver. In 1837 he entered the service of the Bank of England, where he introduced many improvements in the machinery for printing and numbering bank-notes. This machinery continued in use until 1852–3, when the system of surface-printing was adopted. He paid much attention to marine propulsion, and in 1817 he obtained a patent (No. 4169) for propelling ships by means of paddles worked by a steam-engine, an endeavour being made to imitate the motion of a paddle when used in the ordinary way. In 1820 he patented a further improvement (No. 4249), the paddles being placed on a shaft across the ship, and caused to revolve, being feathered by an adaptation of the gearing used in the former patent. Though a very imperfect contrivance, it has an interest from the fact that it was used in the Aaron Manby, the first sea-going iron ship ever constructed [see MANBY, AARON]. A further development of the idea resulted in the construction of a feathering paddle-wheel, which was patented in 1827 (No. 5455). His system of warming buildings, introduced into the Bank of Ireland, and subsequently into the Bank of England, is described in the 'Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal,' 1839, p. 96. He died at his house in Montagu Street, Russell Square, on 14 Feb. 1840, leaving, it is said, a family of seventeen children.

His eldest son, THOMAS OLDHAM (1801–1851), succeeded to his father's place at the bank. He was elected an associate of the Institution of Civil Engineers on 2 March 1841, and in 1842 he read a paper 'On the Introduction of Letterpress Printing for numbering and dating the Notes of the Bank of England' (*Proceedings*, 1842, p. 166), and in the following year he contributed 'A Description of the Automatic Balance at the Bank of England invented by W. Cotton' (*ib.* 1843, p. 121). For the latter he received a Telford medal. He died at Brussels on 7 Nov. 1851.

[Mechanics' Magazine, xxxii. 400; Proceedings of the Institution of Civil Engineers, 1841, p. 14; Francis's History of the Bank of England, ii. 232.] R. B. P.

OLDHAM, NATHANIEL (*fl.* 1740), virtuoso, was the son of a dissenting minister. Early in life he went to India 'in a military capacity' (CAULFIELD), but returned to England on inheriting from a near relation a fortune said to be of 100,000*l.* In 1728 he was living at Ealing, Middlesex, where he occupied Ealing House, formerly the residence of Sir James Montagu (1666–1723) [q. v.], baron of the exchequer (LYSONS, *Environs of London*, ii. 228; WALFORD, *Greater London*, i. 21). He had another house at Witton, near Hounslow, and a London house in Southampton Row, Bloomsbury. He was intimate with Sir Hans Sloane, Dr. Mead, and other collectors, and began to collect natural and artificial curiosities, though with little taste or judgment. A 'choice collection of butterflies' was one of his principal acquisitions. He was a constant visitor at 'Don Saltero's' coffee-house at Chelsea, where he used to meet Sloane and others, and compare shells, plants, and insects. He patronised the arts, collected paintings, and had also a taste for the turf. He was at length compelled by his extravagant expenditure (chiefly on his collections) to take refuge from his creditors within the sanctuary of the court of St. James's. Here he used to frequent the refreshment-room, kept by one Drury, on Duck Island, in St. James's Park. He had at last decided to sell his collections, with a label over the door, 'Oldham's last shift,' when he was arrested by a creditor and sent to the king's bench, where he is supposed to have died. His career in several respects resembles that of Henry Constantine Jennings [q. v.]

Oldham's portrait was painted more than once by his friend Highmore. A full-length of Oldham (date 1740), engraved by J. Faber after Highmore, represents him in a green velvet hunting coat with a gun (CAULFIELD, *op. cit.*; BROMLEY, *Cat. of Engraved Portraits*, p. 286). Oldham was godfather to Nathaniel Smith the printseller, whose son, J. T. Smith of the British Museum, contributed an account of Oldham to J. Caulfield's 'Portraits, Memoirs, &c., of Remarkable Persons.'

[Caulfield's Portraits, Memoirs, &c. 1813, ii. 133–7; Granger's Biog. Hist. (Noble), iii. 349.] W. W.

OLDHAM, THOMAS (1816–1878), geologist, born at Dublin on 4 May 1816, was eldest son of Thomas Oldham and his wife, Margaret Bagot. He was educated at a private school, and began residence at Trinity College, Dublin, before completing his sixteenth year. In the spring of 1836 he proceeded B.A., and then went to Edinburgh, where he studied engineering, and attended the geological lectures of Professor Jamieson, the two becoming intimate friends. After a stay of about two years in Scotland, he returned to Dublin.

The work of Oldham's life may be divided into two periods—the one spent in Ireland, the other in India. Appointed in 1839 on the geological department of the ordnance survey of the former country, he was engaged especially in surveying the counties of Kerry and Tyrone, the report of this work being published in 1843. At Trinity College he was appointed assistant professor of engineering in 1844, and professor of geology in 1845. He held official positions at the Dublin Geological Society, becoming its president in 1846. In that year, too, he took the degree of M.A., and was also appointed local director for Ireland of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom.

In addition to official work, Oldham communicated twelve papers on the geology of Ireland to the Dublin Geological Society, or to the British Association, and in 1849 had the good fortune to discover, in the Cambrian, or slightly older, rocks of Bray Head, co. Wicklow, the singular fossils or organic marks which have been named after him, *Oldhamia*.

In November 1850 Oldham was appointed by the directors of the East India Company superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, and reached that country early in the following year. Though his staff of assistants was small—about twelve in number—yet, largely owing to his industry and powers of organisation, rapid progress was made with the work, and in about ten years an area in Bengal and Central India twice as large as Great Britain had been surveyed and recorded. During this work coalfields had received

especial attention, and, as the result, an elaborate report 'On the Coal Resources of India' was presented to the secretary of state for that country. Sixteen memoirs on separate subjects were also published.

Oldham's official labours left him little time for independent authorship, but he communicated one paper (on upper cretaceous rocks in Eastern Bengal) to the 'Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society of London,' and was joint author of another; he also wrote, in conjunction with Professor John Morris [q. v.], a memoir on the fossil flora of the Rajmahal series. Altogether his separate papers number about thirty-four. But the best memorial of his administration and scientific ability will be found in the publications of the Indian Geological Survey. These form four sets: (1) 'Annual Reports,' commenced in 1858; (2) 'Records,' commenced in 1868; (3) 'Memoirs' (on separate districts), commenced in 1859; (4) 'Palæontologica Indica,' that is, descriptions and figures of the organic remains obtained during the survey. Oldham's last work in India was to complete the transfer of the library and collection of the Geological Survey from its former quarters to the Imperial Museum of Calcutta. A quarter of a century of arduous labour had so much weakened his health that in 1876 he retired from the survey, and, on his return to England, resided at Rugby, where he died 17 July 1878. He married in 1850 the daughter of William Dixon, esq., of Liverpool, by whom he left a family of five sons and one daughter.

Oldham was elected a member of the Royal Irish Academy in 1842, F.G.S. in 1843, and F.R.S. in 1848; he became a member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal in 1857, and was four times its president. In 1874 he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Dublin, and in 1875 the royal medal from the Royal Society, and a gold medal from the Emperor of Austria, after the Vienna exhibition. He was also a member of many societies, British and foreign.

[Obituary notices in Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. London, 1879, Proc. p. 46, and Geol. Mag. 1878, p. 382, supplemented by information from R. D. Oldham, esq.] T. G. B.

OLDIS. [See Oldys.]

OLDISWORTH, GILES (1619–1678), royalist divine, was younger son of Robert Oldisworth of Coln Rogers, Gloucestershire, and of Muriel, daughter of Sir Nicholas and sister of Sir Thomas Overbury [q. v.] He was born at Coln Rogers in 1619, and was educated at Westminster School. He was admitted a pensioner at Trinity College, Cambridge, on 17 May 1639; was elected to a scholarship there on 17 April 1640 (Admission Books), and, becoming a 'conscientious churchman,' graduated B.A. probably in 1642 or 1643. Soon after he was deprived of his scholarship on account of his royalist sympathies, and proceeded to Oxford, where, by virtue of a letter written on 29 Jan. 1645–6 in his behalf by the chancellor, the Marquis of Hertford, he was created M.A. on 20 July 1646.

Oldisworth was presented in 1645 by his maternal grandfather, Sir Nicholas Overbury, to the living of Bourton-on-the-Hill, Gloucestershire, where he succeeded his elder brother, Nicholas. He kept on good terms with the parliament, and retained his living during the civil war. But the laudatory tone of the dedication and an address with 'the lively portraiture of Charles the Second, king of Great Britain,' &c., in his 'Stone Rolled Away,' show him to have been an ardent supporter of a constitutional monarchy. He died at Bourton-on-the-Hill on 24 Nov. 1678, and was buried in the chancel of the church on the 27th. His will, dated the day before his death (P. C. C. 73, King), appoints his brother William guardian to his daughter Hester, a minor.

Oldisworth married Margaret Warren, and besides three daughters (two of them named Muriel) who died infants, he had two sons, Giles (*b.* 1650), a citizen of London in 1678, and Thomas (*b.* 1659), and two daughters, Mary (*b.* 1655) and Hester (*b.* 1661).

He was the author of several separately published sermons and of 'The Stone Rolled Away, and Life more Abundant: an Apologie urging Self-denyal, New Obedience, Faith, and Thankfulness.' Lowndes mentions a quarto edition, 1660, but the earliest now known is London, 1663. Another edition, with the title 'The Holy Royalist, or the Secret Discontents of Church and Kingdom; reduced unto Self-Denial, Moderation, and Thankfulness,' and without the king's portrait, was published in London, 1664. A poem, entitled 'Sir Thomas Overbury's Wife Unvailed,' is ascribed to Oldisworth, with some Latin verses (see Welch, *Alumni Westmon.* p. 114). He also wrote, under the pseudonym of 'Sketlius,' a manuscript poem (Codices Rawlinsoniani, C. 422), entitled 'A Westminster Scholar, or the Patterne of Pietie.' It is a narrative, written in five books, in high-flown language, describing members of the families of Oldisworth and Overbury under fictitious names, with some explanatory notes in the margin.

His elder brother, Nicholas, also a Westminster scholar, was author of a volume of

verses dedicated to his wife, Marie Oldisworth (7 Feb. 1644), and of 'A Book touching Sir Thomas Overbury,' &c. (*Addit. MS.* 15476) which, he says, 'I wrote from dictation, and read over to my old grandfather, Sir Nicholas Overbury, on Thursday, 1 Oct. 1637.'

[Welch's Alumni Westmon. pp. 113, 114; Foster's Alumni Oxon. early ser. iii. 1088; Kennet's Register, pp. 385, 636, 646, 855–6; Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, pt. ii. 161–2; Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, ii. 95; Registers of Bourton, per the Rev. F. Farrer; Hunter's Chorus Vatum, Addit. MS. 24489, p. 155. For Nicholas Oldisworth: Welch's Alumni Westmon. pp. 100, 101; Cole MSS. xiii. f. 191; manuscript notes in The Father of the Faithful (Brit. Mus. copy).]

C. F. S.

OLDISWORTH, MICHAEL (1591–1654?), politician, was second son of Arnold Oldisworth (*b.* 1561) of Bradley, Gloucestershire, by Lucy, daughter of Francis Barty, a native of Antwerp. The father, who resided in St. Martin's Lane, London, sat in parliament in 1593 as M.P. for Tregony, and was afterwards keeper of the hanaper in chancery and receiver of fines in the king's bench (cf. *Cal. State Papers*, 1611–8, p. 381; Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*) On 31 May 1604 the reversion to the keepership of the hanaper was conferred on his eldest son, Edward (*ib.* 1603–10, p. 116; *ib.* 1611–8, p. 358). Arnold Oldisworth had antiquarian tastes, and as a member of the Society of Antiquaries, founded by Archbishop Parker in 1572, read, on 29 June 1604, a paper on 'The Diversity of the Names of this Island' (Hearne, *Antiquarian Discourses*, 1771, i. 98). The dates render Hearne's bestowal of this distinction on the son Michael an obvious error (*ib.* ii. 438).

The son Michael matriculated from Queen's College, Oxford, on 21 Nov. 1606, aged fifteen, and graduated B.A. from Magdalen College on 10 June 1611. He was admitted to a fellowship by the latter society in 1612, and proceeded M.A. on 5 July 1614. He soon afterwards became secretary to William Herbert, third earl of Pembroke, in his capacity as lord chamberlain. To his connection with the earl Oldisworth owed his election as M.P. for Old Sarum in January 1624. He was re-elected for the same constituency in 1625, 1626, and 1628; but the university of Oxford, of which the earl was chancellor, rejected his recommendation that Oldisworth should become the university's parliamentary representative together with Sir Henry Martin, in 1627. On Lord Pembroke's death in 1630, Oldisworth was for a time without employment, but in October 1637 he succeeded one Taverner as secretary to Philip Herbert, earl of Pembroke or Montgomery, brother to Oldisworth's earlier patron and his successor in the office of lord chamberlain (*Strafford Papers*, ii. 115). Thenceforth he completely identified himself with his new master's fortunes. He had always inclined to the popular party. He was in the early part of his parliamentary career a friend and correspondent of Sir John Eliot (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 3rd Rep.), and when the civil war broke out he was popularly credited with a large responsibility for his master's adherence to the parliamentary cause. In both the Short and Long parliaments of 1640 he sat for Salisbury. 'Tho' in the grand rebellion he was no colonel, yet he was governor of old Pembroke and Montgomery, led him by the nose (as he pleased) to serve both their turns' (Wood, *Fasti*, i. 356). On 5 July 1644 he appeared as a witness against Laud at the archbishop's trial, and testified to Laud's efforts to deprive his master of the right he claimed as lord chamberlain to appoint the royal chaplains (Laud, *Works*, iv. 294–5). His services to the parliamentary cause did not go unrewarded, and he was made one of the two masters of the prerogative office.

When in the course of the struggle Lord Pembroke's association with the parliamentarians was confirmed by his election to the House of Commons, Oldisworth, who was popularly regarded as prompting every step in his master's political progress, received much uncomplimentary notice at the hands of royalist pamphleteers (cf. *Cal. State Papers*, 1645–7, pp. 565–6). Many pasquinades on Pembroke and himself were published, with the object of emphasising the earl's illiterate and vulgar tastes, under the satiric pretence that Oldisworth was their author; and librarians who have not made allowance for the unrestricted boldness of political satire have often accepted literally the anonymous writers' assurances respecting the authorship of the tracts (cf. *Brit. Mus. Cat.*) 'Newes from Pembroke and Montgomery, or Oxford Manchestered by Michael Oldsworth and his Lord' (1648), which was mockingly signed by Oldisworth, was evoked by Oldisworth's presence at Oxford with his master, when the latter went thither to preside over the parliamentary visitation of the university. In the same year two other tracts professed to report on Oldisworth's authority Pembroke's 'speech to the king concerning the treaty upon the commissioners' arrival at Newport at the Isle of Wight, and the earl's 'farewell to the king' on leaving the Isle of Wight. Both, it was

pretended, were 'taken verbatim by Michael Oldsworth.' Under like conditions appeared next year Pembroke's 'Speech at his Admittance to the House of Commons,' his 'Speech to Noll Cromwell, lord deputy of Ireland,' 20 July 1649, 'A Thanksgiving [*sic*] for the Recovery of ... Pembroke,' and his 'Speech ... in the House of Commons upon passing an Act for a Day of Thanksgiving for Col. Jone's Victory over the Irish' (1649). In the last Pembroke is made to say, 'I love my man, Michael Oldsworth, because he is my mouth, and prays for me.' In one of the many satires, entitled 'The Last Will and Testament of the Earl of Pembroke, also his Elegy ... by Michael Oldsworth' (Nodnol, 1650), the earl is represented as ordering Oldisworth, his 'chaplain, to preach his funeral sermon,' and to receive twenty nobles for telling 'the people all my good deeds and crying up my nobility.' In another lampoon, bearing the same title, and attributed to Samuel Butler, author of 'Hudibras,' Pembroke charges his eldest son to 'follow the advice of Michael Oldworth' (cf. Lodge, *Portraits*, iv. 344). At a later date Oldisworth was described as 'Pembrochian Oldsworth that made the Earl, his master's, wise speeches' (*England's Confusion*, 1659).

Pembroke died in 1650, and Oldisworth was one of his executors (cf. *Cal. Committee for Compounding*, pp. 1532–4, 1931). He succeeded his master as keeper of Windsor Great Park. On 25 June 1651 he was appointed a commissioner to inquire into a rebellion in South Wales (*Cal. State Papers*, 1651, p. 266), and he was continued in his post at the prerogative office by the council of state after the dissolution of the Long parliament in October 1653 (*ib.* 1653, p. 217). He seems to have died a year later.

Oldisworth was regarded as possessing some literary accomplishment. He was one of the eighty-four persons nominated to form the order of Essentials in Edmund Bolton's project of a national academy in 1617. Herrick, addressing a poem to him in 'Hesperides,' described him as 'the most accomplished gentleman, M. Michael Oulsworth,' and foretold with barely pardonable exaggeration immortality for his fame (Herrick, *Works*, ed. Pollard, ii. 159).

Oldisworth married, in 1617, Susan (*b.* 1599), daughter of Thomas Poyntz, who was then dead, by his wife Jane, whose second husband was one Dickerie, or Docwra, of Luton, Bedfordshire (Chester, *Marriage Licences*, p. 994).

[Foster's Alumni Oxon.; Wood's Fasti Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 313, 334, 356; Hoare's Wiltshire, vi. 390, 479.] S. L.

OLDISWORTH, WILLIAM (1680–1734), miscellaneous writer, son of the Rev. William Oldisworth, vicar of Itchen-Stoke, Hampshire, and prebendary of Middleton, alias Longparish, in Winchester, matriculated at Hart Hall, Oxford, on 4 April 1698, when aged 18. He left the university without taking a degree, and probably, like his friend Edmond Smith, with a greater reputation for wit than for steadiness of character. According to Rawlinson, he 'served an uncle, a Justice of the Peace in Hampshire, as his clerk,' and about 1706 he drifted to London, where he became a hack-writer for the booksellers. His chief success arose through his connection with the tory paper the 'Examiner,' of which he edited vols. ii. iii., iv., and v., and nineteen numbers of vol. vi., when the queen's death put an end to it. Swift asserted that he had never exchanged a syllable with Oldisworth, nor even seen him above twice, and that in mixed company (Scott, *Life of Swift*, p. 134); and in the 'Journal to Stella,' 12 March 1712–13, wrote that 'the chancellor of the exchequer sent the author of the "Examiner" [i.e. Oldisworth] twenty guineas. He is an ingenious fellow, but the most confounded vain coxcomb in the world; so that I dare not let him see me, nor am acquainted with him.' Through attachment to the Stuarts, Oldisworth was present at the battle of Preston, and, according to the 'Weekly Pacquet' of 17 Jan. 1715–16, was killed with his sword in hand, being determined not to live any longer. This rumour was incorrect; for he survived the defeat, and resumed his life in London, but with less good fortune. Hearne wrote to Rawlinson, on 28 Aug. 1734, to inquire whether Oldisworth was dead, and on 11 Nov. states that he 'dyed above four months since.' But this appears to have been an error, as the exact date is given as 15 Sept. 1734. Rawlinson mentions Carshalton in Surrey as the place of death, though a letter to him from Alderman John Barber says that 'for many years before he dy'd, Oldisworth liv'd upon the Charity of his friends. He had several sums of me ... and, poor man, ran into debt with every Body that would trust him; and at last would get into an Alehouse or Tavern Kitchin, and entertain all Comers and Goers with his Learning and Criticisms. He at last was sent to the King's Bench Prison for Debt, where he dy'd. And Mr. ..., the non-juring Parson, that was corrector to Mr. Bowyer's Press, came and told me he was dead, and I gave him a Guinea to buy a coffin. This is all I know of that unhappy Man, who had

great abilities, and might have been an Ornament to his Country.' Spence remarked of Oldisworth that he had extraordinary fluency in extempore Latin verse, and would 'repeat twenty or thirty verses at a heat' (*Anecdotes*, p. 267); while Pope said of him that he could translate an ode of Horace 'the quickest of any man in England' (*Works*, ed. Elwin and Courthope, x. 207).

To Oldisworth are attributed: 1. 'The Cupid,' a poem, 1698. 2. 'The Muses Mercury; or the Monthly Miscellany,' consisting of poems, prologues, songs, &c., never before printed. January 1707 to January 1708, both inclusive. But the epistles dedicatory are signed J. O. 3. 'A Dialogue between Timothy and Philatheus, in which the Principles and Projects of a late whimsical Book, "The Rights of the Christian Church" [by Matthew Tindal, 1706], are fairly stated and answered. Written by a Layman,' vol. i. 1709, ii. 1710, and iii. 1711. The last volume has numerous supplements, each with title-page. From Lintot's 'Pocket-book' (Nichols, *Lit. Anecd.* viii. 298) it appears that Oldisworth received 75*l.* for the three volumes. The title was probably suggested by John Eachard's 'Dialogue between Philautus and Timothy,' attacking Hobbes. 4. 'Vindication of the Bishop of Exeter, occasioned by Mr. Benjamin Hoadly's Reflections on his Lordship's two Sermons of Government,' 1709. This was answered by Hoadly in 'The Divine Rights of the British Nation and Constitution Vindicated,' 1710, pp. 81–8. 5. 'Annotations on the "Tatler," written in French by Monsieur Bournelle, and translated into English by Walter Wagstaff,' 1710, 2 pts. They were marked by great eccentricity. 6. 'Essay on Private Judgment in Religious Matters' (anon.), 1711. Lintot paid 15*l.* 1*s.* for it. 7. 'Reasons for restoring the Whigs' (anon.), 1711. Probably satirical. The sum paid for it by Lintot was 2*l.* 12*s.* 8. 'The Iliad of Homer,' a prose translation, with notes, 1712, 5 vols.; 1714 and 1734, 5 vols. Oldisworth translated books 16 to end; his coadjutors were John Ozell [q. v.] and William Broome [q. v.] 9. 'The Odes, Epodes, and Carmen Sæculare of Horace, in Latin and English. With a translation of Dr. Bentley's Notes. To which are added Notes upon Notes, done in the Bentleian stile and manner' (24 pts., 6*d.* each), 1712–13, 3 vols. Reissued with title-page dated 1713, 2 vols., as 'by several hands,' though some of the parts are dated 1725. The translations were published separately as 'The Odes, Epodes, and Carmen Sæculare of Horace in English verse. By Mr. William Oldisworth,' 2nd edit. 1719. These versions are described in 'Notes and Queries,' 3rd ser. viii. 229, as 'uniformly good, and frequently very elegant.' Monk, however, in his 'Life of Bentley,' condemns the 'Notes upon Notes' as 'miserably vapid; and their unvaried sneer is tiresome and nauseous.' 10. 'State Tracts,' 1714. 11. 'Works of late Edmund Smith. With his Character by Mr. Oldisworth,' 1714; embodied by Johnson in the 'Lives of the Poets' as written 'with all the partiality of friendship,' though, he adds, 'I cannot much commend the performance. The praise is often indistinct, and the sentences are loaded with words of more pomp than use.' 12. 'State and Miscellany Poems, by Author of "Examiner,"' 1715. 13. 'Callipædia; or the Art of getting pretty children. Translated from Latin of Claudius Quilletus,' 1729. 14. 'Delightful Adventures of Honest John Cole, that Merry Old Soul' (anon.), 1732. 15. 'The Accomplished Senator; from the Latin of Bishop Laurence Grimald Gozliski,' 1733. In an elaborate preface Oldisworth defends his character and asserts his independence.

[Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1500–1714; Nichols's Lit. Anecd. i. 151–2; Hearne's Collections, ed. Bliss, ii. 837, 849, ed. Doble, ii. 190, 395, 463; Rawlinson MSS. (Bodl. Libr.), v. 108, per Mr. F. Madan.] W. P. C.

OLDMIXON, JOHN (1673–1742), historian and pamphleteer, was a member of an ancient family which had been settled at Axbridge, Somerset, as early as the fourteenth century, and afterwards held the manor of Oldmixon, near Bridgwater. The historian's father, John Oldmixon of Oldmixon, gentleman, by his will of 1675, proved in April 1679 by his daughters Hannah and Sarah Oldmixon, left to his son John his best cabinet; and when Elinor Oldmixon of Bridgwater, widow, died in 1689, letters of administration were granted to her children, John Oldmixon and Hannah Legg. Oldmixon's mother seems to have been sister to Sir John Bawden, knight and merchant, whose will was proved in the same year (Crisp, *Abstracts of Somerset Wills, copied from Collections of the Rev. F. Brown*, 3rd ser. p. 24, 4th ser. p. 106, 6th ser. p. 5; Weaver, *Visitations of Somerset*, p. 56, and *Somerset Incumbents*, pp. 76, 109, 223, 281.

In his 'History of the Stuarts' (pp. 421), Oldmixon, speaking of the disinterment of the remains of Admiral Blake, a native of Bridgwater, says that he lived while a boy with Blake's brother Humphrey, who afterwards emigrated to Carolina. Mr. John Kent of Funchal has pointed out that Oldmixon was in all probability author of the 'History and Life of Robert Blake . . . written by a

Gentleman bred in his Family,' which appeared without date about 1740, and contains a quotation from 'a modern historian,' who is Oldmixon himself. The political views are certainly in accordance with Oldmixon's.

In 1696, when Oldmixon was twenty-three, he published 'Poems on several Occasions, written in Imitation of the Manner of Anacreon, with other Poems, Letters, and Translations,' and a dedication to Lord Ashley, in which he said that most of the poems were written by a person in love. In 1697 he wrote 'Thyrsis, a Pastoral,' which formed the first act of Motteux's 'Novelty, or Every Act a Play;' and in 1698 'Amintas, a Pastoral,' based on Tasso's 'Amynta.' This play had a prologue by John Dennis, but was not successful on the stage. In the same year Oldmixon published 'A Poem humbly addrest to the Right Hon. the Earl of Portland on his Lordship's Return from his Embassy in France,' in which he refers to Prior; and in 1700 he produced at Drury Lane an opera, 'The Grove, or Love's Paradise.' The music was by Purcell, and the epilogue by Farquhar. His last and best play, 'The Governor of Cyprus,' a tragedy, was acted at Lincoln's Inn Fields in 1703. It was followed by 'Amores Britannici: Epistles Historical and Gallant, in English heroic Verse, from several of the most illustrious Personages of their Time,' 1703, and 'A Pastoral Poem on the Victories at Schellenburgh and Blenheim,' 1704, dedicated to the Duchess of Marlborough. From January 1707 to January 1708 Oldmixon published a quarto periodical, 'The Muses Mercury, or the Monthly Miscellany,' which contained verses by Steele, Garth, Motteux, and others (Aitken, *Life of Richard Steele*, i. 147, 151–2, 192).

Oldmixon's work as an historian began in 1708, when he published in two volumes 'The British Empire in America,' a history of the several colonies written to show the advantage to England of the American plantations. In 1709–10 he published 'The History of Addresses,' a criticism of the professions of loyalty then, as at former political crises, so freely presented to the sovereign. In 1711 he wrote to Lord Halifax, protesting that a book of his—'The Works of Monsieur Boileau, made English by several Hands' (1711–13)—had been dedicated to his lordship in another man's name, and without his consent or knowledge. Having quarrelled with the publisher, he had refused to complete the work; but the missing poems had been supplied by Samuel Cobb [q. v.] and John Ozell [q. v.] He had had no opportunity to correct mistakes, and Nicholas Rowe, the translator of the 'Lutrin,' had assumed the merit of the whole work (*Add. MS.* 7121, f. 39).

On 5 Oct. 1710 appeared the first number of 'The Medley,' a weekly paper, which followed Addison's 'Whig Examiner' in replying to the tory 'Examiner' (*Catalogue of the Hope Collection of Early Newspapers in the Bodleian Library*, pp. 22, 23). 'The Medley,' which lasted until August 1711, was started at the suggestion of Arthur Mainwaring or Maynwaring [q. v.], and was written by him, with the aid of Oldmixon (who had been recommended to Maynwaring by Garth) and occasional assistance from Henley, Kennet, and Steele. In 1712 the papers were reprinted in a volume, but, as there was little sale, the impression was thrown on Oldmixon's hands, to his loss (*Life of Arthur Maynwaring, Esq.*, 1715, pp. xiv, 167–9, 171). Gay, in 'The Present State of Wit,' 1711, spoke of the author of 'The Medley' as a man of good sense, but 'for the most part perfectly a stranger to fine writing;' and he attributed to Maynwaring the few papers which were decidedly superior to the others. Oldmixon says that he was to have had 100*l.* down and 100*l.* a year for his work upon 'The Medley,' but that he was never paid (*Memoirs of the Press*, 1742, p. 13). His anonymous 'Reflections on Dr. Swift's Letter to the Earl of Oxford about the English Tongue' (1712) was a political attack; and it was followed in the same year by 'The Dutch Barrier Ours, or the Interest of England and Holland inseparable,' an answer to the 'Conduct of the Allies.'

In 1712 Oldmixon published two parts of 'The Secret History of Europe,' in order to expose the faction which had brought Europe to the brink of slavery by advancing the power of France. A third part appeared in 1713, and a fourth in 1715, with a dedication to the Prince of Wales, explaining that the accession of George I had made it possible to bring the design to an end. Similar works were 'Arcana Gallica, or the Secret History of France for the last Century,' 1714; 'Memoirs of North Britain,' 1715; and 'Memoirs of Ireland from the Restoration to the Present Times,' 1716, in all of which the designs of papists and Stuarts against the protestant religion and the British constitution were exposed. The anonymous 'Life and History of Belisarius . . . and a Parallel between Him and a Modern Heroe' (Marlborough) appeared in 1713, and in 1715 'The Life and Posthumous Works of Arthur Maynwaring, Esq.,' with a dedication to Walpole, in which, as well as in the preface, Oldmixon spoke of his own services to the party, and

of the neglect he had experienced. In the 'Memoirs of the Press' he says that he saw much time-serving at the accession of George I, and men of different principles included in the ministry, whereupon, knowing the evil that followed from a similar course under William III, he wrote a pamphlet, 'False Steps of the Ministry after the Revolution.' As an illustration of the way he was treated, he describes how he was disappointed in his efforts to obtain a commission as consul in Madeira for the principal merchant in that island, who was his own kinsman, though Stanhope had promised Garth that it should be done. Nearly two years after the king's accession Oldmixon was offered the post of collector of the port of Bridgwater. It was represented that the profits were double the real amount, and he says that in a month after accepting the office he wished himself back in London, but relatives and friends persuaded him to stay (*ib.* p. 33). 'Mist's Weekly Journal' for 26 July 1718 noticed that Oldmixon had retired from his garret to Bridgwater, and was intelligencer-general for that place to the 'Flying Post.' A satirical list of a dozen treatises which might be expected from him was added.

At Bridgwater Oldmixon acted as a sort of political agent (*State Papers*, Public Record Office, Dom., 1719, bundle 19, Nos. 131, 138, 161), and was twice in trouble with the local authorities in 1718. The mayor summoned him to appear before him to disclose the names of certain persons who had paraded the streets crying 'Ormond for ever: he is come;' and the sexton and parish clerk laid an information that Oldmixon and others frequented the presbyterian and anabaptist conventicles, though of late they had come to the church (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 3rd Rep., p. 319). In December 1718 Oldmixon asked Jacob Tonson to speak to the Duke of Newcastle that he might succeed Rowe as poet-laureate, a post he would have had before, as Garth knew, but for Rowe. He was now banished in a corner of the kingdom, surrounded by Jacobites, vilified and insulted. He was, he said, the oldest claimant, and his present life was not worth living (*Add. MS.* 28275, f. 46). He did not get the laureateship, however, and in 1720 other letters to Tonson contained further complaints of slight, and requests for money due to him (*ib.* ff. 84, 95, 133).

At this time Clarendon's 'History of the Rebellion' was much discussed, and Oldmixon felt it necessary to set the facts of history in a truer light. In his 'Critical History of England,' in two volumes, which appeared in 1724–6, he attacked Clarendon and Laurence Echard [q. v.], and defended Bishop Burnet. Dr. Zachary Grey [q. v.] replied with a 'Defence of our antient and modern Historians against the frivolous Cavils of a late Pretender to Critical History,' and this was followed by Oldmixon's 'Review of Dr. Zachary Grey's Defence,' 1725, and 'Clarendon and Whitlock compar'd,' 1727, in which he hinted that Clarendon's editors had taken undue liberties with the text. It is interesting to find that Dr. Cotton Mather, having made Oldmixon's acquaintance, highly praised the 'Critical History' for truthfulness in his 'Manuductio ad Ministerium,' published at Boston, Massachusetts, in 1726, though he had previously resented reflections made by Oldmixon on his 'History of New England' (Nichols, *Lit. Anecd.* ii. 545).

In 1728 Oldmixon printed 'An Essay on Criticism as it regards Design, Thought, and Expression, in Prose and Verse,' and 'The Arts of Logick and Rhetorick,' based upon a work by Father Bouhours. In these pieces he attacked Laurence Eusden the laureate, Echard, Addison, Swift, and Pope. He had already incurred Pope's anger in connection with the publication of 'Court Poems,' 1717 (Pope, ed. Elwin and Courthope, vi. 436; *Curliad*, 1729, pp. 20, 21), and various articles in the 'Flying Post' for April 1728, and he is said to have written a ballad, 'The Catholic Priest,' 1716, which was an attack on Pope's 'Homer' (*ib.* pp. 27–31). Pope revenged himself by giving Oldmixon a place in the 'Dunciad' (bk. ii. ll. 283–90), and in the 'Art of Sinking in Poetry' (ch. vi.) Oldmixon figures also in the 'Revenge by Poison on the Body of Mr. Edmund Curll,' and 'A further Account of the most deplorable Condition of Mr. Edmund Curll.' Steele is said to have satirised him in the 'Tatler,' No. 62, as Omicron, the unborn poet; but this is improbable, especially in view of the remarks in No. 71.

After three years of work, and at considerable expense, Oldmixon brought out in 1730, or rather the end of 1729, 'The History of England during the Reigns of the Royal House of Stuart,' a folio volume that was afterwards to be followed by others which, taken together, make up a continuous history of England. In this book he charged the editors of Clarendon's 'History'—Atterbury, Smalridge, and Aldrich—with altering the text to suit party purposes, basing his statements on what he had been told by George Duckett [q. v.], who in his turn had received information from Edmund Smith [q. v.] Bishop Atterbury

[q. v.], then in exile, the sole survivor of the persons attacked, printed a 'Vindication' of himself and friends, dated Paris, 26 Oct. 1731, which was reprinted in London. Other pamphlets, including a 'Reply' by Oldmixon and 'Mr. Oldmixon's Reply . . . examined,' followed in 1732, containing vindications of the Earl of Clarendon and of the Stuarts, and charges Oldmixon with himself altering Daniel's 'History,' which he had edited for Kennet's 'Complete History of England' in 1706. In June 1733 Oldmixon printed and gave away at his house in Southampton Buildings 'A Reply to the groundless and unjust Reflections upon him in three Weekly Miscellanies' (*Gent. Mag.* 1731, p. 514; 1733, pp. 117, 129, 140, 335). It is true that the earlier editions of Clarendon did not give the manuscript in its complete form, but Oldmixon had no sufficient ground for the explicit charges which he made, and passages which he said were interpolations were afterwards found in Lord Clarendon's handwriting (*Edinburgh Review*, June 1826, pp. 42–6). Dr. Johnson unfairly said (*Idler*, No. 65) that the authenticity of Clarendon's 'History' was brought in question 'by the two lowest of all human beings—a scribbler for a party and a commissioner of excise,' i.e. Oldmixon and Duckett. The second volume of Oldmixon's history, 'The History of England during the Reigns of King William and Queen Mary, Queen Anne, King George I: With a large Vindication of the Author against the groundless Charge of Partiality,' appeared in 1735; and the third, 'The History of England during the Reigns of Henry VIII, Edward VI, Queen Mary, Queen Elizabeth,' in 1739. One main object was to show that our constitution was originally free, and that we do not owe our liberty to the generosity of kings.

In 1730, owing, it is said, to Queen Caroline's interest, Walpole ordered Oldmixon's salary of 100*l.* at Bridgwater to be doubled, but the money was irregularly paid (*Memoirs of the Press*, pp. 46, 47), while the promised increase gave rise to a report that Oldmixon was a court writer. Moreover, during the three years which Oldmixon spent in town preparing the second volume of the 'History' his deputy involved him in a debt to the crown which after inquiry was reduced to 360*l.*, but Oldmixon was ordered to pay it at once. This he managed to do from the arrears of his allowance of 100*l.* which the queen directed to be paid him. To ease himself of his troubles, Oldmixon, who was lamed by an attack of gout, soon resigned. In July 1741 he wrote to the Duke of Newcastle in great trouble and distraction. 'I am now dragged,' he wrote, 'to a place I cannot mention, in the midst of all the infirmities of old age, sickness, lameness, and almost blindness, and without the means even of subsisting' (*Add. MS.* 32697, f. 308). His last work 'Memoirs of the Press, Historical and Political, for Thirty Years Past, from 1710 to 1740,' with a dedication to the Duchess of Marlborough, was not published until immediately after his death (*London Magazine*, 1742, p. 364). In the postscript Oldmixon asked those who wished to show their concern for his misfortunes to subscribe towards a 'History of Christianity' which he had written some years earlier, on the basis of Basnage's 'Histoire de la Religion des Eglises reformées.'

Oldmixon died on 9 July 1742, aged 69, at his house in Great Pulteney Street, having married in 1703 Elizabeth Parry (the license was granted on 3 March at the faculty office of the Archbishop of Canterbury). He was buried at Ealing on the 12th, near his son and daughter (Lysons, *Environs of London*, 1795, ii. 236). Another son, George, died on 15 May 1779, aged 68 (Faulkner, *History and Antiquities of Brentford, Ealing, and Chiswick*, 1845, p. 194). One daughter, presumably Mrs. Eleanora Marella (Crisp, *Somerset Wills*, 4th ser. p. 106), sang at Hickford's Rooms in 1746; and another, Hannah Oldmixon of Newland, Gloucestershire, died in 1789, aged 84 (*Gent. Mag.* 1789, p. 89). A Sir John Oldmixon died in America in 1818; but nothing seems to be known of the title, or whether he was related to the historian (*Notes and Queries*, 3rd ser. xi. 399, xii. 76).

Besides the books already mentioned, Oldmixon published 'Court Tales,' 1717, and a 'Life' prefixed to 'Nixon's Cheshire Prophecy,' 1719, besides, of course, anonymous pamphlets, translations, &c., which have been forgotten. Of these the 'History and Life of Robert Blake' has been already mentioned. His historical work has little value now, as his main object in writing it was to promote the cause of his party. He never hesitated in attacking those on the other side, whether dead or living.

[Oldmixon's Memoirs of the Press is the chief source of information for his life. There are short sketches in the Biog. Dram. and Cibber's Lives of the Poets; and other particulars will be found in Nichols's Lit. Anecd. i. 562, ii. 538–539, iv. 85, viii. 170, 298; Nichols's Lit. Illustrations, iv. 186, 282; Swift's Works, ed. Scott, i. 128, 157, vi. 168, xiii. 227, 234–5; Pope's Works, ed. Elwin and Courthorpe, ii. 59, iii. 24, 252, 261, 435, iv. 56, 334, 338, vi. 436, ix. 63, x. 206, 362, 467, 474; Genest's History of

the Stage, ii. 116, 193, 280–1; Lowndes's Bibl. Manual (articles 'Oldmixon' and 'Clarendon'); Disraeli's Calamities of Authors; Monthly Chronicle, 1729, pp. 225–6, 1731, p. 181; Hist. MSS. Comm. 3rd Rep. pp. 304, 306-7, 350, 362; Collinson's Hist. of Somerset, iii. 591.]

G. A. A.

OLDSWORTH. [See OLDISWORTH.]

OLDYS or **OLDIS, VALENTINE** (1620–1685), poet, son of Valentine Oldis, was born in 1620, and educated at Cambridge. He was made M.D. of Cambridge *per literas regias* on 6 Oct. 1671, and honorary member of the College of Physicians on 30 Sept. 1680. He died in 1685, and was buried near his father in Great St. Helen's, by St. Mary Axe. Oldis published 'A Poem on the Restoration of King Charles,' 1660, fol., and was a patron of literature and men of letters. He is among the contributors of commendatory verses to Henry Bold's 'Poems Lyrique, Macaronique, Heroique, &c.,' London, 1664, and has one of the poems in the volume addressed to him. He also contributed to Alexander Brome's 'Songs, and other Poems,' London, 1664. John Phillips dedicated to Oldis his 'Macaronides: or Virgil Travesty,' London, 1673.

[Memoirs of the Family of Oldys, Birch MS. 4240 (Brit. Mus.); Munk's Coll. of Phys. i. 415; Corser's Collectanea Anglo-Poetica, iv. 1, 34, 36; Chalmers's Biographical Dictionary, xxiii. 339.]

R. B.

OLDYS, WILLIAM (1696–1761), Norroy king-of-arms and antiquary, born, according to his own statement, on 14 July 1696, probably in London, was the natural son of Dr. WILLIAM OLDYS (1636–1708), an eminent civil lawyer.

The antiquary's grandfather, WILLIAM OLDYS (1591?–1645), born about 1591 at Whitwell, Dorset, was a scholar of Winchester College from 1605, and subsequently graduated from New College, Oxford (B.A. 1614, M.A. 1618, B.D. 1626, D.D. 1643). He was proctor in the university in 1623, and vicar of Adderbury, Oxfordshire, from 1627 till his death. As a devoted royalist he rendered himself during the civil war obnoxious to the supporters of the parliament in his neighbourhood, and, fearful of their threats, he concealed himself for a time in Banbury. In 1645 he met by arrangement his wife and a son, when on a journey either to Winchester or Oxford, and resolved to ride a part of the way with them. Some parliamentary soldiers had, however, learnt of his intention, and intercepted him on the road. He fled before them in the direction of Adderbury, but when he arrived in front of his own house, his horse refused to go further. One of his pursuers consequently overtook him, and shot him dead (WALKER, *Sufferings of the Clergy*, ii. 323). A tablet in the chancel of Adderbury Church bears a long Latin inscription to his memory. He married Margaret (*d.* 1705), daughter of the Rev. Ambrose Sacheverell, and left eleven children (WOOD, *Fasti Oxon.* ed. Bliss, ii. 54; BEESLEY, *Hist. of Banbury*, pp. 397, 604).

Of these, William the civilian, born at Adderbury in 1636, gained a scholarship at Winchester in 1648, was fellow of New College from 1655 to 1671 (B.C.L. 1661, D.C.L. 1667), and was admitted an advocate of Doctors' Commons in 1670. He became advocate of the admiralty and chancellor of the diocese of Lincoln. He was removed from the former office in 1693 for refusing to pronounce the sailors acting against England under the orders of James II guilty of treason and piracy (*Notes and Queries*, 3rd ser. i. 417). He unsuccessfully contested the parliamentary representation of Oxford University in 1705, and contributed the life of Pompey to the co-operative translation of Plutarch (1683–6), in which Dryden took part. He died at Kensington in 1708. His 'great library' was purchased by the College of Advocates at Doctors' Commons, whose books were finally dispersed by sale in 1861. He was unmarried, but he 'maintained a mistress in a very penurious and private manner' (COOTE, *English Civilians*, 1804, p. 95). In his will he devised 'to his loving cozen, Mrs. Ann Oldys, his two houses at Kensington, with the residue of his property,' and appointed 'the said Ann Oldys whole and sole' executrix of his will. Ann Oldys was the mother of the future king-of-arms. By her will, proved in 1711, she gave, after two or three trifling bequests, 'all her estate, real and personal, to her loving friend Benjamin Jackman, of the said Kensington, upon trust, for the benefit of her son William Oldys,' and she left to Jackman the tuition and guardianship of her son during his minority.

After the death of his parents, William the antiquary made his way in life by his own abilities. In 1720 he was one of the sufferers in the South Sea bubble, and was thus involved in a long and expensive lawsuit. In 1724 he removed to Yorkshire, leaving his books and manuscripts in the care of Burridge, his landlord. The next six years he chiefly spent at the seat of the first Earl of Malton, a friend of his youth. Oldys was at Leeds soon after the death of Ralph Thoresby the antiquary in 1725, and paid a visit to his celebrated museum (OLDYS, *Life of Raleigh*, 1736, p. xxxi). He remained in

Yorkshire for about six years, and apparently assisted Dr. Knowler in editing the 'Earl of Strafforde's Letters and Despatches,' 2 vols. 1739. In 1729 he wrote an 'Essay on Epistolary Writings, with respect to the Grand Collection of Thomas, earl of Strafford,' dedicated to the Earl of Malton. While on a visit to Wentworth House he witnessed the wilful destruction of the collections of the antiquary Richard Gascoigne [q. v.], consisting of seven great chests of manuscripts [see GASCOIGNE, RICHARD, 1579-1661 ?].

On returning to London in 1730, Oldys discovered that Burridge had dispersed his books and papers. The former included Langbaine's 'Dramatick Poets,' with manuscript notes and references by Oldys. This annotated volume had passed into the possession of Thomas Coxeter, who, says Oldys in his second annotated copy of Langbaine, 'kept it so carefully from my sight that I never could have the opportunity of transcribing into this [volume which] I am now writing in the notes I had collected in that.' The book in question afterwards belonged to Theophilus Cibber [q. v.], and from the notes of Oldys and Coxeter was derived the principal part of the additional matter furnished by Cibber (or rather by Shiels) for the 'Lives of the Poets,' 5 vols. 1753, 12mo. To the 'Universal Spectator' of Henry Stonecastle [see BAKER, HENRY, 1698–1774] Oldys contributed about twenty papers between 1728 and 1731. While in 1730 Samuel Burroughs and others were engaged in a project for printing the 'Negotiations of Sir Thomas Roe,' Oldys drew up 'Some Considerations upon the Publication of Sir Thomas Roe's Epistolary Collections' (now in the British Museum, Addit. MS. 4168).

Oldys had by 1731 brought together a valuable library. It contained 'collections of manuscripts, historical and political, which had been the Earl of Clarendon's; collections of Royal Letters, and other papers of State; together with a very large collection of English heads in sculpture, which alone had taken [him] some years to collect at the expense of at least three score pounds.' In the course of the same year he became acquainted with Edward Harley, second earl of Oxford [q. v.], who purchased for 40*l.*, with the prospect of 'a more substantial recompense hereafter,' Oldys's collections, 'with the catalogues' he had drawn 'up of them at his lordship's request.'

Oldys had free access to Harley's celebrated library, and one result of his studies there was the publication of 'A Dissertation upon Pamphlets. In a Letter to a Nobleman' [probably the Earl of Oxford], London, 1731, 4to. It reappeared in Morgan's 'Phœnix Britannicus,' London, 1732, 4to, and in Nichols's 'Literary Anecdotes' (iv. 98–111). Oldys also contributed to the 'Phœnix Britannicus' (p. 65) a bibliographical history of 'A Short View of the Long Life and Raigne of Henry the Third, King of England: presented to King James by Sir Robert Cotton, but not printed till 1627.' According to Dr. Ducarel, Oldys wrote in the 'Scarborough Miscellany,' 1732–4. John Taylor, the author of 'Monsieur Tonson,' informed Isaac D'Israeli that 'Oldys always asserted that he was the author of the well-known song

Busy, curious, thirsty fly!

which first appeared in the 'Scarborough Miscellany' for 1732.

The London booksellers employed Oldys in 1736 to see through the press a new edition of Sir Walter Raleigh's 'History of the World.' To this edition (2 vols. 1736, fol.) is prefixed 'The Life of the Author, newly compil'd, from Materials more ample and authentick than have yet been publish'd, by Mr. Oldys.' The 'Life' occupies 282 pages, and embodies much labour and research. It was reprinted in 1740, 8vo, and was prefixed to the collected edition of Raleigh's 'Works,' 8 vols. Oxford, 1829. Gibbon meditated a 'Life of Raleigh,' but he relinquished the design from a conviction that 'his ambition, exclusive of the uncertain merit of style and sentiment, must be confined to the hope of giving a good abridgment of Oldys' (GIBBON, *Miscellaneous Works*, 1837, p. 68).

The 'Life of Raleigh' greatly increased Oldys's fame. He was frequently consulted at his chambers in Gray's Inn on obscure and obsolete writers by eminent men of letters. He aided Thomas Hayward in compiling his 'British Muse,' and Mrs. Cooper in her 'Muses' Library,' and his jottings for a life of Nell Gwynne he gave to Edmund Curll. In 1737 Oldys published anonymously his 'British Librarian: exhibiting a Compendious Review or Abstract of our most scarce, useful, and valuable Books in all Sciences, as well in Manuscript as in Print: with many Characters, historical and critical, of the Authors, their Antagonists, &c., in a manner never before attempted, and useful to all readers,' London, 1738, 8vo. It was originally brought out as a monthly serial, in six numbers, from January to June 1737, though the postscript is signed 'Gray's Inn, Feb. 18, 1737,' i.e. 1737–8. The work contains curious details of works now excessively rare (cf. DIBDIN, *Bibliomania*, ed. 1842, p. 52).

In 1738 he was appointed literary secretary to the Earl of Oxford, with a salary of 200*l.*, and during his brief tenure of this office he frequently met George Vertue, Alexander Pope, and others. At the death of the earl in 1741 he received about three-quarters of a year's salary, on which he lived as long as it lasted, and for the next fourteen years earned his bread by literary drudgery for the booksellers. In 1742 Thomas Osborne [q. v.] the bookseller purchased for 13,000*l.* the collection of printed books, consisting of 20,748 volumes, that had belonged to the Earl of Oxford, and, intending to dispose of them by sale, projected an elaborate classified and descriptive catalogue. The editors selected by Osborne were Dr. Johnson and Oldys, who worked together at the task for several years. While the catalogue was progressing Osborne issued proposals for printing by subscription 'The Harleian Miscellany; or a Collection of scarce, curious, and entertaining Tracts and Pamphlets found in the late Earl of Oxford's Library, interspersed with historical, political, and critical Notes.' Johnson supplied the 'Proposals' or 'An Account of this Undertaking,' as well as the preface to this work (8 vols. 1744–6, 4to), while Oldys selected and edited the pamphlets. Oldys also drew up and annotated 'A Copious and Exact Catalogue of Pamphlets in the Harleian Library,' 4to, which is a choice specimen of 'recreative bibliography.' This was issued in fragments with the 'Harleian Miscellany,' and also in a separate form. It was reprinted by Park in the last edition of the 'Harleian Miscellany' (x. 357–471). A new edition of 'Health's Improvement,' by Thomas Moffett [q. v.], appeared in 1746, with a memoir of the author by Oldys, whose connection with Osborne then terminated. The editorship of Michael Drayton's 'Works,' 1748, has been attributed to him, but he only furnished the 'Historical Essay' to that edition and to the one of 1753.

Between 1747 and 1760 Oldys contributed to the first edition of the 'Biographia Britannica' twenty-two exhaustive articles. A tabular description of his labours on this important work is given by Bolton Corney, who says: 'It may be safely asserted that no one of the contributors to the "Biographia Britannica" has produced a richer proportion of inedited facts than William Oldys; and he seems to have consulted every species of the more accessible authorities, from the "Fœdera" of Rymer to the inscription on a print. His united articles, set up as the text of Chalmers, would occupy about a thousand octavo pages' (*Curiosities of Literature Illustrated*, ed. 1838, p. 177). In 1778, when Dr. Kippis undertook the editorship of the second edition of the 'Biographia Britannica,' he secured a portion of Oldys's manuscript biographical collections, which were quoted in the articles 'Arabella Stuart,' 'John Barclay,' 'Mary Beale,' 'W. Browne,' and 'Samuel Butler.'

From 1751 to 1753 Oldys was involved in pecuniary difficulties, and, being unable to discharge the rent due for his chambers in Gray's Inn, he was compelled to remove to the Fleet prison. In 1753 he, in conjunction with John Taylor the oculist, published 'Observations on the Cure of William Taylor, the Blind Boy of Ightham in Kent.' Oldys remained in confinement till Mr. Southwell of Cockermouth (brother of the second Lord Southwell) and other friends procured his release (*Gent. Mag.* 1784, pt. i. p. 260). John Taylor, however, states that it was the Duke of Norfolk who paid his debts and thus obtained his liberty. Soon afterwards the duke procured for him the situation of Norroy king-of-arms. He was created Norfolk herald-extraordinary at the College of Arms by the Earl of Effingham, deputy earl-marshal, on 15 April 1755, to qualify him for the office of Norroy, to which he was appointed by patent on 5 May following (Noble, *College of Arms*, pp. 386, 419). Oldys appointed as his deputy Edward Orme of Chester, the compiler of pedigrees for Cheshire families. 'The heralds,' says Noble, 'had reason to be displeased with Oldys's promotion to a provincial kingship. The College, however, will always be pleased with ranking so good a writer among their body.' Francis Grose, Richmond herald, asserts that Oldys was accustomed to indulge 'in deep potations in ale,' and was so intoxicated at the funeral of the Princess Caroline that he reeled about while carrying the coronet on a cushion. In refutation of this story Noble pointed out that the crown, when borne at the funeral of a king or queen, or the coronet at the burial of a prince or princess, is always carried by Clarenceux, and not by Norroy. In a contemporary account of the funeral of the Princess Caroline, however, it is distinctly stated that the body was preceded by 'Norroy, king-of-arms, carrying the crown on a black velvet cushion' (*Gent. Mag.* 1737, p. 765; *Notes and Queries*, 2nd ser. iii. 514).

Oldys was connected with the College of Arms for nearly five years. His library was the large room up one flight of stairs in Norroy's apartments, in the west wing of the college. His notes were written on slips of paper, which he afterwards classified and

deposited in parchment bags suspended on the walls of his room. In this way he covered several quires of paper with laborious collections for a complete Life of 'Shakespeare,' and from these notes Isaac Reed made extracts which are included among the 'Additional Anecdotes' appended to Rowe's life of the poet. At this period Oldys frequently passed his evenings at the house of John Taylor the oculist of Hatton Garden, where he always preferred the fireside in the kitchen, so that he might not be obliged to mingle with the other visitors. His last literary production was 'The Life of Charles Cotton,' prefixed to Sir John Hawkins's edition of Walton's 'Compleat Angler,' 1760. He died at his apartments in the College of Arms on 15 April 1761, and was buried on the 19th in the north aisle of the church of St. Benet, Paul's Wharf. His friend John Taylor on 20 June 1761 administered as principal creditor, defrayed the funeral expenses, and obtained possession of his official regalia, books, and valuable manuscripts. The original painting of Oldys, formerly belonging to Taylor, was believed in 1862 to be in the possession of Mr. J. H. Burn of Bow Street. An engraving from it by Balston appeared in the 'European Magazine' for November 1796.

Some of the printed books belonging to Oldys were enriched with manuscript additions of great value. His first annotated copy of Langbaine's 'Dramatick Poets' passed out of his hands [see LANGBAINE, GERARD, the younger]. In 1727 he purchased a second Langbaine, and continued to annotate it till the latest period of his life. This copy was purchased by Dr. Birch, who bequeathed it to the British Museum. It is not interleaved, but filled with notes written in the margins and between the lines in an extremely small hand. Birch granted the loan of it to Dr. Percy, bishop of Dromore, who made a transcript of the notes into an interleaved copy of Langbaine in 4 vols. 8vo. It was from Bishop Percy's copy that Joseph Haslewood annotated his Langbaine, which is now in the British Museum. George Steevens likewise made a transcript of Oldys's notes into a copy of Langbaine, which is also now in the British Museum, having passed through the hands of Sir Samuel Brydges and Dr. Bliss. Malone, Isaac Reed, and the Rev. Rogers Ruding [q. v.] also made transcripts of Oldys's notes. The Malone transcript is now at Oxford, but Ruding's has not been traced. In Heber's 'Catalogue' (pt. iv. No. 1215) is noticed another copy of Langbaine, with many important additions by Oldys, Steevens, and Reed. In 1845 Edward Vernon Utterson had an interleaved Langbaine, but it is not known what became of it. It is hardly possible to take up any work on the history of the stage or the lives of our dramatists without finding these curious collections of Oldys quoted to illustrate some obscure point.

Oldys also annotated a copy of Fuller's 'Worthies of England' (1662), and the notes were transcribed by George Steevens into his own copy of that work, which Malone afterwards purchased for 43*l*. A copy of Bishop Nicolson's 'Historical Library' (1736), with a great number of manuscript additions and references by Oldys, is preserved in the British Museum. He also annotated 'England's Parnassus' (1600), and discovered the fact that its compiler was Robert Allott [q. v.] This volume belonged successively to Thomas Warton and Colonel Stanley, at whose sale in 1813 it was purchased by Mr. R. Triphook for thirteen guineas.

Among the works he left in manuscript are: 1. Extracts for a work to be entitled 'The Patron; or a Portraiture of Patronage and Dependency, more especially as they appear in their Domestick Light and Attitudes,' Addit. MS. 12523. 2. 'Of London Libraries: with Anecdotes of Collectors of Books, Remarks on Booksellers, and of the first Publishers of Catalogues.' Appended to Yeowell's 'Memoir of Oldys,' pp. 58–109. 3. 'Catalogue of Books and Pamphlets relating to the City of London,' fol. This was lent by Steevens to Richard Gough [q. v.], who made use of it in compiling his 'British Topography.' The manuscript was subsequently in Sir John Hawkins's library, which was destroyed by fire. 4. 'Memoirs relating to the Family of Oldys,' Addit. MS. 4240. The anecdotes relating to Dr. Oldys the civilian are printed in the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' 1784, pt. i. p. 329. 5. A collection of poems by Oldys. 6. Diary, appended to Yeowell's 'Memoir of Oldys,' pp. 1–29. This diary was discovered in a commonplace book of the Rev. John Bowle (1725–1788) [q. v.], usually called Don Bowle, now in the British Museum (Addit. MS. 22667). It was first printed in 'Notes and Queries' for February 1861. 7. Adversaria, from which a selection of 'Choice Notes' was printed by Yeowell in 'Notes and Queries' for 1861, and subsequently appended to the 'Memoir,' pp. 30–57.

[Memoir by James Yeowell contributed to Notes and Queries, January and February 1862, and afterwards reprinted under the title of A Literary Antiquary: Memoir of William Oldys, Norroy King-at-Arms, London, 1862, 8vo;

Bailey's Life of Fuller, p. 787; Beloe's Anecdotes, i. 205; Bentley's Excerpta Historica, p. 175; Boswell's Johnson (Croker), i. 202; Brushfield's Bibl. of Sir W. Raleigh, 1886; Brydges's Censura Lit. 1st edit. i. 438; Brydges's Restituta, ii. 30 *n*, iv. 167; Chambers's Cyclopædia of Engl. Lit. 1st edit. ii. 121; Corney's Curiosities of Literature Illustrated, 2nd edit. p. 162; D'Israeli's Curiosities of Literature, vi. 363; Fry's Bibliographical Memoranda, p. 33; Gent. Mag. 1784 pt. i. pp. 161, 260, 272, 329, pt. ii. pp. 744, 946, 975, 1785 pt. i. pp. 106, 107, pt. ii. p. 587; Gough's Brit. Topography, 1780, i. 31, 567; Grose's Olio; Nichols's Illustr. of Lit. iv. 168, vii. 569; Nichols's Lit. Anecd. vii. 300, x. 641; Notes and Queries, 7th ser. ii. 540 (and general indexes); Taylor's Records of my Life, 1832, i. 25.] T. C.

O'LEARY, ARTHUR (1729–1802), Irish priest and politician, was born in 1729 at Acres, a townland in the parish of Fanlobbus, near Dunmanway, co. Cork, his parents being of the peasant class. Having acquired some knowledge of classical literature, he went to a monastery of Capuchin friars at St. Malo in Brittany. There he entered the Capuchin order, and was ordained priest. In the course of the war between England and France which commenced in 1756 prisoners of war made by the French were confined at St. Malo; many of them were Irishmen and catholics, and O'Leary was appointed chaplain to the prisons and hospitals. The Duc de Choiseul, minister of foreign affairs, directed O'Leary to persuade the catholic soldiers to transfer their allegiance to France, but he indignantly spurned the proposal. 'I thought it,' wrote O'Leary long afterwards in his 'Reply to Wesley,' 'a crime to engage the king of England's soldiers into the service of a catholic monarch against their protestant sovereign. I resisted the solicitation, and my conduct was approved by the divines of a monastery to which I then belonged, who unanimously declared that in conscience I could not have acted otherwise.' He continued to hold the chaplaincy until peace was declared in 1762. Among distinguished personages whose intimacy he enjoyed in France was Cardinal de Luynes, archbishop of Sens.

In 1771 he returned to Ireland, and for several years he officiated in a small edifice in the city of Cork, long known as Father O'Leary's chapel, where he preached to crowded congregations, his sermons being 'chiefly remarkable for a happy train of strong moral reasoning, bold figure, and scriptural allusion.' In 1775 a Scottish physician named Blair, residing in Cork, published a sceptical and blasphemous work under the title of 'Thoughts on Nature and Religion.' O'Leary obtained permission from Dr. Mann, protestant bishop of the diocese, to reply to this in 'A Defence of the Divinity of Christ and the Immortality of the Soul,' Cork, 1776. O'Leary's next publication appeared about 1777, under the title 'Loyalty asserted; or the new Test-oath vindicated and proved by the Principles of the Canon and Civil Laws, and the Authority of the most Eminent Writers, with an Enquiry into the Pope's deposing Power, and the groundless Claims of the Stuarts. In a letter to a Protestant Gentleman.' In 1779 the hostile French fleet rode menacing and unopposed in St. George's Channel, and much anxiety prevailed regarding the attitude of the Irish catholic body. At this critical moment O'Leary, in 'An Address to the common People of the Roman Catholic religion concerning the apprehended French Invasion,' explained to Irishmen their obligation of undivided allegiance to the British government. In 1780 he issued 'Remarks on the Rev. John Wesley's Letter on the civil Principles of Roman Catholics and his defence of the Protestant Association,' Dublin, 1760, 8vo. This witty, argumentative, and eloquent treatise elicited from Wesley a reply which was noticed by O'Leary in a few pages usually printed with the 'Remarks,' and entitled 'A rejoinder to Mr. Wesley's Reply.' Some years later the two controversialists met. Wesley noted in his 'Journal' on 12 May 1787: 'A gentleman invited me to breakfast with my old antagonist, Father O'Leary. I was not at all displeased at being disappointed. He is not the stiff, queer man that I expected, but of an easy, genteel carriage, and seems not to be wanting either in sense or learning.' About 1780 John Howard visited Cork, and was introduced to O'Leary, who was an active member of a society which had for some years been established in that city 'for the relief and discharge of persons confined for small debts.' In after times Howard frequently boasted of sharing the friendship and esteem of the friar.

O'Leary's ablest work was 'An Essay on Toleration; or Mr. O'Leary's Plea for Liberty of Conscience' [1780?]. One consequence of its publication was his election as one of the 'Monks of St. Patrick' or 'Monks of the Screw,' a political association which was started by Barry Yelverton, afterwards lord Avonmore. He was, however, only an honorary member of the association, and did not join in the orgies with which the soi-disant monks celebrated their reunions. In 1781 he collected his 'Miscellaneous Tracts,' and published them at Dublin in a single octavo

volume (Lowndes, *Bibl. Manual*, ed. Bohn, iii. 1723).

In 1782 O'Leary publicly announced his support of the Irish national volunteer movement, and a body of volunteers known as the 'Irish Brigade' conferred on him the honorary dignity of chaplain. Many of the measures discussed at the national convention held in Dublin were previously submitted to him. On 11 Nov. 1783 he visited that assembly, and met with a most enthusiastic reception. He was now the idol of his catholic fellow-countrymen, who regarded him as one of the stoutest champions of the nationalist cause. But he was at the same time actually in the pay of the government. His biographer, England, gives the following account of his position: During his visit in Dublin a confidential agent of the ministry proposed to him that he should write something in defence of their measures. On his refusal, it was intimated that his silence would be acceptable to the government, and that an annual pension of 150*l.* was to be offered for his acceptance without any condition attached to it which would be repugnant to his feelings as an Irishman or a catholic. A change in the administration occurred shortly afterwards, and the promise remained unfulfilled. It is doubtful whether this story is quite accurate. Before 1784 he was obviously in receipt of a secret pension of at least 100*l.* a year, which had been conferred on him in acknowledgment of the value set by the authorities on the loyalist tone of his writings. In 1784 it was proposed to him, in consideration of an extra 100*l.* per annum, to undertake a new task, namely, to give information respecting the secret designs of the catholics. Lord Sydney, secretary of state in Pitt's ministry, wrote thus to the Duke of Portland, viceroy of Ireland, on 4 Sept. 1784: 'O'Leary has been talked to by Mr. Nepean, and he is willing to undertake what is wished for 100*l.* a year, which has been granted him;' and on 8 Sept. Orde, the chief secretary, wrote to Nepean thanking him for sending over a spy or detective named Parker, and adding: 'I am very glad also that you have settled matters with O'Leary, who can get to the bottom of all secrets in which the catholics are concerned, and they are certainly the chief promoters of our present disquietude. He must, however, be cautiously trusted, for he is a priest, and, if not too much addicted to the general vice of his brethren here, he is at least well acquainted with the art of raising alarms for the purpose of claiming a merit in doing them away.' Again Orde writes on 23 Sept.: 'We are about to make trial of O'Leary's sermons and of Parker's rhapsodies. They may be both, in their different callings, of very great use. The former, if we can depend upon him, has it in his power to discover to us the real designs of the catholics, from which quarter, after all, the real mischief is to spring.' Mr. Lecky remarks that Father O'Leary, whose brilliant pen had already been employed to vindicate both the loyalty and faith of the catholics and to induce them to remain attached to the law, appears to have consented for money to discharge an ignominious office for a government which distrusted and despised him (*History of England*, vi. 369); while Mr. Froude does not hesitate to describe him as 'a paid and secret instrument of treachery' (*The English in Ireland*, ii. 451). Francis Plowden, O'Leary's friend, ignoring the early date at which O'Leary first placed himself at the government's disposal, asserted that the pension was granted to O'Leary for life in the name of a trustee, but upon the secret condition that he should for the future withhold his pen and reside no more in Ireland (Plowden, *Ireland since the Union*, 1811, i. 6). The Rev. Mr. Buckley was informed that the pension was accepted on the understanding that Mr. Pitt would keep his word as a man of honour in promising that he would bring about the emancipation of the catholics and the repeal of the penal laws in case O'Leary consented to write nothing against the union of the Irish with the British parliament (*Life of O'Leary*, 1868, p. 356). In an endeavour to extenuate O'Leary's conduct, Mr. Fitzpatrick says: 'He had already written in denunciation of French designs on Ireland; and what more natural than that he should now be asked to track the movements of certain French emissaries who, the government heard, had arrived in Dublin, and were conspiring with the catholic leaders to throw off the British yoke? This task O'Leary, as a staunch loyalist, may have satisfied his conscience in attempting, especially as he must have known that in 1784 the catholics as a body had no treasonable designs, though doubtless some exceptions might be found' (*Secret Service under Pitt*, 2nd edit. p. 224). O'Leary's biographer represents that the pension of 200*l.* was not offered him until 1789, after he had finally left Ireland, and, although this is clearly incorrect, some doubt is justifiable as to whether the whole sum was actually paid him until he had ceased to concern himself with Irish politics.

About 1784 O'Leary was solicited to write a history of the 'No Popery' riots in London under Lord George Gordon. For a short time he entertained the idea, and began to

collect materials, but eventually abandoned the design. In 1786 he wrote his 'Review of the Important Controversy between Dr. Carroll and the Rev. Messrs. Wharton and Hawkins; including a Defence of Clement XIV.' Appended to it is 'A Letter from Candor to the Right Hon. Luke Gardiner on his Bill for a Repeal of a part of the Penal Laws against the Irish Catholics.' This was written in 1779, and had appeared in the newspapers of that time. In 1785 and 1786 the peace of the county of Cork was disturbed at night by mobs under the guidance of a leader who assumed the name of 'Captain Right,' and O'Leary published 'Addresses to the Common People of Ireland, particularly such of them as are called Whiteboys,' demonstrating in a familiar, eloquent, and bold mode of reasoning the folly, wickedness, and illegality of their conduct. His personal exertions were further solicited by the magistrates of the county, and he accompanied them to different places of worship, exhorted the deluded people to obedience to the laws and respect for religion, and was successful in persuading numbers of them to quit the association. He afterwards published 'A Defence of the Conduct and Writings of the Rev. Arthur O'Leary during the late Disturbances in the Province of Munster, with a full Justification of the Irish Catholics, and an Account of the Risings of the Whiteboys; Written by Himself, in Answer to the False Accusations of Theophilus [i.e. Patrick Duigenan], and the Ill-grounded Insinuations of the Right Rev. Dr. Woodward, Lord Bishop of Cloyne.'

The controversies in which his equivocal position involved him induced him to quit Ireland in 1789, when he was appointed one of the chaplains to the Spanish embassy in London, his colleague there being Dr. Hussey, afterwards bishop of Waterford. They afterwards had a dispute, and a 'Narrative of the Misunderstanding between the Rev. A. O'Leary and the Rev. Mr. Hussey' appeared in 1791 (Fitzpatrick, p. 255 *n.*) On his arrival in London, O'Leary was anxiously sought after by his countrymen. Edmund Burke introduced him to the Duke of York, and always spoke with characteristic enthusiasm of the good effect of his writings. He used to attend the meetings of the English catholic committee, but he opposed its action, and took exception to the absurd appellation of 'Protesting Catholic Dissenters.' Charles Butler, the secretary of the committee, says: 'The appearance of Father O'Leary was simple. In his countenance there was a mixture of goodness, solemnity, and drollery which fixed every eye that beheld it. No one was more generally loved or revered; no one less assuming or more pleasing in his manner. Seeing his external simplicity, persons with whom he was arguing were sometimes tempted to treat him cavalierly; but then the solemnity with which he would mystify his adversary, and ultimately lead him into the most distressing absurdity, was one of the most delightful scenes that conversation ever exhibited' (*Hist. Memoirs of the English Catholics*, 1822, iv. 438). Successful efforts were meanwhile made by his friend Plowden to secure the full payment of the pension of 200*l.*, with all unpaid arrears.

St. Patrick's chapel, Sutton Street, Soho Square, was, during the later years of his life, the scene of his labours. His sermons were widely admired, and his auditory included all grades of society. His collections for a projected history of the Irish rebellion of 1798 he presented to Francis Plowden. He published in 1800 an 'Address to the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of the Parliament of Great Britain; to which is added an Account of Sir H. Mildmay's Bill relative to Nuns.' This was followed by 'A Memorial in behalf of the Fathers of La Trappe and the Orphans committed to their Care,' which was probably the last of his literary labours. Towards the end of 1801 he went to France for the benefit of his health. He was again in London on 7 Jan. 1802, and died on the following morning at No. 45 Great Portland Street. His 'Funeral Oration,' pronounced by the Rev. Morgan D'Arcy, has been printed. The body was interred in Old St. Pancras churchyard, and a monument was placed over the grave by Earl Moira, afterwards marquis of Hastings (*Addit. MS.* 27488, f. 156). This monument was repaired by public subscription in 1851. Another was erected in St. Patrick's Chapel. When old St. Pancras churchyard was taken by the Midland railway for the extension of their station buildings, the remains of O'Leary were removed, and on 3 Feb. 1891 they were interred in the catholic cemetery at Kensal Green, in a grave close to that of Cardinal Wiseman (*Tablet*, 28 Feb. 1891, p. 355).

His earliest biographer, England, in portraying his character, states that 'good sense, unaffected piety, and extensive knowledge gained him the respect and admiration of the learned and grave, whilst by his unbounded wit, anecdotes, and unrivalled brilliancy of imagination he was the source of delight and entertainment to all whom he admitted to his intimacy.' A more discriminating critic, Mr. Lecky, admits that

O'Leary was by far the most brilliant and popular writer on the catholic side; 'but, though his devotion to his creed was incontestable, it would be hardly possible to find a writer of his profession who exhibits its distinctive doctrines in a more subdued and attenuated form, and no one appears to have found anything strange or equivocal in the curiously characteristic sentence in which Grattan described his merits: "If I did not know him to be a Christian gentleman, I should suppose him by his writings to be a philosopher of the Augustan age"' (*Hist. of England*, vi. 446). Mr. Froude considers that O'Leary was 'the most plausible, and, perhaps, essentially the falsest, of all Irish writers' (*The English in Ireland*, ii. 37 *n.*) A collected edition of his works, edited by 'a clergyman of Massachusetts,' appeared at Boston in 1868, 8vo.

There is a portrait prefixed to England's biography, 'engraved by W. Bond from the scarce print, after a drawing by Murphy' (Bromley, *Cat. of Engraved Portraits*, p. 364). Another portrait, engraved by T. H. Ellis from a painting by E. Shiel, is prefixed to Buckley's 'Life.'

[England's Life of O'Leary, including Historical Anecdotes, Memoirs, and many hitherto unpublished Documents, London 1822, 8vo; Buckley's Life and Writings of O'Leary, Dublin, 1868, 8vo; Addit. MS. 5875, f. 168*b*; Barrington's Personal Sketches, ii. 130; Cansick's Epitaphs at St. Pancras, Middlesex, i. 80; Chalmers's Biogr. Dict.; Croly's Life of George IV, p. 129; European Mag. 1782, pt. i. pp. 192–5; Fitzpatrick's Secret Service under Pitt, 2nd edit. pp. 211–252; Froude's English in Ireland, 1881, ii. 37 *n*, 450, 451; Gent. Mag. February 1802; Gordon's Personal Reminiscences, i. 110, 236, 242; Kelly's Reminiscences, i. 298; Laity's Directory, 1803; Lecky's Hist. of England, iv. 330 *n*, 495, vi. 369, 446, vii. 211, 271; Literary Memoirs of Living Authors, 1798, ii. 92; London and Dublin Orthodox Journal, 1842, xv. 117; Lysons's Environs, Suppl. pp. 255, 262, 263; Macdonough's Irish Graves in England; McDougall's Sketches of Irish Political Characters, p. 264; Maguire's Life of Father Mathew, pp. 23–6; Lady Morgan's Memoirs, i. 2; Nichols's Illustr. of Lit. vi. 74, vii. 486, 489; Nichols's Lit. Anecd. i. 671; Notes and Queries, 25 March 1893 p. 228, 28 Oct. 1893 p. 359; O'Keeffe's Recollections, i. 244; Public Characters, 1799, i. 361; Southey's Life of Wesley, 2nd edit. 1820, ii. 546; Tablet, 22 Nov. 1890, p. 821, &c.; Cat. of Library of Trin. Coll. Dublin; Watt's Bibl. Brit. under Leary.] T. C.

O'LEARY, ELLEN (1831–1889), Irish poetess, and an active participator in the fenian movement in Ireland, was born in 1831 in the town of Tipperary. Her father was a shopkeeper. Miss O'Leary contributed verse to various Irish journals from an early age; but after her brother had accepted the invitation of James Stephens, 'chief organiser of the Irish republic,' to take charge of the 'Irish People,' which was established in November 1863, she wrote exclusively for that journal, and soon became a distinguished member of the band of poets whose gifts the fenians, in imitation of the Young Irelanders of twenty years earlier, employed in spreading their opinions. The 'Irish People' was seized by the government on 15 Sept. 1865; its editor, John O'Leary, and other leaders of the movement were arrested, and Stephens, who escaped, and was in hiding at Sandymount, near Dublin, employed Miss O'Leary to carry messages between Sandymount and Dublin, and to aid him generally in directing the affairs of the fenian organisation. Stephens was arrested at Sandymount on 11 Nov. 1865, but on the 24th he escaped from Richmond prison. A sum of 200*l.* was raised by Miss O'Leary on a mortgage on her property to aid the fenian leader in getting out of the kingdom.

After the collapse of the fenian movement Miss O'Leary went to her home in Tipperary, and lived there in retirement, devoting herself to literature, till 1885. She then rejoined her brother John, who, after being imprisoned for five years and exiled for fifteen, had in that year returned to Ireland. She died on 16 Oct. 1889 at Cork.

A selection of her poems, entitled 'Lays of Country, Home, and Friends,' was published in Dublin in 1891. It contains a biographical sketch by Mr. T. W. Rolleston, and an appreciative criticism of Miss O'Leary's poems by Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, which had first appeared in the 'Dublin University Review,' in December 1886, under the title 'A Celtic Singer.' Miss O'Leary's songs are sweet and simple lays, couched in the natural colloquial language of the Irish peasant.

[The Irish newspapers of 1864, 1865, and 1866; O'Leary's Lays of Country, Home, and Friends, Dublin, 1891.] M. MacD.

O'LEARY, JOSEPH (*d.* 1845?), songwriter and journalist, was born in Cork about 1795. In youth he joined a company of strolling players, but his theatrical experience was short, as the manager was insolvent. About 1818 he commenced to write for the Cork papers—notably, the 'Freeholder,' a scurrilous sheet which was edited by John Boyle, and lasted till 1842. O'Leary's contributions were considered very powerful, and it was in its columns his famous Bacchanalian song, 'Whiskey, drink divine,' appeared.

About 1818 he also wrote for the 'Bagatelle,' a short-lived Cork periodical; and for a time he edited the 'Cork Mercantile Reporter.' Between 1825–8 he contributed to 'Bolster's Cork Quarterly,' and to two London periodicals, the 'Dublin and London Magazine' and 'Captain Rock in London.' Richard Ryan [q. v.], the Irish biographer, who seems to have known him, says in his 'Poets and Poetry' (1826, ii. 141), that he was, in 1826, preparing a translation of Tibullus. In 1830 O'Leary published a pamphlet 'On the Late Election in Cork,' under the signature of 'A Reporter.' There are also some poems by him in Patrick O'Kelly's 'Hippocrene' (1831) [see O'Kelly, Patrick]; and in 1833 a small collection of his poems and sketches appeared at Cork in an anonymous volume, entitled 'The Tribute.' In 1834 he came to London and joined the staff of the 'Morning Herald' as parliamentary reporter. He seems to have met with little success in London, and drowned himself in the Regent's Canal about 1845. O'Leary has been confused with 'The Irish Whiskey-Drinker'—i.e. John Sheehan.

Another contemporary Joseph O'Leary (*fl.* 1835), a barrister, published 'Law of Tithes in Ireland,' Dublin, 1835, 8vo; 'Rent Charges in lieu of Tithes,' Dublin, 1840, 8vo; 'Dispositions for Religious and Charitable Uses in Ireland,' Dublin, 1847, 8vo.

[Brit. Mus. Cat.; Windele's Cork and its Vicinity, p. 126; Ryan's Poets and Poetry, 1826, ii. 141; Bentley's Ballads, ed. Sheehan, 1869, p. 142; Dublin and London Magazine, 1825–7; O'Donoghue's Poets of Ireland, p. 193.]

D. J. O'D.

OLEY, BARNABAS (1602–1686), royalist divine, was baptised in the old parish church of Wakefield on 26 Dec. 1602, as son of 'Francis Oley, clarke,' who married Mary Mattersouse on 25 June 1600. He was educated at Wakefield grammar school, which he entered in 1607. In 1617 he proceeded to Clare College, Cambridge, probably as Cave's exhibitioner from his school, and graduated B.A. 1621, M.A. 1625, and B.D. A crown mandate for the degree of D.D. to him and two other eminent divines was dated 14 April, and published 17 June 1663, but the honour was declined. He was elected probationer-fellow of the foundation of Lady Clare at his college on 28 Nov. 1623, and a senior fellow in 1627, and filled the offices of tutor and president. In these positions he showed great zeal and ability, the most illustrious of his pupils being Peter Gunning, bishop of Ely. Oley was also taxor for the university in 1634, and proctor in 1635. In 1633 he was appointed by his college to the vicarage of Great Gransden, Huntingdonshire, and held it until his death; but for several years he continued to reside at Cambridge. The first steps for the rebuilding of the college, which was begun on 19 May 1638, though not finished until 1715, were taken under his direction, and, according to George Dyer, the structure was much indebted to his 'benefaction, zeal, and inspections.' Extensive purchases of bricks are recorded in the college books as having been made by him, and he was called by Fuller its 'Master of the Fabric.' He was a zealous loyalist, and when the university sent its plate to the king at Nottingham to be converted into money for his use, it was entrusted to his care and safely brought to the king's headquarters, August 1642. Particulars of the plate, and of the manner by which, through the skill of Oley, who knew all the highways and byways between Cambridge and that town, the troops of Cromwell were circumvented, are given in the 'Life of Dr. John Barwick' (pp. 23–7). He also lent a considerable sum of money on the communion plate of Clare College, which is of solid gold and very valuable, and restored it to the college in 1660 on receiving a portion of this advance. There is a tradition in the college that its three other very old pieces of plate were preserved by his care. For not residing at Cambridge, and for not appearing before the commission when summoned to attend, he was ejected by the Earl of Manchester from his fellowship on 8 April 1644. He was also plundered of his personal and landed property, and forced to leave his benefice. For seven years he wandered through England in great poverty. In 1643 and 1646 he was at Oxford. Early in 1645, when Pontefract Castle was being defended for the king, he was within its walls, and preached to the garrison; and when Sir Marmaduke Langdale was condemned to death in 1648, but escaped from prison, and lay hid for some weeks in a haystack, the fugitive at last made his way to London in the costume of a clergyman which was supplied by Oley. Next year he was very ill, 'but God strangely brought me back from the Gates of Death.' For some time he lived at Heath, near Wakefield, and in 1652–3 he stayed 'in the north privately, near the place of Lady Savil's demolished habitation' (Mayor, *Ferrar*, pp. 303–4).

In 1659 Oley returned to Gransden, when Sir John Hewett of Waresley in Huntingdonshire gave him some furniture, and on 9 July 1660 he was restored to his fellowship by an order of the same Earl of Manchester. Through the 'voluntary mediation'

of Archbishop Sheldon, he was presented on 3 Aug. 1660 to the third prebendal stall of Worcester Cathedral, and on 8 Nov. 1679 he was collated, on the nomination of Gunning, his old pupil, to the archdeaconry of Ely. This preferment he resigned in the following year through doubts of his ability to discharge its duties; but he retained the stall at Worcester until his death, being then 'the senior prebendary of venerable memory' for his saint-like qualities, and having been the means of establishing a weekly celebration in the cathedral (Hickes, *Life of Dr. William Hopkins*; *Ferrar and his Friends*, 1892, pp. 223, 271–2). Oley died at Gransden, at an extreme old age, on 20 Feb. 1685-6, and, in accordance with his will, was buried there on the night of 22 Feb. 'with a private and very frugal funeral.' An inscription to his memory was placed on the wall at the west end of the interior of the church.

Oley edited in 1652 'Herbert's Remains, or sundry pieces of that Sweet Singer, Mr. George Herbert,' containing 'A Priest to the Temple, or the countrey parson, Jacula Prudentum,' &c. Prefixed was an unsigned 'prefatory view of the life and vertues of the authour, and excellencies of this book,' which was written by Oley. The second edition appeared in 1671 as 'A Priest to the Temple, or the Country Parson,' with a new preface, signed Barnabas Oley, and beginning with a confession of the authorship of the old notice. The old preface was also reprinted at the end. Both of them, but the new preface in a slightly enlarged form, were contained in the editions of 1675 and 1701, and reprinted in the editions of Herbert's 'Works' by Pickering (1848) and Bell and Daldy (1859). The manuscript of 'The Country Parson' was the property of Herbert's friend, Wodenote, who 'commended it to the hands' of Oley, and from his prefaces were drawn some of the facts set out in Izaak Walton's memoir of Herbert. Three volumes of the works of Thomas Jackson [q.v.], president of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, appeared under the editorial care of Oley in 1653–57. The first of them (1653) contains an account by him of the work, acknowledging Jackson as his 'master in divines,' and pronouncing him 'The Divine of his Rank and age.' The merits of Jackson had been pointed out to him by N. F., i.e. Nicholas Ferrar. To the second volume (1654) was prefixed a preface to the reader by him, and in the third volume (1657) were an epistle dedicatory to Sheldon —in which he announced that 'God, by convincing me of disabilitie, hath taken away all hopes and desires of publishing any work of mine own'—and a preface, both by Oley. The three volumes were reissued in 1673, with a general dedication by him to Sheldon, then Archbishop of Canterbury, and with a preface to the reader enlarged and altered 'out of the three composed before.' It dwells upon the feebleness of Oley's memory 'by the suddain ingruence of a Lethargy or Apoplexy.' This dedicatory address and preface are reprinted in Jackson's 'Works' (ed. 1844), vol. i. Some lines by him, prefixed to the translation of Lessius, entitled 'Hygiasticon,' which appeared in 1634, are reproduced in Mayor's 'Nicholas Ferrar,' p. viii. Oley was one of those appointed by Gunning to sort and revise all his papers, and a long letter on Ferrar from Dr. Robert Byng to him is printed in Peckard's 'Life of Ferrar,' pp. 29–34, and reproduced in Mayor's 'Memoir,' pp. 7–11. Some of his letters were formerly in the possession of Mr. Bigg, vicar of Great Gransden, and others are now at Clare College.

Oley's charitable gifts were widespread. To the church of Gransden he gave, in his lifetime, the pulpit (1633) and the wainscot seats in the chancel (1681). He was the 'first contriver and chief benefactor' of the brick school-house, 1664, which he endowed with 20*l.* a year. He built brick houses for six poor people upon his own freehold land, leasing them for one thousand years to the churchwardens for the time being at a peppercorn rent; and he erected a vicarage, still a solid and comfortable place of residence, with barns, stables, outhouses, and a brick wall next the street and against the churchyard. He also gave one acre of freehold land to 'enlarge the Herd Commons at Hanginton Layes' in that parish, and six leather buckets to prevent casual fires in the village. Warmfield had a share in his bounty, the vicarage receiving a considerable augmentation. To King's College, Cambridge, he gave 100*l.* for putting up canopies and pillars for the stalls in the chapel (*Cole MSS.*; *Addit. MS.* 5802, ff. 98*b*, 99*a*), and a like sum to St. Paul's Cathedral.

His will, dated 23 May 1684, with codicils 19 Aug. 1684, 16 Oct. 1685, and 18 Oct. 1685, is in the Lansdowne MS. 988, fol. 94*b*, &c., and Harleian MS. 7043, fol. 191, &c., the last taken from the copy of Mr. Thursby, the executor, and containing his marginal notes. With the exception of a few specific legacies, all his property was bequeathed to pious uses, and he only left twelve pence to his brother, Joseph Oley, and one copy of 'The Duty of Man' to each of his children, as he had given them large sums in his lifetime. Other relatives,

called Shillito, Tomson, Dixon, and Preston, are mentioned in the will. The books which he had taken from the library of Dr. Timothy Thurscrosse were left to the vicars of North Grimston, Yorkshire, in succession. His own books were to be sold and the proceeds to be expended by William Nicolson [q. v.], the Bishop of Carlisle, in purchasing the works of certain specified divines for such parishes as he might select. A list of the books given to ten poor vicarages in the diocese of Carlisle under this bequest and the agreement of the various incumbents are printed in Bishop Nicolson's 'Miscellany Accounts,' pp. 7–9. He inquired after their existence and condition at his primary visitation. The manuscripts of Jackson passed to Lamplugh, bishop of Exeter.

Oley left certain articles of furniture to Sir John Hewett in exchange for the gifts which he had received in 1659. To the dean and chapter of Worcester he gave 200*l.* for buttresses for the choir and the chapel at the east end of the cathedral; to Clare College he left one hundred marks English for building a library, and 10*l.* to the descendants of John Westley, 'that good workman that built the college,' through fear that the omission to state his accounts before the royalists were ejected from the university might have been prejudicial to his interests. The junior fellows of King's College received the sum of 50*l.* to be expended in making walks for their recreation, and money was left for the augmentation of poor vicarages.

[Le Neve's Fasti, i. 352–3, where Oley is called Heyolt, iii. 81, 623, 637; Todd's Table of T. Jackson's Writings (1838), p. iii; Walton's Lives, ed. Zouch (1807), pp. 320–1; Lupton's Wakefield School; Bentham's Ely, p. 279; Hearne's T. Caii Vindiciæ, ii. 690–2; Letters from the Bodleian Library, ii. 80–81; Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, ii. 141–42; Notes and Queries, 2nd ser. ii. 170; Kennet's Case of Impropriations, pp. 288–90; Brit. Mus. Addit. MS. 24489, pp. 472–474; Ferrar and his Friends (1892), pp. 223, 271–2; Life of J. Barwick, pp. 111–12; Baker's St. John's Coll. Cambr., ed. Mayor, i. 219, ii. 632, 647; information from Rev. Dr. Atkinson, Clare College. A chapter on Oley, 'his life, letters, benefactions, and will,' is in the History of Great Gransden, now being published by its vicar, the Rev. A. J. Edmonds; and among the illustrations is a view of 'Barnabas Oley's Almshouses.' Oley is introduced into the last chapter of Shorthouse's romance of 'John Inglesant.'] W. P. C.

OLIFARD, Sir WILLIAM (*d.* 1329). [See Oliphant, Sir William.]

OLIPHANT, CAROLINA (1766–1845), song and ballad writer. [See Nairne, Carolina, Baroness Nairne.]

OLIPHANT, FRANCIS WILSON (1818–1859), painter and designer of stained glass, son of Thomas Oliphant, Edinburgh, of an ancient but fallen family in Fife, was born on 31 Aug. 1818 at Newcastle-on-Tyne, during the temporary residence of his parents there. He was trained as an artist at the Edinburgh Academy of Art. In early life the revival of Gothic style and ornament led him to make a profound study of ecclesiastical art, and while still very young he attained considerable reputation as a designer of painted glass in the works of Messrs. Wailes of Newcastle-on-Tyne. He afterwards removed to London, and worked much with Welby Pugin, especially upon the painted windows in the new Houses of Parliament. He also sent in a cartoon to the competition for the decoration of Westminster Hall, which was not successful. During this period Oliphant exhibited several pictures in the Royal Academy, the chief being a large Shakespearean study of the interview between Richard II and John of Gaunt, and a striking picture of the Prodigal Son 'Nearing Home.' In 1852 he married his cousin, Margaret Oliphant Wilson, who was then beginning to be known as a writer, and has since achieved a very wide reputation in many departments of literature. His latter years were occupied with an energetic attempt to improve the art of painted glass by superintending the processes of execution as well as the design, in the course of which he produced the windows in the ante-chapel of King's College, Cambridge, those in the chancel of Aylesbury Church, and several in Ely Cathedral. The famous choristers' window at Ely was the joint work of Oliphant and William Dyce, R.A., the former being responsible for the original design. This work, however, was interrupted by ill-health, which obliged him to seek a warmer climate. He died at Rome in October 1859, chiefly from the effects of overwork. He had published in 1856 a small treatise entitled 'A Plea for Painted Glass.'

Oliphant had two sons, both of whom died in early manhood after making some promising efforts in literature. The elder son, Cyril Francis Oliphant (1856–1890), who graduated B.A. at Balliol College, Oxford, in 1883, published in 1890, in the series known as 'Foreign Classics,' a biography and criticism of the work of Alfred de Musset, which was notable for some well-rendered translations from the French. The younger son, Francis Romano Oliphant (1859–1894), born at Rome after his father's death, graduated B.A. at Oxford in 1883. He issued in 1891 'Notes of

a Pilgrimage to Jerusalem and the Holy Land,' which originally appeared in the form of letters addressed to the 'Spectator.' He was a frequent contributor to that and other periodicals, and largely aided his mother in the preparation of her 'Victorian Age of Literature' (1892).

[Private information.]

OLIPHANT, JAMES (1734–1818), Scottish divine, second son of William Oliphant of Stirling, was born in Stirling in 1734. He matriculated at the university of Glasgow in 1753, and graduated M.A. in 1756. In 1757 Oliphant entered as a divinity student, and attended for four sessions the classes in the hall of the secession church at Glasgow. He left that body, however, owing to a difference with some of the professors, and joined the communion of the church of Scotland. After receiving his license in 1760 from the presbytery of Kintyre, he officiated for a time in the Gorbals Church, Glasgow, from which he was promoted in 1764 to be minister of the chapel-of-ease in Kilmarnock. Oliphant, who had a strong and sonorous voice, was afterwards lampooned by Robert Burns—who, before he was fifteen, had heard him preach—in the second stanza of his poem entitled 'The Ordination:'—

> Curst Common Sense, that imp of hell,
> Cam' in wi' Maggie Lauder;
> But Oliphant aft made her yell,
> An' Russell sair misca'd her.

(Russell was Oliphant's successor in Kilmarnock.) Oliphant's ultra-Calvinistic views excited not only the satire of Burns, but the more earnest hostility of the Arminian clergy. He ministered in Kilmarnock for eleven years, and in 1773, at the request of the inhabitants of Dumbarton, he was presented by the town council with the charge of the parish church in that town. To check the spread of the Arminian heresy, which was causing no little excitement in Scotland at the time, Oliphant compiled a little catechism for the use of schools and young communicants. In order to annoy him, his opponents in Kilmarnock—the moderates, as they were termed—employed a man to walk the streets of Dumbarton, proclaiming as he went 'the whole works of the Rev. James Oliphant, presentee to this parish, for the small charge of two pence.' Oliphant lost his sight shortly before his death, which took place on 10 April 1818. He was twice married: first to Elizabeth Hay, on 27 Nov. 1764 (she died on 29 March 1780, leaving a daughter Charlotte, who married Captain David Denny of Glasgow); secondly, on 27 April 1784, to Janet, daughter of Humphrey Colquhoun of Barnhill, who died on 27 June 1805, leaving three daughters, Margaret, Janet (who married Robert Hart, merchant in Glasgow), and Anne (who married the Rev. William Taylor, minister of the associate burgher congregation, Levenside).

Oliphant was a 'sound and racy theologian, and an interesting and highly accomplished preacher.' 'There was a vein of humour which pervaded his mind, and occasionally burst forth in the pulpit in some striking, homely, or quaint remark' (*Biographical Notices*, by J. W. Taylor, 1852).

He was the author of two small pamphlets which had an immense popularity in their day: 1. 'The Mother's Catechism, doctrinal and historical, designed for the school and family; and enlarged for the benefit of young communicants,' 12mo, Glasgow, 1772. Of this work more than twenty editions were published before and after his death. 2. 'A Sacramental Catechism, designed for communicants old and young . . . to which is subjoined an abstract of that solemn mode of public admission to the Lord's Table which has been practised in the parish of Kilmarnock,' 12mo, Glasgow, 1779. This has also run through numerous editions. Oliphant also wrote the history of the parish of Dumbarton for Sir John Sinclair's 'Statistical Account of Scotland,' 1792.

[Presbytery Register of Dumbarton; tombstone in Dumbarton churchyard; McKay's History of Kilmarnock; Scot's Fasti, pt. iii.; Irving's Book of Dumbartonshire; Taylor's Life of Rev. William Taylor; Cleland's Annals, vol. i.; matriculation album of Glasgow University; Dr. Charles Rogers's Book of Robert Burns.]

G. S–H.

OLIPHANT, Sir LAURENCE, of Aberdalgie, first **Lord Oliphant** (*d.* 1500?), was the eldest son of Sir John Oliphant of Aberdalgie (*d.* 1446), by Isabel, daughter of Walter Ogilvy of Auchterhouse, and sister of Alexander Ogilvy, second baron Ogilvy of Inverquharity [q. v.] In his youth he went to France to study the art of war, and subsequently travelled in Italy and elsewhere. He was created a peer some time before 30 Oct. 1458, when his name so appears as witness to a charter; and under the title of Lord Oliphant he sat in the parliament of 14 Oct. 1467. He had a charter of the barony of Owres, Kincardineshire, from his maternal grandfather, Walter Ogilvy, on 7 Nov. 1468 (*Reg. Mag. Sig. Scotl.* 1424–1513, entry 965). In 1470 he held the office of sheriff of Perthshire (*Exchequer Rolls of Scotland*, viii. 35). On 24 July 1474 the Marchmond herald was sent with letters to him and the

Earl of Buchan to 'staunch their gathering for the court of Forfar' (*Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer of Scotland*, p. 51), and on 28 Aug. to summon them for their gathering (*ib.*) The gathering seems to have resulted in bloodshed, for in September Oliphant was summoned to answer for the slaughter of Thom of Preston (*ib.*)

Oliphant was one of a commission named on 30 Aug. 1484 to negotiate a marriage between James, duke of Rothesay, heir-apparent of the Scottish throne, and Lady Anne de la Pole, daughter of John, duke of Sheffield, and niece of Richard III of England (*Cal. Documents relating to Scotland*, 1357–1509, entry 1501), and also to treat for a peace and alliance with England (*ib.* entry 1502). Of the treaty, concluded at Nottingham on 12 Sept. (*ib.*), he was one of the conservators (*ib.* entry 1505). He sat in the first parliament of James IV on 6 Oct. 1488, when he was chosen a lord of the articles for the barons. He was also sworn a privy councillor, and in 1490 constituted a justiciary within his own bounds and those of Strathbaird. He sided with the king during the rebellion of 1489, and, while the king was crushing the rising in the west, sent information to him of the movements of the rebel nobles in the north (*Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer*, p. 122). On 26 Feb. 1490–1 he had a safe-conduct to England for six months (*Cal. Documents relating to Scotland*, 1357–1509, entry 1560); and on 14 June he received a safe-conduct and protection for a year from Henry VII as ambassador to Charles, king of France, and the king and queen of Castile, Aragon, and Sicily (*ib.* entry 1574). In 1491 he was bailie of Methven (*Exchequer Rolls of Scotland*, v. 287), and in 1493 and subsequent years he was keeper of Edinburgh Castle (*ib.* pp. 388, 466, 505). He was one of the lords chosen by the king to the session of 14 Oct. 1495. He died about 1500. By his wife, Lady Isabel Hay, youngest daughter of William, first earl of Errol, he had three sons: John, second lord Oliphant (*d.* 1516); William of Berriedale, Caithness (acquired through marriage with Christian, heiress of Alexander Sutherland of Duffus); and George.

[Authorities mentioned in the text; Douglas's Scottish Peerage, ed. Wood, ii. 332–3.]

T. F. H.

OLIPHANT, LAURENCE, third Lord Oliphant (*d.* 1566), was the son of Colin, master of Oliphant (killed at the battle of Flodden in 1513), by Lady Elizabeth Keith, second daughter of William, third earl Marischal. He succeeded his grandfather John, second lord, in 1516, and was one of the Scottish nobles taken prisoner at the rout of Solway Moss on 25 Nov. 1542 (*Diurnal of Occurrents*, p. 25), his capturer being Dacre's servant (*Hamilton Papers*, ed. Bain, i. 325). He reached Newark on 15 Dec., he and other prisoners being then so 'crazed' by the hardships of their march that their subsequent journey to London was a little delayed (*ib.* p. 335). The annual value of his lands was then estimated at two thousand merks Scots, or five hundred merks sterling, and the value of his goods at four thousand merks Scots (*State Papers, Henry VIII*, v. 233). He remained in England in the custody of Sir Thomas Lee, knt., but on 1 July 1543 was allowed to be ransomed for eight hundred merks sterling, on condition that, along with other captive Scottish nobles, he should acknowledge Henry VIII as lord-superior, should co-operate in procuring him the government of Scotland, and should exert his influence to get the infant Queen Mary delivered to Henry, to be brought up in England. On obtaining his liberty he, however, made no attempt to fulfil these pledges, and he declined to enter himself a prisoner in England in August for making of his bond and promise for the payment of the ransom. When Lord Huntly began a reformation of religion in his territories, Lord Oliphant, in February 1560, at a meeting at Aberdeen, promised to do as Huntly advised (*Cal. State Papers*, For. Ser. 1559–1560, entry 710); but it is doubtful if he ever joined against the queen-dowager (*ib.* 1560–1, entry 172). He died on 26 March 1566. By Margaret, eldest daughter of James Sandilands of Cruvie, he had three sons and four daughters. The sons were: Laurence, fourth lord Oliphant [q. v.]; Peter, ancestor of the Oliphants of Langton; and William. The daughters were: Catherine, married first to Sir Alexander Oliphant of Kellie, and secondly to George Dundas of Dundas; Margaret, married first to William Murray of Abercairny, and secondly to James Clephane of Carslogie; Jean, to William Moncrieffe of Moncrieffe; and Lilias, to Robert Lundie of Balgonie.

[Diurnal of Occurrents (Bannatyne Club); Sadleir's State Papers: State Papers, Hen. VIII; Hamilton Papers; Anderson's Oliphants in Scotland, 1879, pp. xxxvii–xl; Douglas's Scottish Peerage, ed. Wood, ii. 333–4.]

T. F. H.

OLIPHANT, LAURENCE, fourth Lord Oliphant (1529–1593), eldest son of Laurence, third lord Oliphant, by Margaret Sandilands, was born in 1529. In 1543 he was sent to England as a hostage for his father. After the Darnley marriage he, while master

of Oliphant, sat as an extraordinary member of the privy council in August 1565 (*Reg. P. C. Scotl.* i. 347). In 1565 certain persons accused of slaughter and other crimes took possession of his house of Berrydale, which they garrisoned and held; but on 13 April 1566 they were ordered by the council to give it up to him within twenty-four hours under pain of being treated as rebels (*ib.* pp. 447–8). He succeeded his father on 26 March of the same year, and was served heir on 2 May. He sat on the assize for the trial of Bothwell for the murder of Darnley, signed the band for Bothwell's marriage to the queen, and was one of the nine temporal lords present at the marriage. At the same time as John Hamilton, archbishop of St. Andrews, he was admitted a member of the privy council (*ib.* p. 509). He joined the association on behalf of Mary at Hamilton on 8 May 1568, and fought for her at Langside. On this account he was charged to appear before the regent and lords of the privy council, and, failing to do so, was on 2 Aug. 1568 denounced a rebel and put to the horn (*ib.* p. 633); but on 5 April 1569 he signed a 'band for the king' (*ib.* p. 654), and on 16 June again appeared as a member of the privy council (*ib.* p. 670). He was one of sixteen appointed by Queen Mary at Bolton Castle on 6 March 1569 to act as advisers with Chatelherault, Huntly, and Argyll in the critical circumstances of the kingdom (Labanoff, *Lettres de Marie Stuart*, ii. 271). He attended the convention at Perth on 31 July of the same year, and voted against the queen's divorce from Bothwell (*Reg. P. C. Scotl.* ii. 8). An attack on him and his servants on 18 July at the instance of the Earl of Caithness was the subject of deliberation by the privy council on 12 Oct. (*ib.* pp. 37–40) and 22 Nov. (*ib.* 57–8).

After the death of the regent Moray in January 1570, Lord Oliphant met the leaders of the queen's party at Linlithgow, where they had a conference with the French ambassador. His name also appears among those who, in April 1570, subscribed a letter to Elizabeth, petitioning her to 'enter into such conditions with the Queen's Highness in Scotland as may be honourable for all parties' (Calderwood, ii. 550). Killigrew, in a letter to Burghley in 1573, mentions that Oliphant joined the anti-Marian party after Morton's succession to the regency (*Cal. State Papers*, For. Ser. 1572–4, entry 761); but he appears to have joined before this, having attended a meeting of the privy council at Leith in May 1572, while the regent Mar was still alive (*Reg. P. C. Scotl.* ii. 135). After the retirement of Morton from the regency, Oliphant attended the meeting of the parliament in the castle of Stirling on 16 July 1578, presided over by the king (Moysie, *Memoirs*, p. 12). In November 1580 he was charged to answer before the council for an attack on Lord Ruthven (*ib.* p. 28; *Hist. James the Sext*, p. 100), and on 7 Dec. caution was given for him in 1,000*l.* that he would on the 9th enter into ward in the castle of Doune in Menteith (*Reg. P. C. Scotl.* iii. 335). Subsequently disputes between him and the Earl of Caithness occupied the frequent attention of the privy council (*ib.* iv. passim). Oliphant died at Caithness on 16 Jan. 1593, and was buried in the church of Wick. By Lady Margaret Hay, second daughter of George, seventh earl of Errol, he had two sons and three daughters. The sons were: Laurence, master of Oliphant; and John Oliphant of Newlands. The daughters were: Elizabeth, married to William, tenth earl of Angus; Jean, to Alexander Bruce of Cultmalindie; and Margaret, to Sir James Johnstone of Westerhall.

Laurence, master of Oliphant (*d.* 1584?), was concerned in the raid of Ruthven, and on this account was in March 1584 charged, along with his brother-in-law, Robert Douglas, son of William Douglas of Lochleven, to quit the realm. They set sail for the continent, but never reached it. According to Calderwood, 'they perished by the way, and were never seen again, they, nor ship, nor any belonging thereunto. The manner is uncertain, but the most common report was that, being invaded by Hollanders or Flusingers, and fighting valiantly, slew one of the principal of their number, in revenge whereof they were all sunk, or, as others report, after they had rendered, they were hanged upon the mast of the ship' (*History*, iv. 46). Another report was that they had been made slaves by the Turks, and detained in captivity in the town of Algiers on the coast of Barbary (*Cal. Scottish State Papers*, 1509–1603, pp. 431, 570).

[Reg. P. C. Scotl. vols. i.–iv.; Cal. State Papers, Scotl. Ser. and For. Ser. Eliz.; Notes and Queries, 7th ser. ix. 363; Hist. James the Sext, and David Moysie's Memoirs, both in the Bannatyne Club; Calderwood's History of the Church in Scotland; Anderson's Oliphants in Scotland, 1879, pp. xl–lxii; Douglas's Scottish Peerage (Wood), ii. 334.] T. F. H.

OLIPHANT, LAURENCE (1691–1767), Laird of Gask, Jacobite, son of James Ogilvie, laird of Gask, by Janet, daughter of the Rev. Anthony Murray of Woodend, Perthshire, was born in 1691. The Gask branch of the Oliphants descended from William Oliphant of Newton, Perthshire, second son of

Colin, master of Oliphant, slain at Flodden. The estate of Gask came into the possession of the family in 1625. The family possessed strong royalist sympathies. At the rebellion of 1715 the laird of Gask sent his two sons to support the insurgents, Laurence receiving a commission in Lord Rollo's regiment dated 2 Oct. 1715. He was present at the battle of Sherriffmuir, and in January 1716 he acted as one of the garrison's adjutants during the short time that the Pretender remained at Scone. After the suppression of the rebellion he remained for some time in hiding, but subsequently he was permitted to return home unmolested. He succeeded his father as laird of Gask in 1732. On the arrival of the Chevalier in 1745, he joined him at Blair Athole. So indignant was he with his tenants for refusing to take up arms that he laid an inhibition on their cornfields (Chambers, *History of the Rebellion*, ed. 1869, pp. 63–4); but the prince on arriving at Gask laughingly removed the inhibition. Laurence, eldest son of the laird of Gask, born 25 May 1724, acted as aide-de-camp of the prince at the battle of Prestonpans, and after the battle was sent by the prince to prevent the fugitive dragoons from taking refuge in Edinburgh. On his way thither he slew ten of them, and took a pair of colours. When the prince set out for England, he sent the laird of Gask back to Perth, to undertake, with Lord Strathallan, the civil and military government of the north, the duties discharged by Gask being chiefly those of treasurer. Both father and son were present at Falkirk and Culloden; and after the battle of Falkirk, when the prince's troops, on account of the slight resistance and rapid flight of the enemy, dreaded some ambuscade, young Gask and the eldest son of Lord Strathallan went down together from the hill towards the town of Falkirk, in the guise of peasants, to obtain information (Home, *History of the Rebellion*, p. 175). When the prince, after Culloden, declined further to continue the contest, the laird of Gask and his son fled eastward into Aberdeenshire, and, after remaining in hiding for about six months in the neighbourhood of the Dee, obtained, with other Jacobites, a passage in a vessel which landed them in Sweden on 10 Oct. 1746. Thence they passed south to France. The estates of Gask were seized by the crown and sold, but in 1753 they were purchased by some friends and presented to Oliphant. On the death of Charles, seventh lord Oliphant, on 19 April 1748, Gask laid claim to the title, which, however, was assumed by Charles Oliphant of Langton, who died on 3 June 1751, and in his will acknowledged the laird of Gask to be heir to the title. The peerage was also confirmed to him by the Pretender in 1760. He was permitted to return home in 1763, but the attainder was not reversed. He died early in 1767. Oliphant married Amelia Anne Sophia, second daughter of William, second lord Nairne. His heir, Laurence, paternal grandfather of Carolina, lady Nairne [q. v.], the poetess, died on 1 Jan. 1792.

[Histories of the Rebellion; Anderson's Oliphants in Scotland; Kington Oliphant's Jacobite Lairds of Gask.] T. F. H.

OLIPHANT, LAURENCE (1829–1888), author of 'Piccadilly,' only child of (Sir) Anthony Oliphant (1793–1859), by his wife Maria, daughter of Colonel Campbell of the 72nd highlanders, was born at Capetown in 1829. Thomas Oliphant [q. v.], the musician, was his uncle. His father, who was third son of Ebenezer Oliphant of Condie and Newton, Perthshire, by Mary, daughter of Sir William Stirling of Ardoch, had been called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1821, and practised for a time in London as an equity draughtsman, but just before his son's birth he was appointed attorney-general at the Cape. Laurence's father and mother were both fervent evangelicals. The mother returned to Europe on account of her health, and took her son with her. He was sent to the school of a Mr. Parr at Durnford Manor, Salisbury. He spent part of his holidays with his mother at Condie, an ancestral home of the Oliphant family. His father was in 1839 made chief justice of Ceylon, and was knighted. Lady Oliphant rejoined him in Ceylon in 1841. Laurence was sent out in the winter of the same year, in charge of a private tutor, who continued to teach him in Ceylon; but his education was much interrupted. His father returned on two years' leave about 1846, and spent the time in a continental tour. Laurence was allowed to accompany his parents instead of going to Cambridge, as had been intended. The family spent the winter of 1846–7 at Paris, travelled through Germany and the Tyrol during 1847, and at the end of the year crossed the Alps to Italy. Here young Oliphant was present at some of the popular disturbances in the beginning of 1848. He went with his parents to Greece, and then accompanied them to Ceylon, where he acted as his father's private secretary, and was called to the colonial bar. At the age of twenty-two, he says, he had been engaged in twenty-three murder cases. In December 1851 he was invited by Jung Bahadur, who had touched at Ceylon on a return voyage from England, to join a hunting excursion in Nepaul. After reaching Khatmandu he

returned to Ceylon. A few months later he came to England with his mother, and at the end of 1851 began to keep terms at Lincoln's Inn. Besides studying law, he took an interest in various labours undertaken by Lord Shaftesbury and others among the London poor. In the spring of 1852 he published an account of his tour in Nepaul, called 'A Journey to Khatmandu.' He resolved to be called to the Scottish as well as the English bar, and began his studies at Edinburgh in the summer of 1852. In August 1852 he started with Mr. Oswald Smith for a visit to St. Petersburg, thence to Nijni-Novgorod, and ultimately to the Crimea. He published an account of part of the journey, 'The Russian Shores of the Black Sea in the Autumn of 1852, and a Tour through the Country of the Don Cossacks,' at the end of 1853. The approach of the Crimean war gave special interest to this book, which soon reached a fourth edition. Lord Raglan applied to him for information, and he was engaged to write for the 'Daily News.' While keenly interested in this he received an offer of an appointment from James Bruce, eighth earl of Elgin [q. v.], then governor-general of Canada, with whose family Lady Oliphant was intimate. Oliphant acted as secretary to Lord Elgin during the negotiation at Washington of the reciprocity treaty with Canada. The treaty, 'floated through on champagne,' was signed in June, and Oliphant then accompanied Lord Elgin to Quebec. There he was soon appointed 'superintendent of Indian affairs,' and made a journey to Lake Superior and back by the Mississippi and Chicago, described soon afterwards in 'Minnesota and the Far West,' 1855. Dancing, travelling, and political business filled up his time agreeably; but on Lord Elgin's retirement at the end of 1854, he declined offers of an appointment under Sir Edmund Head, Elgin's successor. He came back to England, whither his father had now finally returned. He put forward a plan suggested by his previous journeys, which is described in a pamphlet called 'The Trans-Caucasian Provinces the proper Field of Operation for a Christian Army,' 1855. He succeeded in obtaining from Lord Clarendon a recommendation to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe. He wished to be sent as an envoy to Schamyl, with a view to a diversion against the Russians. His father accompanied him to Constantinople. They found Lord Stratford about to visit the Crimea, and accompanied him thither. Oliphant had a glimpse of the siege of Sebastopol; and, though he could not obtain an authorisation for his scheme, was invited by the Duke of Newcastle to join him on a visit to the Circassian coasts. He sailed at the end of August, and made a short rush into the country. He afterwards joined the force under Omar Pasha, and was present at the battle of the Ingour. The fall of Kars made the expedition fruitless; and after much suffering, and a consequent illness during the retreat, he returned to England at the end of 1855. 'The Trans-Caucasian Campaign . . . under Omer Pasha: a personal narrative,' 1856, describes his experiences. He had been acting as correspondent of the 'Times' during this expedition, and in 1856 he was invited by the editor, Delane, to accompany him on a visit to the United States. He travelled through the Southern States to New Orleans, and there joined the filibuster Walker. His motive, he says, was partly the fun of the thing, and in some degree an offer of confiscated estates if the expedition should succeed. The expedition fell in with H.M.S. Cossack at the mouth of the St. Juan river. Her captain, Cockburn, came on board, declared his determination to prevent a fight, and carried off Oliphant, who had admitted himself to be a British subject. Oliphant was made welcome as a guest on board the Cossack, and, after a few excursions, returned to England. An account of his first trip in the Circassia, and of this adventure, is given in his 'Patriots and Filibusters: Incidents of political and exploratory Travel,' 1860.

In 1857 Oliphant became private secretary to Lord Elgin on his visit to China. He went with Elgin to Calcutta when the outbreak of the mutiny made it necessary to change the destination of the Chinese force. He then accompanied Elgin to Hongkong, was present at the bombardment of Canton, and helped to storm Tientsin. He was employed in several minor missions, and visited Japan with the expedition. He published a 'Narrative of the Earl of Elgin's Mission to China and Japan in the years 1857-8-9' in 1859; translated into French in 1860, with an introductory letter from Guizot. His father, with whom he was always upon the most affectionate terms, had died just before his return. Oliphant was without employment for a time, but in 1860 amused himself by a visit to Italy, where he saw Cavour, and formed a plot with Garibaldi for breaking up the ballot-boxes at Nice on occasion of the vote for annexation to France. He gave his view of the value of a plebiscite in a pamphlet called 'Universal Suffrage and Napoleon the Third,' 1860. Garibaldi's expedition to Sicily broke up the Nice scheme. In 1861 Oliphant travelled in Montenegro and elsewhere, and soon afterwards accepted

an appointment as first secretary of legation in Japan. He arrived at Yeddo at the end of June 1861. On the evening of 5 July a night attack was made on the embassy. Oliphant rushed out with a hunting-whip, and was attacked by a Japanese with a heavy two-handed sword. A beam, invisible in the darkness, interfered with the blows, but Oliphant was severely wounded, and sent on board ship to recover. He had to return to England after a visit to the Corea, where he discovered a Russian force occupying a retired bay, and obtained their retirement.

Visits to Corfu with the Prince of Wales, then on his way to Palestine, and afterwards to the Herzegovina and the Abruzzi, were his only occupations in 1862. He was now compelled by 'family considerations' to retire from the diplomatic service. Early in 1863 he ran over to look at the insurrection in Poland, and later in the year made another attempt, but was turned back. He then travelled in Moldavia, and went northwards to see a little of the Schleswig-Holstein war. He was now disposed to settle down. He had already once or twice canvassed the Stirling Burghs, and made himself popular with the electors. In 1864 he joined Sir Algernon Borthwick and some other friends in starting a journal called 'The Owl,' of which Thomas Onwhyn [q. v.] was the publisher. It was suggested at a dinner-party in fun, and was intended to be partly a mystification, supported by an affected knowledge of profound political secrets. Sir Algernon Borthwick undertook to print it, and it caused much amusement to the initiated. Oliphant contributed only to the first ten numbers, retiring when it was taken up more seriously. In the following year he published 'Piccadilly: a Fragment of Contemporary Biography,' in 'Blackwood's Magazine' (republished, with illustrations by R. Doyle, in 1870).

In 1865 Oliphant was returned at the general election for the Stirling Burghs. He did little in parliament, and was not much edified, it appears, by the manœuvres which attended the passage of the Reform Bill of 1867. A singular change now took place in his life. His rambling and adventurous career had given him much experience, but had not made up for a desultory education. He loved excitement, was a universal favourite in society, and had had flirtations in every quarter of the globe. He was a clear-headed man of business, had seen the mysteries of official life, and was a brilliant journalist. From his earliest years, however, he had also strong religious impressions, and in his letters to his mother speculations upon his own state of mind and the various phenomena of religions of all varieties had alternated with sparkling descriptions of adventure and society. He had been interested successively in many of the books which reflect contemporary movements of thought. He had read Theodore Parker, W. Smith's 'Thorndale,' Maurice's writings, and Morell's 'History of Philosophy.' His want of intellectual ballast, however, left him at the mercy of any pretender to inspiration. His official and social experience had dispersed many illusions, and his 'Piccadilly,' very brightly written, is not a novel proper, but a satire directed against the various hypocrisies and corruptions of society. He had come, he says, to think that the world at large was a 'lunatic asylum,' a common opinion among persons not themselves conspicuous for sanity. He mentions in it 'the greatest poet of the age, Thomas Lake Harris,' author of 'The Great Republic: a Poem of the Sun.' Harris is also typified in a mysterious prophet who meets the hero, and was, in fact, the head of a community in America. The creed appears to have been the usual mixture of scraps of misunderstood philosophy and science, with peculiar views about 'physical sensations' caused by the life of Christ in man, and a theory that marriage should be a Platonic relation. Oliphant had also some belief in 'spiritualism,' though he came to regard it as rather diabolical than divine. In 1867 he resigned his seat in parliament, and joined Harris's community at Brocton, or 'Salem-on-Erie.' Harris was in the habit of casting out devils and forming magnetic circles among his disciples. Oliphant became his spiritual slave. He was set to work on the farm, was ordered to drive teams and 'cadge strawberries on the railway,' and, after walking all day, was sent out at night to draw water 'till his fingers were almost frost-bitten.' He made over all his money to the community. Oliphant's mother also joined the community in 1868, and, though living at the same place, was not allowed to hold any confidential communication with him. After going through this probation the disciples were to regenerate the world, and mother and son are said to have 'found perfect peace and contentment.' In 1870 Oliphant returned under Harris's orders, and was supported by a small allowance. He resumed his former occupation by becoming 'Times' correspondent in the Franco-German war. He was with the French and afterwards with the German armies, and suddenly returned to America, in obedience, it is said, to a sign prescribed by Harris—namely, by a bullet grazing his hair. He soon came back, how-

ever, and was again 'Times' correspondent at Paris towards the end of 1871. His mother was permitted to join him there. There he met Alice, daughter of Mr. Henry le Strange of Hunstanton, Norfolk, and stepdaughter of Mr. Wynne-Finch. All who knew her speak of her singular fascination. She was twenty-six, and she had been much admired in society, but shared some of Oliphant's dissatisfaction with the world. She adopted his creed, and they were engaged at the beginning of 1872. The consent, however, of Harris was required, and the genuine 'human sentiment' was to be considered as an 'abstract and spiritual passion,' a text upon which Oliphant discourses in letters quoted by his biographer. Her family were naturally displeased at the pecuniary arrangements, as the 'whole of her property was placed unreservedly in the hands' of Harris (*Life*, p. 115). Oliphant appears (*ib.* pp. 120–2) to have equivocated upon this occasion in a rather painful way, though the details are not very clear. He was married in June 1872 at St. George's, Hanover Square, though it would seem the relation was regulated in some way by the spiritual authorities (*ib.* p. 125). In 1873 Oliphant, with his wife and mother, returned to Brocton by Harris's orders. The wife and mother were employed in menial offices. Oliphant himself was directed to take part in various commercial enterprises for the benefit, apparently, of the community. He was in New York and Canada, and occasionally sent over to England. In 1874 he joined the 'Direct United States Cable Company,' and was 'coaching a bill through the Dominion Legislature.' He learnt the secrets of commercial 'rings,' and was kindly treated by the great Jay Gould, upon whose mercy he threw himself. In 1876 he contributed to 'Blackwood's Magazine' the 'Autobiography of a Joint-stock Company,' revealing some mysteries of commercial jugglery. He is said to have shown much financial ability in these transactions.

Meanwhile Harris had migrated to Santa Rosa, near San Francisco, and taken Mrs. Oliphant with him. In the beginning of 1878 Oliphant went to San Francisco, to the office of Mr. J. D. Walker of San Rafael, whose friendship he had won by an act of kindness. His purpose was to see his wife, but permission was refused, and he returned to Brocton. In the following autumn Mrs. Oliphant left Santa Rosa, though still under Harris's rule, and supported herself for a time, first at Vallego and then at Benicia, by keeping a school. She was warmly appreciated by the Californians, and Mrs. Walker was able to see her occasionally. It seems that about this time Harris had discovered not only that the marriage was not a marriage of 'counterparts,' but that Oliphant had a spiritual 'counterpart' in the other world, who inspired him with rhymed communications, and was therefore an obstacle to union with his earthly wife. His belief in these communications strikes his biographer as the 'only sign of mental aberration' she ever noticed. Meanwhile Oliphant took up a scheme for colonising Palestine with Jews, and early in 1879 went to the East to examine the country, and endeavour to obtain a concession from the Turkish government. An account of his journey was given in 'The Land of Gilead, with Excursions in the Lebanon,' 1880. The attempt upon the Turkish goverment failed, and the scheme broke down. Oliphant returned to England, and there, in the early winter of 1880, he was rejoined by his wife. She had obtained Harris's permission to return by accepting 'irritating conditions on the freedom of their intercourse.' They made, however, a journey to Egypt in the winter, described by him in 'The Land of Khemi, up and down the Middle Nile,' 1882. An accidental difficulty at Cairo prevented them from formally making over to Harris their right in the land at Brocton. In May 1881 Oliphant returned to America to see his mother, who was still at Brocton. He found her both ill and troubled by doubts as to the Harris creed. They went to Santa Rosa, where the sight of a 'valuable ring' of Lady Oliphant's upon the finger of one of Harris's household staggered their faith. Oliphant took his mother, in spite of orders from Harris, to a village where there was a woman with an infallible panacea. She there died, in the presence of her son and their kind friend Mrs. Walker. Oliphant himself now became sceptical as to the prophet's inspiration, and, with the help of Mr. Walker, recovered his land at Brocton by legal proceedings. Harris and his disciples took a different view of these transactions. His wife had received a telegram from Santa Anna during his absence requesting her sanction to placing him in confinement. This appears to have ended her allegiance to the prophet. Oliphant was again in England in January 1882, and prepared the volume called 'Traits and Travesties,' 1882, consisting chiefly of reprints from 'Blackwood's Magazine.' Oliphant now took up the Palestine colonisation scheme. He travelled with his wife to Constantinople in the summer of 1882, and settled for some time at Therapia. At the end of the year they moved to Haifa

in the Bay of Acre, in the neighbourhood of various Jewish colonies. He wrote there his story 'Altiora Peto,' 1883, in the 'Piccadilly' style, the name being derived from a motto of his branch of the Oliphant family. At Haifa they collected a number of sympathisers, though they did not form exactly a community. Oliphant, it seems, was now regarded as a 'sort of head of affairs at Brocton,' which was no longer in connection with Harris. Visitors from Brocton, as well as natives and Jewish immigrants, gathered around them. They built a small house at Dalieh in the neighbourhood, and endeavoured to carry out their ideal of life. They gave expositions of their views to various inquirers, and were not converted to 'Esoteric Buddhism.' A strange book, called 'Sympneumata,' was written by them in concert and, as they thought, by a kind of common inspiration. Some who had sympathised, however, were alienated 'in fear' and others 'in disgust.' Others regarded it as harmless nonsense. Oliphant also wrote 'Massollam,' 1886, which gives his final judgment of Harris.

During a trip to the Lake of Tiberias, at the end of 1886, Mrs. Oliphant caught a fever, and died on 2 Jan. 1887. Oliphant believed that she soon came back to him in spirit, and sent messages through him to her friends. Her presence was shown by strange convulsive movements. He returned to England to carry out a tour which they had planned to take together. He was much broken, though he could still often talk with his old brightness. He wrote a series of papers in 'Blackwood,' published in 1887 as 'Episodes in a Life of Adventure; or Moss from a Rolling Stone,' which describe his early career with great spirit. He also published at Haifa a description of Palestine and 'Fashionable Philosophy,' 1887, a collection of various stories. In 1887 he returned to Haifa, and wrote a pamphlet called 'The Star in the East' for the benefit of Mahommedans. It is said to have made one Arab convert, who was 'not much credit to his leader.' He returned to England and finished his last book, 'Scientific Religion; or Evolutionary Forces now Active in Man,' 1888. It helped to bring about him a crowd of 'spiritualists' and people capable of mistaking twaddle about the masculine-feminine principle for philosophy. He visited America in 1888, and returned with Miss Rosamond Dale Owen, daughter of Robert Dale Owen [q. v.], to whom he was married at Malvern on 16 Aug. A few days later he was seized with a dangerous illness at the house of his old friends, the Walkers, at Surbiton. Thence he was moved to York House, Twickenham, to be the guest of his friend Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff. The illness was hopeless from the first, though he was flattered by hopes of a miraculous cure. He was still cheerful and even witty to the last, and died peacefully on 23 Dec. 1888.

The charm of Oliphant's alert and versatile intellect and sympathetic character was recognised by a wide circle of friends. It was felt not least by those who most regretted the strange religious developments which led to the waste of his powers and his enslavement to such a prophet as Harris. He was beloved for his boyish simplicity and the warmth of heart which appeared through all his illusions. Suggestions of insanity were, of course, made, but apparently without definite reasons. Remarkable talents without thorough training have thrown many minds off their balance, and Oliphant's case is only exceptional for the singular combination of two apparently inconsistent careers. Till his last years, at any rate, his religious mysticism did not disqualify him for being also a shrewd financier, a charming man of the world, and a brilliant writer. His works have been mentioned above. He also contributed many articles to 'Blackwood's Magazine' and the 'Times.'

[Memoir of the Life of Laurence Oliphant and of Alice Oliphant, his wife, by Margaret Oliphant W. Oliphant, 2 vols. 1891. Oliphant's writings give many details of his early travels and adventures. See also Personal Reminiscences of L. Oliphant, by Louis Leesching (n.d.); and, for some account of the Brocton community from the other side, Brotherhood of the New Life: a letter from Thomas Lake Harris, 1893, and the Brotherhood of the New Life by Richard MacCully, Glasgow, 1893, pp. 146–61.] L. S.

OLIPHANT, THOMAS (1799–1873), writer and musical composer, was born 25 Dec. 1799, at Condie, Strathearn, Perthshire, in the house of his father, Ebenezer Oliphant; his mother was Mary, the third daughter of Sir William Stirling, bart., of Ardoch, Perthshire. After being educated at Winchester College and by private tutors, he became for a short time a member of the Stock Exchange, London, but soon relinquished commerce to devote himself to literature and music. In 1830 he was admitted a member of the Madrigal Society, of which he afterwards became honorary secretary, and, for the use of its members, he adapted English words to a considerable number of Italian madrigals, in some cases writing original verses, in others by merely trans-

lating. In 1834 he took part in the chorus, as a bass vocalist, in the great Handel festival held in Westminster Abbey, and in the same year published, under the pseudonym 'Solomon Sackbut,' 'Comments of a Chorus Singer at the Royal Musical Festival in Westminster Abbey.' He also published in 1835 'A Brief Account of the Madrigal Society;' in 1836, 'A Short Account of Madrigals;' in 1837 'La Musa Madrigalesca,' a volume containing the words of nearly four hundred 'madrigals, ballets, and roundelays, chiefly of the Elizabethan age, with remarks and annotations.' In 1837 he composed the words and music of a madrigal, 'Stay one Moment, gentle Sires,' which he produced as the work of an unknown seventeenth-century composer, Blasio Tomasi, and as such it was performed at the anniversary festival of the Madrigal Society. He wrote English versions of Beethoven's 'Fidelio' and the 'Mount of Olives,' and the words for numerous songs of Hatton and other composers. By desire of the directors of the Philharmonic Society he translated portions of Wagner's opera 'Lohengrin,' which were performed by the society's orchestra and chorus, the composer conducting, at the Hanover Square Rooms in March 1855. He was engaged for some years in cataloguing the music in the British Museum, and he occasionally lectured in public on musical subjects. In 1871 he was elected president of the Madrigal Society. He died unmarried, on 9 March 1873, in Great Marlborough Street, and in the following April his valuable collection of ancient music was sold by Messrs. Puttick & Simpson.

[Private knowledge.] W. H. C.

OLIPHANT or **OLIFARD**, Sir WILLIAM (*d.* 1329), of Aberdalgie, Perthshire, was eldest son of Sir Walter Olifard, justiciar of Lothian under Alexander I. This office was originally bestowed on his ancestor, David de Olifard, who, while a soldier in the army of King Stephen, rescued King David I of Scotland [q. v.] at the siege of Winchester Castle in 1141, and enabled him to reach Scotland in safety. Sir William Oliphant's name first appears as witness to a charter of John, earl of Atholl, some time before 1296 (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 6th Rep. p. 690). Being taken prisoner at the capture of Dunbar Castle in 1296, after the defeat of the Scots army by John de Warenne, earl of Surrey, he was on 16 May committed a prisoner to the castle of Devizes, where he remained till October 1297 (*Cal. Documents relating to Scotland*, 1272–1307, entry 953), and then only received his release on condition of serving Edward I beyond seas. While at Sandwich, previous to embarkation for Flushing, he and Edward de Ramsay were allowed 12*d.* a day, and each of their squires 6*d.* a day (Stevenson, *Documents illustrative of the History of Scotland*, ii. 40). Subsequently Oliphant returned to Scotland, and supported Wallace in his endeavour to uphold Scottish independence. On the capture of Stirling Castle from the English in 1299, he was entrusted with its defence by the governor, Sir John Foulis. After a feeble attempt to bar the progress of Edward in 1304, Comyn [see Comyn, John, the younger] gave in his submission to Edward, and Stirling Castle remained the sole fortress in Scotland that had not surrendered to the English king. Oliphant, on being commanded to give it up, replied that, having received the custody of it from Sir John Foulis, he could not hand it over to Edward without forfeiting his oath and honour as a knight, but if permitted would instantly go to France to inquire of Sir John Foulis what were his commands, and if they countenanced surrender he would obey them. But Edward, according to Langtoft, being then 'full grim,' replied that he would agree to no such terms, and that Oliphant would retain the castle at his peril (*Chronicle*, p. 325). During the siege all the goods and chattels of Oliphant were seized by Edward and bestowed on Gilbert Malherbe (*Cal. Documents relating to Scotland*, 1272–1307, entry 1517). The siege continued for ninety days (*Chronicon Galfridi le Baker*, ed. Thompson, p. 2), and the reduction of the castle taxed all Edward's ingenuity and resources. Thirteen 'great engynes' were brought by him to batter down its defences (Langtoft, p. 326), the leaden roof of the refectory of St. Andrews being melted down to supply leaden balls for their use. The siege was under the immediate direction of Edward himself, who, in his eagerness to effect the fall of the castle, frequently exposed himself to imminent peril. For a long time the defenders held a decided advantage, but ultimately, by the use of Greek fire and the construction of two immense machines for throwing stones and leaden balls, he made such breaches on the inner walls, and so harassed the defenders, that Oliphant offered terms of surrender. It is stated that he stipulated for the freedom of himself and the garrison, but that Edward 'belied his troth' and broke through the conditions; for 'William Oliphant, the warden thereof, he threw bound into prison, and kept long time in thrall' (John of Fordoun, ed. Skene, i. 336; Wyntoun, ed. Laing, ii. 362). The castle was surrendered on 24 July 1304 (*Cal.*

Documents relating to Scotland, 1272–1307, entry 1562), and Oliphant is mentioned as a prisoner in the Tower on 21 May 1305 (*ib.* entry 1668; STEVENSON, *Documents illustrative of the History of Scotland*, p. 11). From Michaelmas 1306 till Michaelmas 1307 the sum of 6*l.* 20*d.* was paid for his maintenance by the sheriffs of London to the committee of the Tower (*Cal. Documents relating to Scotland*, 1307–57, entry 36). On 24 May 1308 Edward II gave command to the constable of the Tower to liberate him on his giving surety for his good behaviour (*ib.* entry 45). On his way to Scotland he came to Lincoln, and took out of prison four Scotsmen who had served under him in Stirling Castle, who were to go with him on the king's service into Scotland (*Rotuli Scotiæ*, i. 61). He was in receipt of pay from the king of England in January 1310–11 (*Cal. Documents relating to Scotland*, 1307–57, entry 193), and he was appointed by Edward governor of Perth, which held out for six weeks against Robert Bruce. Ultimately it was captured by stratagem, Bruce, after retiring with his army for eight days, returning suddenly during the night, and scaling the walls at the head of his troops. The town was taken on 8 Jan. 1311–12, when Oliphant was sent a prisoner to the Western Isles (*Chronicle of Lanercost*, p. 272). On 22 Feb. 1311–12 the collectors of customs of wool and hides in Perth were required to pay the whole of these to Oliphant, in satisfaction of the king of England's debt to him (*Cal. Documents relating to Scotland*, 1307–57, entry 247). Oliphant obtained his freedom at least before 21 Oct. 1313, when he received protection on his setting out for Scotland, and for his return to England (*ib.* entries 313, 339). On 26 Dec. 1317 he received from Robert Bruce the lands of Newtyle and Nynprony, Forfarshire, to be held in free barony; also, by subsequent charters, the lands of Muirhouse in the shire of Edinburgh; and by charter at Scone, on 20 March 1326, the lands of Ochtertyre, Perthshire. He was present at a great parliament held at Aberbrothwick in April 1320, and his seal is attached to the remonstrance then addressed to the pope asserting the independence of Scotland. He was also present at a parliament held at Holyrood on 8 March 1326. He died in 1329, and was buried at Aberdalgie, where the original monument to his memory is still in fair preservation. He left a son, Sir Walter Oliphant of Aberdalgie, who married the Princess Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Robert Bruce. From him the Lords Oliphant are descended.

[Authorities mentioned in the text; Anderson's Oliphants in Scotland, 1879, pp. xii–xxi.]

T. F. H.

OLIPHANT, SIR WILLIAM (1551–1628), of Newton, advocate, son of William Oliphant of Newton, in the parish of Forgandenny, Perthshire, was admitted to the Scottish bar on 20 Oct. 1577. Five years later (14 Oct. 1582) he was appointed a justice-depute (PITCAIRN, i. 101), and in 1604 he acted as advocate-depute for Sir Thomas Hamilton, king's advocate. In the same year a commission was chosen to discuss the question of union with England, and Oliphant was added as one 'best affected and fittest for that eirand' (*Reg. of Privy Council*, vii. 457). He was also a commissioner (1607) for reforming the teaching of grammar in schools, which had fallen into disrepute by the 'curiositie of divers maisters . . . taking upon thaim efter thair fantesie to teache such grammer as pleases them' (*Acts of Parl.* iv. 374). His reputation at the bar meanwhile advanced; he appears in many of the leading cases (PITCAIRN; *Reg. of Privy Council*, passim). He was chosen, with Thomas Craig, to defend the six ministers in January 1606; but he gave up his brief on the eve of the trial, on the plea, as Balmerino explained, that the king's promise of leniency, provided they acknowledged their offence, did not justify their obstinacy (*ib.* vii. 478). He thereby won the king's favour, and was soon amply rewarded. In 1608 the council, in a letter to the king, named him first of four who were 'the most learned and best experienced of their profession' (*Denmylne MSS.* A. 2. 39. No. 66). In November 1610 he appears as a justice of the peace for Perthshire and the stewartries of Strathearn and Menteith (*Reg. of Privy Council*, ix. 78).

He was elevated to the bench in January 1611, in succession to Sir David Lindsay of Edzell, one of the lords-ordinary. Thereupon the privy council wrote a long letter to the king, in which they declared how popular had been the election of one 'whose bipast cariage is and hes bene onlie forceable to hald him in your Majesteis remembrance' (*ib.* ix. 592). Next year (19 June) he was nominated in a royal letter as king's advocate, in succession to Hamilton, who had been appointed clerk of register. On 9 July following he was admitted of the privy council as lord-advocate, and was knighted by the chancellor in conformity with a mandate from the king. He retained his seat on the bench (*ib.* ix. 403). Parliament ratified his appointment in October, and granted a pension of 1,000*l.* for life,

which the king had intimated to the council in a letter of 8 April 1611.

He played a prominent part in the political stir of the closing years of James's reign; the sederunts of the privy council show that he was present at almost every meeting. In December 1612 he was one of a select commission of five for the settling of controversies between burgh and landward justices of the peace (*ib.* ix. 503); in August 1613 a commissioner for the trial of the jesuit Robert Philip, in December 1614 for the trial of Father John Ogilvie [q.v.], and in June 1615 for that of James Moffat; in December 1615 he was appointed a member of the reconstructed court of high commission, and in May 1616 one of the committee to report on the book 'God and the King,' which James had determined to introduce into Scotland as he had done in England and Ireland. On 17 Dec. 1616 Oliphant was elected a member of the financial committee of the council known as the commissioners for the king's rents (*ib.* x. 676; Balfour, *Annals*, ii. 65). As king's advocate he appears in all the great political trials, notably those of Gordon of Gicht and Sir James Macdonald of Islay. He had the care, too, of putting into force the new acts against the sale of tobacco and the carrying of hagbuts; and the numerous prosecutions which he carried out testify to his activity. The parliament of 1621 ratified the possession of the family lands to him and his sons James and William in fee (*Acts of Parl.* iv. 662). Charles I's proclamation prohibiting the holding of an ordinary seat in the court of session by officers of state and nobles compelled him to leave the bench (February 1626). He died on 1 (13?) April 1628, and was buried in the Greyfriars' churchyard at Edinburgh.

To Oliphant is due the present procedure of examining witnesses in the hearing of the jury. Hitherto evidence had been taken by deposition, and the duty of the jury had been to examine the indictment in the light of this evidence. The change was effected in the trial of one Liston, accused of the murder of a certain John Mayne (Pitcairn).

[Register of the Privy Council of Scotland; Acts of Parliament of Scotland; Retours; Denmylne MSS. in Advocates' Library, passim; Brunton and Haig's Senators of the College of Justice; Pitcairn's Criminal Trials; Anderson's Oliphants in Scotland, 1879, p. 156.] G. G. S.

OLIVER of Malmesbury, otherwise known as Eilmer, Elmer, or Æthelmær (*fl.* 1066), astrologer and mechanician, a monk of Malmesbury, is said by William of Malmesbury, who calls him Eilmer, a latinised form of the English name Æthelmær, to have been a man of learning. In his youth he attempted to follow the example of Dædalus, fitted wings on to his hands and feet, ascended a tower to get the help of the wind, threw himself off, and is said to have flown a furlong or more. Becoming frightened at the strength of the wind, he fell and broke his legs, and thenceforward was lame. He attributed his failure to his having omitted to provide himself with a tail, which would have steadied him in his flight. He was advanced in years when, on 24 April 1066, there appeared the great comet, which, though seen with awe in every part of Europe, was held in England and elsewhere to have been a presage of the Norman conquest (Freeman, *Norman Conquest*, iii. 71, 72, 645–50). On beholding it Eilmer cried 'Thou hast come, thou hast come, bringing sorrow to many mothers. Long ago have I seen thee, but now more terrible do I behold thee, threatening the destruction of this country' (Will. Malm. *Gesta Regum*, ii. c. 225). The story seems to have been popular. It is possible that Orderic, writing independently of William of Malmesbury, refers to Elmer's words (p. 492); Alberic of Trois Fontaines (an. 1066) took the story from William of Malmesbury. It appears in the 'Speculum Historiale' of Vincent of Beauvais (*d.* 1264), and is given by Higden in his 'Polychronicon,' where the monk of Malmesbury is called Oliver, and the story consequently is in the two English translations of that work. Lastly, it was copied by John Nauclerus of Tübingen, who wrote his 'Commentaries' about 1500. Bale, in the 1549 edition of his 'Catalogus,' attributes to Oliver the authorship of the 'Eulogium Historiarum;' he corrects this strange mistake in the edition of 1557, where he quotes Capgrave as showing that the 'Eulogium' was compiled in the reign of Edward III. He says that Oliver was the author of three works: 'Astrologorum dogmata quædam,' 'De planetarum signis,' and 'De Geomantia,' none of which are at present known to exist.

[Will. Malm. Gesta Regum, lib. ii. c. 225 (Rolls Ser.); Orderic, p. 492, ed. Duchesne; Vincent of Beauvais's Speculum Majus, IV, Spec. Hist. bk. 25, c. 35, f. 350; Higden's Polychronicon, vii. 222 (Rolls Ser.); John Nauclerus's Memorabilium Commentarii, f. 160; Bale's Cat. Illustr. SS. cent. ii. p. 163 (1557); Eulogium Hist. i. Pref. xxvii (Rolls Ser.); Freeman's Norm. Conq. iii. 72. Wright (Biogr. Brit. Lit. ii. 18), who did not know that Oliver of Malmesbury was the same with the Eilmer of William of Malmesbury's 'Gesta Regum,' says that Bale is the only authority for Oliver's existence.] W. H.

OLIVER (*d.* 1219), bastard son of King John, by a mistress named Hadwisa, who must be distinguished from Hadwisa of Gloucester, John's first wife, is mentioned, along with such men as Hubert de Burgh, as a royalist champion during Louis's attack upon England in alliance with the revolted English barons in the last year of John's reign. The invaders, advancing on Winchester, found their progress barred (June 1216) 'by the great castle of the king, and that of the bishop, called Wolvesey,' overlooking the city, in which last was 'Oliviers, uns fils le roi de bas, qui escuiers estoit.' Later on (March 1217), under Henry III, Oliver took part with Hubert de Burgh in the defence of Dover against the French. A grant was made him of 'unum dolium vini,' under date 8 Oct. 1215, by the king at Canterbury. The 'Castrum de Tonge' was given him at Rochester on 10 Nov. of the same year, and this was confirmed by Henry III on 23 June 1217. The 'Mansio de Erdington' was granted him on 17 July 1216, and the property of Hanedon or Hamedon on 14 March 1218, to hold 'until Eva de Tracy, who claims it, shall have made satisfaction for the same with sixty marks.'

Oliver left England in 1218 to join in the fifth crusade. Early in October 1218 he arrived at Damietta with the legate Pelayo, Earl Ranulf of Chester, Earl William of Arundel, and Lord William of Harecourt (Matt. Paris). In the following year he died at Damietta, but whether by disease or in battle is unknown.

[Tournoi de Ham's Histoire des Ducs de Normandie et des Rois d'Angleterre, pp. 173, 189; Close Rolls (Rotuli Litterarum Clausarum), 1215, 1218, pp. 230 *b*, 234, 235 *b*, 266, 277 *b*, 297, 299, 312 *b*, 322, 355 [edit. of 1833]; Oliverus Scholasticus in Eccard's Corpus Historicum Medii Ævii, col. 1406; Historia Damiatana, sub ann. 1218; James of Vitry's Historia Orientalis, lib. iii. sub ann. 1218, in Gesta Dei per Francos; Matth. Paris. Chron. Maj. 1218, Rolls ed. iii. 41. For Oliver's mother, Hadwisa, refer to Close Rolls, A.D. 1217, p. 326. Grant of 2 Oct. from Lambeth mentions her, along with Eva de Tracy, as possessing Hamedon.]

C. R. B.

OLIVER, ANDREW (1706–1774), lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts, born in Boston, Massachusetts, on 28 March 1706, was son of Daniel Oliver, by Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew Belcher. His father, a member of the council, was a son of Captain Peter Oliver, an eminent merchant, and grandson of Thomas Oliver, a surgeon and ruling elder of Boston Church, who arrived in Boston from London in 1632. Andrew graduated at Harvard in 1724. He was chosen a member of the general court and afterwards of the council. In 1748 he was sent with Governor Thomas Hutchinson as a commissioner to the Albany congress that met to conclude peace with the heads of the Six Nations, and arrange a rectification of the frontier. In 1756 he was appointed secretary of the province. When the British parliament passed the Stamp Act he accepted the office of distributor of stamps, and in consequence nearly lost his seat on the council. On 14 Aug. 1765 he was hanged in effigy between figures of Lord Bute and George Grenville, on the large elm called the 'liberty tree.' In the evening the mob, with cries of 'Liberty, property, and no stamps!' demolished the structure that was building for a stamp-office. The next morning Oliver signed a public pledge that he would not act as stamp-officer.

A few months later it was rumoured that Oliver intended to enforce the Stamp Act, and on the day of the opening of parliament the 'Sons of Liberty' compelled him to march to the tree and there renew his promise in a speech, and take oath before a justice of the peace, Richard Dana, 'that he would never, directly or indirectly, take measures for the collection of the stamp-duty.' In October 1770 he was appointed lieutenant-governor. Greatly to his annoyance, some letters which he had written to Thomas Whateley, one of the secretaries of the treasury, in 1768 and 1769, fell into Benjamin Franklin's hands soon after Whateley's death, and were laid before the assembly in 1772. The worst possible construction was put upon them, and Oliver's removal demanded.

Oliver died at Boston on 3 March 1774. His remains were followed to the grave by a howling mob, and in the evening a coffin, rope, and gallows were exhibited in the window of one of the public offices. Oliver married first on 20 June 1728 Mary (*d.* 1732), daughter of Thomas Fitch, by whom he had two sons and a daughter, and secondly, on 5 July 1733, Mary (*d.* 1773), daughter of William Sanford, sister of Governor Thomas Hutchinson's wife, by whom he had seven sons and seven daughters. Two of his sons, Andrew (1731–1799) and William Sanford (1748–1813), were prominent on the royalist side during the revolution.

A photograph of his portrait by Copley is in Thomas Hutchinson's 'Diary.'

[Whitmore's Descendants of W. Hutchinson and T. Oliver, 1865; Diary and Letters of Thomas Hutchinson, ed. P. O. Hutchinson; Appleton's Cyclop. of Amer. Biogr.] G. G.

OLIVER, ARCHER JAMES (1774–1842), portrait-painter and associate of the Royal Academy, was born in 1774. In 1791 he exhibited a portrait of himself at the Royal Academy, and in 1793 was admitted a student in the schools of that institution. He was a regular exhibitor at the Royal Academy and the British Institution for fifty years, his chief work being portraits, though he occasionally painted small domestic subjects or still-life. At one time Oliver had a large and fashionable practice as a portrait-painter, with a studio in New Bond Street. He was elected an associate of the Royal Academy in 1807. Latterly his practice fell off, and he was appointed curator of the painting school of the Royal Academy. Towards the end of his life his health failed, and he was supported to a great extent out of the Academy funds. Oliver died in 1842.

[Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Graves's Dict. of Artists, 1760–1880; Sandby's Hist. of the Royal Academy; Royal Academy Catalogues.] L. C.

OLIVER, GEORGE, D.D. (1781–1861), catholic divine and historian of Exeter, was born at Newington, Surrey, on 9 Feb. 1781, and was educated, first at Sedgley Park, Staffordshire, and afterwards at Stonyhurst College, where he taught humanities for five years. From an early age he was devoted to the study of antiquities, and while at Stonyhurst he rode with John Milner, afterwards bishop of Castabala, to explore the abbey of Whalley (Husenbeth, *Life of Milner*, p. 121). During the eleven years that he spent at Stonyhurst, Father Charles Plowden was his spiritual director, and took much interest in the progress of his literary studies (Oliver, *Jesuit Collections*, p. 168). He was promoted to holy orders at Durham by Dr. Gibson, bishop of Acanthus, in May 1806. In October 1807 he was sent to the ancient mission of the Society of Jesus at St. Nicholas, Exeter, as successor to Father Thomas Lewis (*Western Antiquary*, iv. 42). This mission he served for forty-four years, retiring from active duty on 6 Oct. 1851. He continued, however, to reside in the priory, and occupied the same room till the day of his death. During the whole of his career he enjoyed the regard of members of his own faith, and was highly esteemed by his fellow-citizens of all denominations.

Oliver was nearly the last survivor of a number of catholic priests, pupils of the English jesuits, who, though never entering the society, always remained in the service of the English province, and subject to its superiors (Foley, *Records*, vii. 559). On 30 March 1843 he was elected an honorary member of the Historical Society of Boston, U.S., and on 15 Sept. 1844 he was created D.D. by Pope Gregory XVI. On the erection of the canonical chapters in 1852, after the restoration of the hierarchy by Pope Pius IX, Oliver was appointed provost of the chapter of Plymouth, which dignity he resigned in 1857. He died at St. Nicholas Priory, Exeter, on 23 March 1861, and was buried on 2 April near the high altar in his chapel.

Oliver's numerous works relate principally to the county of Devon, and are standard authorities. The titles of his chief publications are: 1. 'Historic Collections relating to the Monasteries in Devon,' Exeter, 1820, 8vo. 2. 'The History of Exeter,' Exeter, 1821, 8vo; 2nd edit. Exeter, 1861, 8vo. In some respects the first edition is more useful than the second. An index to the second edition, privately printed in 1884, was compiled by J. S. Attwood. 3. A translation of Father John Gerard's Latin 'Autobiography' from the manuscript at Stonyhurst College; printed in fourteen Numbers of the 'Catholic Spectator,' 1823–6. 4. 'Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Devon, being Observations on many Churches in Devonshire, originally published in the "Exeter and Plymouth Gazette," with a Letter on the Preservation and Restoration of our Churches,' Exeter, 1828, 12mo; written in conjunction with the Rev. John Pike Jones of North Bovey, who, however, only contributed the introduction and the descriptions of twelve churches. 5. 'Ecclesiastical Antiquities in Devon, being Observations on several Churches in Devonshire, with some Memoranda for the History of Cornwall,' 3 vols., Exeter, 1839–40–1842, 8vo. Although professedly a second edition of the former work, it possesses claims to be considered an entirely new one. The introduction is the only contribution of the Rev. J. P. Jones that was retained. An extended edition was sent to the press, and partly printed, but never published. It was intended to contain a complete list, arranged in alphabetical order, of all the churches described by Oliver, many of which had not appeared in the previous editions. 6. 'Cliffordiana,' privately printed, Exeter [1828], 12mo, containing a detailed account of the Clifford family, three funeral addresses, and a descriptive list of the pictures at Ugbrooke Park. The author made collections for an enlarged edition of this work. These were probably utilised in a series of thirteen articles on the 'Cliffords of Devonshire' that appeared in the 'Exeter Flying Post' between 1 June and 29 Sept. 1857. 7. 'Memoir of the Lord Treasurer Clifford,' London [1828?], 8vo, reprinted from the 'Catholic

Spectator;' the article was subsequently rewritten, and appeared in the 'Exeter Flying Post,' 22 and 29 June 1857. 8. 'Collections towards illustrating the Biography of the Scotch, English, and Irish Members of the Society of Jesus,' Exeter, 1838, 8vo; a second edition, limited to 250 copies, London, 1845, 8vo. These valuable biographical notices appeared originally in the 'London and Dublin Weekly Orthodox Journal,' vols. ii.–iv. (1836–7). An interleaved copy of the work, with numerous corrections and additional notes by Canon Tierney, and notes and transcripts by W. B. Turnbull, is in the possession of the Bishop of Southwark (Boase and Courtney, *Bibl. Cornub.* p. 410). 9. 'Merrye Englaunde; or the Goldene Daies of Goode Queene Besse' (anon.), London, 1841, 12mo. This first appeared as a serial story in the 'Catholic Magazine,' vols. ii., iii. (1838–9). The plot is laid in Cornwall, and is based upon the adventures and persecutions of some catholic families in that county. 10. 'Description of the Guildhall, Exeter,' in conjunction with Pitman Jones, Exeter, 1845, 12mo; 2nd edit. 1853. 11. 'A View of Devonshire in MDCXXX, with a Pedigree of most of its Gentry, by Thomas Westcote,' edited by Oliver in conjunction with Pitman Jones, Exeter, 1845, 4to. 12. 'Monasticon Diœcesis Exoniensis, being a Collection of Records and Instruments illustrating the ancient conventual, collegiate, and eleemosynary Foundations in the Counties of Cornwall and Devon, with Historical Notices, and a Supplement, comprising a list of the dedications of Churches in the Diocese, an amended edition of the Taxation of Pope Nicholas, and an Abstract of the Chantry Rolls,' Exeter, 1846, fol. An 'Additional Supplement . . . with a Map of the Diocese, Deaneries, and Sites of Religious Houses,' appeared in 1854. Without these additions the edition of Dugdale's 'Monasticon' by Ellis and Bandinel must be considered incomplete. 13. 'Collections illustrating the History of the Catholic Religion in the Counties of Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Somerset, Wilts, and Gloucester. . . . With notices of the Dominican, Benedictine, and Franciscan Orders in England,' London, 1857, 8vo. Some of the manuscripts of this work are in the Cambridge University Library (Mm. vi. 40); others are at Stonyhurst College (*Cat. of MSS. in Univ. Library, Cambridge*, iv. 401). The copyright he presented to Dr. F. C. Husenbeth, together with very copious additions, and several corrections for a second edition. 14. 'Lives of the Bishops of Exeter, and a History of the Cathedral,' Exeter, 1861, 8vo. 15. Letters on ecclesiastical and parochial antiquities, family history, and biography, extending over a period of nine years, and communicated, under the signature of 'Curiosus,' to local newspapers, and principally to the 'Exeter Flying Post.' Upwards of two hundred of these communications were collected and inserted in two folio volumes by Pitman Jones, who added many valuable notes. Mr. Winslow Jones, son of the latter, presented these volumes in 1877 to the library of the Devon and Exeter Institution. Forty-eight of the communications contain the memoirs of about seventy-five celebrated Exonians.

Oliver was a contributor to all the English catholic periodicals of his time, his articles relating generally to catholic biography, history, or antiquities. He also had the principal share in preparing for publication the 'Liber Pontificalis' of Edmund Lacy, bishop of Exeter, which appeared in 1847, as edited by Robert Barnes, without any mention of its chief editor. A copy of Polwhele's 'History of Devonshire,' with copious manuscript notes by Oliver, is preserved in the British Museum.

A very characteristic lithographed portrait of Oliver was published shortly after his death by George G. Palmer of Exeter. This was reproduced as a frontispiece to Dr. Brushfield's 'Bibliography.' There is also an excellent statuette (*Western Antiquary*, v. 153).

[The Bibliography of the Rev. G. Oliver, D.D., of Exeter, by T. N. Brushfield, M.D., was reprinted in 1885, 8vo, from the Transactions of the Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science, Literature, and Art, xvii. 266–76. Use has been made in this article of a copy of Dr. Brushfield's Bibliography, with numerous manuscript additions, kindly lent by the author. See also Boase and Courtney's Bibl. Cornubiensis, i. 279, 410; Catholic Miscellany, 1828, ix. 148; Gent. Mag. May 1861, p. 575; Husenbeth's Life of Milner, pp. 121, 361; Journal of Archæological Institute, xviii. 405; Lowndes's Bibl. Man. (Bohn), p. 1723; Martin's Privately Printed Books, 1854, p. 350; Notes and Queries, 2nd ser. ix. 404, 514, 3rd ser. v. 137, 202, 6th ser. v. 396, 7th ser. i. 467, 514; Oliver's Cornwall, p. 368, and Jesuit Collections, p. 168; Tablet, 13 April 1861 p. 235 (by Dr. Husenbeth), and 20 April p. 251; Trewman's Exeter Flying Post, 27 March 1861; Weekly Register, 6 April 1861 p. 2, 13 April p. 2, 20 April p. 10.] T. C.

OLIVER, GEORGE, D.D. (1782–1867), topographer and writer on freemasonry, was descended from an ancient Scottish family, some members of which came to England in the reign of James I, and were subsequently settled at Clipstone Park, Nottinghamshire. He was eldest son of Samuel Oliver, rector

of Lambley, Nottinghamshire, by Elizabeth, daughter of George Whitehead, esq., of Blyth Spital in that county. He was born at Papplewick, Nottinghamshire, on 5 Nov. 1782, and, after receiving a liberal education at Nottingham, he became in 1803 second master of the grammar school at Caistor, Lincolnshire. Six years afterwards he was appointed to the headmastership of King Edward's grammar school at Great Grimsby.

He was ordained deacon in 1813, and priest in 1814; and in July 1815 Bishop Tomline collated him to the living of Clee, when his name was placed on the boards of Trinity College, Cambridge, by Dr. Bayley, subdean of Lincoln and examining chaplain to the bishop, as a 'ten-year man.' In the same year he was admitted as surrogate, and a steward of the clerical fund. In 1831 Bishop Kaye gave him the rectory of Scopwick, Lincolnshire, which he held till his death. A Lambeth degree of D.D. was conferred upon him 25 July 1835 (*Gent. Mag.* 1867, i. 537). From 1834 to 1846 he was perpetual curate of St. Peter's collegiate church, Wolverhampton (*Clergy Lists*, 1841 and 1842; Simms, *Bibl. Stafford.* p. 336). He was also domestic chaplain to Lord Kensington. He had been elected deputy past grand master of masons for Lincolnshire in 1832, and in 1840 he was appointed an honorary member of the grand lodge of Massachusetts, with the rank of deputy grand master.

In 1846 the lord chancellor conferred on him the rectory of South Hyckham, Lincolnshire, and he vacated the incumbency of Wolverhampton. In 1854 his voice began to fail, and, confiding the charge of his parishes to curates, he passed the remainder of his life in seclusion at Lincoln. There he died on 3 March 1867. He was buried on the 7th, with masonic rites, in the cemetery attached to the church of St. Swithin.

He married in 1805 Mary Ann, youngest daughter of Thomas Beverley, esq., by whom he left five children.

His topographical and theological works are: 1. 'A Vindication of the Fundamental Doctrines of Christianity against the Attacks of Deism and Infidelity, in a Series of Pastoral Addresses,' Great Grimsby [1820?], 8vo. 2. 'The Monumental Antiquities of Great Grimsby: an Essay towards ascertaining its Origin and Ancient Population,' Hull, 1825, 8vo. 3. 'The History and Antiquities of the Conventual Church of St. James, Great Grimsby,' Grimsby, 1829, 8vo. 4. 'The History and Antiquities of the Town and Minster of Beverley, in the County of York, with Historical and Descriptive Sketches of the Abbeys of Watton and Meaux, the Convent of Haltemprise, the Villages, and the Hamlets comprised within the Liberties of Beverley,' Beverley, 1829, 8vo. 5. 'An Historical and Descriptive Account of the Collegiate Church of Wolverhampton, in the County of Stafford,' Wolverhampton [1836], 8vo. 6. 'History of the Trinity Guild at Sleaford, with an Account of its Miracle Plays, Religious Mysteries, and Shows, as practised in the Fifteenth Century. . . . To which is added an Appendix detailing the Traditions which still prevail, and a Description of the Lincoln Pageants exhibited during the Visit of King James to that City,' Lincoln, 1837, 8vo. 7. 'Jacob's Ladder: the Ascent to Heaven plainly pointed out, in eighteen practical Addresses,' London, 1845, 12mo. 8. 'An Account of the Religious Houses formerly situated on the eastern side of the River Witham,' London, 1846, 12mo. 9. 'The existing Remains of the Ancient Britons within a small District lying between Lincoln and Sleaford,' London, 1846, 8vo. 10. 'Y^e Byrde of Gryme: an Apologue' [a history of Grimsby], Grimsby, 1866, 8vo.

His masonic works are: 11. 'The Antiquities of Free-Masonry, comprising Illustrations of the five grand Periods of Masonry, from the Creation of the World to the Dedication of Solomon's Temple,' London, 1823 and 1843, 8vo. 12. 'The Star in the East,' 1825; new edition, 1842. 13. 'Signs and Symbols illustrated and explained in a Course of Twelve Lectures on Freemasonry,' Grimsby, 1826, 8vo; reprinted London, 1837, and again 1857, 8vo. 14. 'The History of Initiation, comprising a detailed Account of the Rites, Ceremonies, &c., of all the Secret Institutions of the Ancient World,' London, 1829 and 1841, 8vo. 15. 'The Theocratic Philosophy of Freemasonry,' London, 1840, 8vo, and 1856, 12mo. 16. 'History of Freemasonry,' 1841. 17. 'Brief History of the Witham Lodge, Lincoln,' London, 1841, 8vo. 18. 'Historical Landmarks and other Evidences of Freemasonry,' 2 vols. London, 1844–6, 8vo. 19. 'An Apology for the Freemasons,' London, 1846, 8vo. 20. 'The Insignia of the Royal Arch Degree illustrated and explained,' London, 1847, 8vo. 21. 'The Golden Remains of the Early Masonic Writers, illustrating the Institutes of the Order,' 5 vols. London, 1847–50, 8vo. 22. 'Some Account of the Schism which took place during the last Century among the Free and Accepted Masons in England, showing the presumed Origin of the Royal Arch Degree,' 1847. 23. 'A Mirror for the Johannite Masons,' 1848. 24. 'Institutes of Masonic Jurisprudence; being an Exemplification of the English Book of Constitutions,' London,

1849, 12mo; reprinted in 1859 and 1874. 25. 'Book of the Lodge, or Officer's Manual,' London, 1849, 12mo; 2nd ed., to which was added 'A Century of Aphorisms,' 1856; 3rd ed. 1864; 4th ed. 1879. 26. 'The Symbol of Glory, shewing the Object and End of Free-Masonry,' London, 1850, 8vo. 27. 'Dictionary of Symbolical Masonry,' 1853. 28. 'The Revelations of a Square, exhibiting a Graphic Display of the Sayings and Doings of eminent Free and Accepted Masons,' London, 1855, 12mo, with curious engravings. 29. 'Freemason's Treasury,' 1863. 30. 'Papal Teachings in Freemasonry,' 1866. 31. 'The Origin of the Royal Arch Order of Masonry,' 1867. 32. 'The Pythagorean Triangle, or the Science of Numbers,' 1875. 33. 'Discrepancies of Freemasonry,' 1875. He also edited the fourteenth edition of 'Illustrations of Masonry,' by W. Preston, 'bringing the History of Freemasonry down to 1829,' London, 1829, 12mo, 15th ed. 1840, 16th ed. 1849; Ashe's 'Masonic Manual,' 1843, and again 1870; and Hutchinson's 'Spirit of Masonry,' 1843.

Several of the masonic works contain the author's portrait. There is also a large engraved portrait of him, in masonic costume, published separately.

[Lincoln, Rutland, and Stamford Mercury, 8 March 1867 p. 4 col. 5 and 6, and 15 March p. 4 col. 6; Freemasons' Mag. 9 March 1867 p. 185, 16 March p. 217; Notes and Queries, 7th ser. vii. 288, 355; Gent. Mag. 1867, i. 537; Lowndes's Bibl. Man. (Bohn), pp. 838, 1724; Dr. Brushfield's Bibliography of the Rev. G. Oliver of Exeter; Cat. of Books in the Library at Freemasons' Hall, London, p. 28; Gowans's Cat. of Books on Freemasonry, p. 43; Simms's Bibl. Stafford. 1894, pp. 336–7.] T. C.

OLIVER, OLIVIER, or OLLIVIER, ISAAC (1556?–1617), miniature painter, appears to have been of French origin, and to have been born about 1556. Sandrart, in his 'Teutsch Academie,' speaks of him as 'membranarum pictor Londinensis,' and in the inscription below the portrait of him engraved by Hendrik Hondius he is styled 'Isaacus Oliverus, Anglus.' His contemporaries appear to have all regarded him as an Englishman (see PEACHAM, *Treatise on Drawing and Limning*, 1634). On the other hand, when he signs his name in full he always spells it 'Olivier' or 'Ollivier.' There is some ground for supposing that he is identical with 'Isaac Olivier of Rouen,' who on 9 Feb. 1602 was married at the Dutch Church, Austin Friars, London, to Sara Gheeraerts of London (MOENS, *Registers of Dutch Church, Austin Friars*). The siege and capture of Rouen by the Guises in 1562 drove many huguenots to take refuge in London, among whom may well have been Oliver's parents, with their boy of five or six years old. Moreover, in the portrait by Hondius mentioned above there is seen through a window a river scene resembling nothing in England, but very like the scenery of the Seine near Rouen; this may indicate the place of his birth. This identification would possibly lead also to that of the anonymous author of a treatise on limning (*Brit. Mus. Harl. MS.* 6000), who alludes more than once to his late cousin, Isaac Oliver. Sara Gheeraerts, Olivier's wife, appears to have been daughter of Marcus Gheeraerts the elder [q. v.], by his second wife Susanna De Critz, who was certainly related to John De Critz [q. v.], serjeant-painter to James I. Francis Meres, in his 'Palladis Tamia' (1598), selects the three, 'Hilliard, Isaac Oliver, and John De Critz' as especially excellent in the art of painting. Assuming De Critz to be a cousin by marriage of Isaac Oliver, he may well have been the author of the said treatise on limning. There seems no ground for connecting Oliver with the family seated at East Norton in Leicestershire, as stated in Burton's manuscript collections for that county (NICHOLS, *Hist. of Leicestershire*, vol. iii. pt. i. p. 489).

Oliver was the pupil of Nicholas Hilliard [q. v.], as we learn from R. Haydocke's introduction to Lomazzo's 'Art of Painting.' He followed Hilliard's manner in miniature-painting very closely, and often excelled him. Their works, being very similar and contemporaneous in many cases, have been frequently confused. Like Hilliard, Oliver painted most of his miniatures on a light blue ground (no doubt adopted by Hilliard from Hans Holbein), and sometimes on a crimson satin ground. The actual portrait often forms but a small portion of the miniature, great attention being given to the details of costume, armour, jewels, and other accessories, with a decorative purpose. Oliver's portraits are to be found in nearly every important collection, such as those of the queen, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Duke of Devonshire, the Earl of Derby, Mr. James Whitehead, Dr. Lumsden Propert, &c. They have always been highly prized, and figured conspicuously at the exhibitions at South Kensington in 1862 and 1865, at Burlington House in 1879, at the Burlington Fine Arts Club in 1889, and other exhibitions. He painted James I, his family, and most of the court and nobility of the time. Among the best known is the full-length portrait of Sir Philip Sidney, formerly Dr. Mead's, and now in the royal collection at Windsor. A big limning of Henry, prince of Wales, in gilt

armour, was in the collection of Charles I. A series of miniature portraits of the family of Sir Kenelm Digby [q. v.] and his wife Venetia Stanley, done by Isaac and Peter Oliver, was formerly at Strawberry Hill, but is now divided between the collections of Mr. Wingfield Digby and Baroness Burdett-Coutts. Oliver usually signed with his initials in a monogram. Perhaps the earliest miniature known with a date is that of Sir John Clench (1583), in the collection of the Duke of Buccleuch. An interesting group of the three sons of the second Viscount Montagu, painted by Isaac Oliver in 1598, was one of the few treasures saved from the disastrous fire at Cowdray House in 1793. It is not certain whether Oliver painted any miniatures of Queen Elizabeth, though there are some of her attributed to him. He certainly drew the portrait of her in the richly ornamented robes supposed, without ground, to be those in which she went to St. Paul's Cathedral to return thanks for the defeat of the Spanish Armada. This portrait was finely engraved by Crispin Van de Passe the elder, and a pen drawing on vellum in the royal collection at Windsor may be Oliver's original drawing (see O'Donoghue, *Portraits of Queen Elizabeth*, p. 70, No. 160). Several pen drawings by Oliver exist, some being copies from old masters. Six drawings by him are in the print-room at the British Museum, two of which are signed 'Ollivier.'

Vertue states on the authority of Antony Russel, a painter, that Oliver also painted larger pictures in oil, and he mentions two pictures of 'St. John the Baptist' and 'The Holy Family' as then in Russel's possession (*Brit. Mus. Add. MS.* 21111, f. 50). Russel was doubtless well acquainted with Oliver's work. His grandfather, Nicasius Roussell or Russel, jeweller to James I, seems to have been a kinsman of Oliver. To Nicasius's son, Isaac Russel, Oliver stood godfather in 1616, while Oliver's widow stood godmother to Nicasius, another of Nicasius's sons, in 1619. A portrait of Sir Thomas Overbury (1581–1613) [q.v.], on a blue ground, in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, is attributed to Oliver.

In 1616 Oliver had commenced a large limning of 'The Entombment of Christ,' with a great number of figures. This he left uncompleted at his death, and it eventually passed into the royal collection, where it still remains; it was the subject of unstinted admiration from his contemporaries. Oliver, who resided in Blackfriars, died on 2 Oct. 1617, aged about 61, and was buried in the church of St. Anne, Blackfriars, where a monument was erected to his memory, with a bust and epitaph. This was destroyed in the great fire of London; but Vertue saw a clay model of the bust in the possession of Russel, with several leaves from Oliver's sketch-book (loc. cit. f. 52). By his will, dated 4 June, and proved 30 Oct. 1617 (P.C.C. 93 Weldon), Oliver appointed his wife Elizabeth his executrix, and bequeathed all his 'drawinges allreadye finished and unfinished, and Lymminge pictures, be they historyes, storyes, or anything of Lymming whatsoever of my owne hande worke as yet unfinished,' to his 'eldest sonne Peter, if he shall live and exercise that arte or Science which he and I nowe doe;' and failing him, 'to suche another of my sonnes as will use and exercise that arte or Science.' As his younger sons appear to have been under age at the time of his death, they must have been sons of a later wife than the mother of Peter Oliver [q. v.] If the identification given above is correct, it would show that Oliver was twice, if not thrice, married—a not uncommon event in the small community of artists in London. He further mentions his kinswoman Judith Morrell, and signs his will 'Isaac Oliver.' Oliver painted his own portrait in miniature more than once; one example is in the royal collection at Windsor. Russel (loc. cit.) also possessed an oil painting of Oliver by himself, with those of his wife and children. Two engravings by Hondius and Miller are mentioned by Bromley.

[Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting (ed. Wornum, pp. 176–83) contains all that was known of Oliver from Vertue and other sources to the present time; other authorities cited in the text.]

L. C.

OLIVER, JOHN (*d.* 1552), dean of Christ Church, Oxford, graduated in the university of Oxford. His degrees were B.C.L. on 30 June 1516, B. Can. L. and D. Can. L. on 20 May 1522, D.C.L. on 11 Oct. 1522. He must have had powerful influence in the church, as he received very numerous preferments. He may have been the John Oliver or Smith who became prebendary of Hinton on 5 July, and of Norton on 20 July 1512, both in the cathedral of Hereford. On 22 Aug. 1522 he received the living of Winforton in the diocese of Hereford, and in 1522 he became an advocate at Doctors' Commons. He was also rector of St. Mary Mounthaw, London, but resigned the living in 1527. Oliver seems to have been one of the many young men whom Wolsey advanced, and in 1527 was his commissary. On 4 Sept. 1527 he received the living of Pembridge in the diocese of Hereford, and on 8 Sept. 1528 that of Whitchurch, Lincolnshire; he had

other minor preferments or promises of preferment. He had now become prominent at the court as an active official of the new way of thinking. On 22 Feb. 1528–9 he was sent to take the fealty of Elizabeth Zouche, the new abbess of Shaftesbury; and at the end of the same year he became prebendary of Southwell. In 1531 he was employed in the proceedings about Henry's divorce, and in 1532 he was one of those consulted by the king as to the consecration of Cranmer. In the same year he took part in the trial of James Bainham [q. v.] for heresy. On 4 May 1533 Oliver was made dean of Christ Church, Oxford, in succession to John Hygdon [q. v.] He attended to other affairs, however, and in 1533 formed one of the court which declared Queen Katherine contumacious. In 1540 he was consulted by convocation as to the validity of the king's marriage with Anne of Cleves; and other similar public duties were confided to him (*Acts of the Privy Council*, 1542–7, pp. 118, 126, 292).

When it was determined to alter the foundation of Christ Church, Oliver had to resign his deanery. This he did on 20 May 1545, receiving in exchange the substantial pension of 70*l.* a year. He returned to Doctors' Commons, became a master in chancery in 1547, and at some time master of requests; on Wriothesley's fall the same year, he was one of the commissioners who transacted the lord-chancellor's business in the court of chancery. He took part in Gardiner's trial at the close of 1550, was a commissioner for the suppression of the anabaptists in Kent and Essex in 1551, and the same year accompanied the embassy to France to treat of the king's possible marriage. He took part in 1551 in the trials of Day and Heath, bishops of Chichester and Worcester, and, as Lord-chancellor Rich [q. v.] was ill, he helped to clear off the chancery business. He died in Doctors' Commons about May 1552.

Another John Oliver (1601–1661) was born in Kent, of an obscure family, in 1601, matriculated from Merton College, Oxford, on 26 Jan. 1615–16, became a demy of Magdalen College on 7 April 1619, graduated B.A. on 11 Dec. 1619, and became fellow in 1620. He also proceeded M.A. on 3 July 1622, B.D. on 18 May 1631, D.D. on 29 April 1639. He was tutor to Edward Hyde, earl of Clarendon, when he was at Oxford, became vice-president of his college in 1634, held several livings and was made canon of Winchester in 1638, chaplain to Laud 1640, and president of Magdalen College in 1644. Laud left him one of his watches by his will. He was duly ejected in 1647, suffered great hardship, but was restored to his preferments at the Restoration, and, by Hyde's influence, made dean of Worcester on 12 Sept. 1660. He died 27 Oct. 1661, and was buried in Magdalen College antechapel.

[Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1500–1714; Wood's Athenæ, ed. Bliss, iv. 300 *n.*, and Fasti Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 60; Laud's Works (Libr. Anglo-Cath. Theol.), iii. 410, iv. 444, vi. 583, vii. 545, 553; Bloxam's Reg. of Magdalen Coll. v. 82–8; Welch's Alumni Westmon. i.; Wood's Hist. and Antiq. Univ. of Oxf. ed. Gutch, i. 428–9; Coote's Engl. Civilians, p. 18; Reg. Univ. of Oxf. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) i. 99; Lit. Rem. of King Edw. VI (Roxburghe Club), p. 316, &c.; Le Neve's Fasti Eccl. Angl. i. 508, 519, iii. 438; Leach's Visitors and Memorials of Southwell (Camd. Soc.), pp. 153, 158; Letters and Papers Hen. VIII passim; Foxe's Acts and Mon. iv. 703, &c.; Dixon's Hist. of the Church of Engl. i. 161–2, iii. 257; Strype's Cranmer, p. 24, Memorials, I. i. 560, II. i. 385, ii. 199, &c., III. i. 38, &c.; Acts of the Privy Council.] W. A. J. A.

OLIVER, JOHN (1616–1701), glass-painter and master-mason, born in 1616, has been without ground supposed to have been related to Isaac and Peter Oliver [q. v.], the celebrated miniature-painters. He was more probably related to John Oliver, who was master-mason in the reign of James I. He appears to be identical with John Oliver, who was city surveyor and one of the three commissioners for the rebuilding of London after the great fire in 1666. Oliver appears to have executed many small glass-paintings for windows. One of these remains in Northill Church, Bedfordshire, in a window originally put up by the Grocers' Company, but no longer in its original position; it is signed and dated 1664, and represents the royal arms and other heraldry connected with the company. Another window at Christ Church, Oxford, signed and dated 1700, and presented by Oliver himself, portrays 'St. Peter delivered out of prison.' In Lambeth Palace there were formerly paintings in a window (now removed), erected by Archbishop Sheldon, representing a sundial with the archbishop's arms and a view of the Sheldonian theatre at Oxford. He is probably also identical with John Oliver who engraved a few portraits in mezzotint, including a curious one of Lord-chief-justice Jeffreys, as earl of Flint (this he published himself at the 'Eagle and Child' on Ludgate Hill), and who also etched some views of Tangier after Hollar. Oliver died in 1701, aged 85. In his will (P. C. C., 157, Dyer), dated 19 March 1699, and proved 18 Nov. 1701, he describes himself as master-mason to the king, directs that he shall be buried in St. Paul's Cathe-

dral, and gives legacies to his wife Susanna, his daughter Grace Shaw, his son-in-law George Seagood, and also to the Company of Glaziers. William Faithorne the elder [q. v.] drew his portrait.

[Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, ed. Wornum; Chaloner Smith's British Mezzotinto Portraits.] L. C.

OLIVER, JOHN (1838–1866), Welsh poet, was born on 7 Nov. 1838 at Llanfynydd, a small village in Carmarthenshire, where his parents kept a shop. He spent seven years (1843–50) at the village school, and nearly four at a Carmarthen school. Before he was sixteen he passed on to the presbyterian college in the same town. Here he made great progress with the regular studies, and read widely, on his own account, in English and German literature. He was soon able to preach with equal facility in Welsh and English. He left college in his twenty-first year, and abandoned an intention of continuing his studies at Glasgow, owing to failing health. Subsequently he preached occasionally, and devoted himself to Welsh poetry. Most of his Welsh poems were written during his enforced retirement. His most ambitious poem is one on 'David, the Prince of the Lord.' Other long poems are 'The Beauties of Nature,' 'The Widow of Nain,' 'The Wreck of the Royal Charter,' all showing great promise. His shorter poems, however, are his best, and there is not a better in the language than 'Myfyrdod,' a meditation or soliloquy. Of his English poems, the best are perhaps 'Life' and 'When I die;' but being his earliest productions, they are inferior to his Welsh poems. Oliver died on 24 June 1866, in his twenty-eighth year, and his remains were interred in the parish churchyard of Llanfynydd, of which he had sung so sweetly. His collected works (Welsh and English) were published at Newport, Monmouthshire, under the name 'Cerddi Cystudd,' by his brother, the Rev. Henry Oliver, with biographical preface and a photographic portrait, in 1867, small 8vo.

[Biography as above, and biography in Athraw, 1866, from the pen of the Rev. W. Thomas, M.A.; article in Cymru, February, 1894; personal knowledge.] R. J. J.

OLIVER, MARTHA CRANMER, always known as Pattie Oliver (1834–1880), actress, daughter of John Oliver, a scene-painter, was born at Salisbury in 1834, and appeared on the stage of the theatre in that town when only six years old. Here and at Southampton her performances of children's parts attracted attention, till in 1847 she made her metropolitan début under Mrs. Warner's management at the Marylebone Theatre. Her success gained her an engagement with Madame Vestris at the Lyceum, which lasted from 1849 to 1855. In 1855 she went to Drury Lane, where on 10 Oct. she played Matilda in 'Married for Money,' and on 4 Sept. 1856 Celia in 'As you like it.' In the same year her performance of Helen in the 'Hunchback' won such praise from the critics that Buckstone offered her an engagement at the Haymarket. There she was seen in Talfourd's burlesque of 'Atalanta' on 14 April 1857. Accepting an offer from Miss Swanborough, she became the leading actress in comedy and burlesque at the Strand Theatre for several seasons. On 29 Dec. 1858 she acted Amy Robsart in the burlesque of 'Ye Queen, ye Earl, and ye Maiden;' on 14 June 1859 Pauline in Byron's burlesque, the 'Lady of Lyons;' on 26 Dec. Lisetta in Talfourd's burlesque 'Tell and the Strike of the Cantons;' and on 26 Dec. 1860 the Prince in Byron's burlesque, 'Cinderella.'

At the Haymarket, on 16 Nov. 1861, she was cast for Mary Meredith in 'Our American Cousin,' on Sothern's first appearance as Lord Dundreary in London. In 1863 she was at the Princess's, and on 10 April took the title-rôle in Byron's burlesque, 'Beautiful Haidee.' On 31 March 1866 she became manageress of the New Royalty Theatre, and opened with a revival of the 'Ticket-of-Leave Man,' and Reece's burlesque, 'Ulf the Minstrel.' In a clever and successful piece by H. T. Craven, entitled 'Meg's Diversion,' which was produced on 17 Oct., she acted Meg, the author played Jasper Pidgeon, and F. Dewar took the part of Roland. On 29 Nov. 1866 she put on the stage F. C. Burnand's burlesque, 'The Latest Edition of Black-eyed Susan, or the Little Bill that was taken up.' The piece although it failed to please the critics, had an unprecedented run, and on its performance at the Royalty on 23 Sept. 1868, it was said that Miss Oliver had repeated the song of 'Pretty See-usan, don't say no,' no less than 1775 times. During the run of this burlesque she produced as a first piece Andrew Halliday's drama, 'Daddy Gray,' 1 Feb. 1868, and on 26 Nov. 1868 a serio-comic drama by the same author, entitled 'The Loving Cup.' Other burlesques were afterwards introduced, but they were not very successful.

On 3 March 1870 'Black-eyed Susan' was revived, and played for the four hundred and twenty-first time. The last night of Miss Oliver's lesseeship was 30 April 1870, when the burlesque was given for the four-hundred-and-ninetieth time. After this period she was seldom seen on the stage. She was a

very pleasing actress and singer, and a general favourite with the public. She led an unblemished life, and gave liberal aid to the aged and unfortunate members of her profession. She died at 5 Grove End Road, St. John's Wood, London, on 20 Dec. 1880. She married by license at the registry office, Marylebone, on 26 Dec. 1876, William Charles Phillips, auctioneer, aged 31, son of William Phillips, auctioneer, of Bond Street, London.

[Blanchard's Life, 1891, i. 143, ii. 513, 719; Players, 1860, i. 97–8, with portrait; Era, 1 Jan. 1881, p. 8; Theatre, 1 Feb. 1881, p. 127; Townshend's Handbook of 1868, 1869, pp. 364–5.]

G. C. B.

OLIVER or **OLIVIER, PETER** (1594–1648), miniature-painter, was eldest son of Isaac Oliver [q. v.], probably by his first wife. Like his father, he excelled in portrait-miniature, and attained as high a repute. He painted many of the court and nobility during the latter part of the reign of James I and the whole of that of Charles I, and was especially noted for his copies in water-colour of celebrated pictures by the old masters. Besides the great miniature of 'The Entombment of Christ,' begun by Isaac Oliver and finished by Peter, several miniatures by Peter Oliver, made at the king's request, are enumerated in the catalogue of Charles I's collection, being copies of historical subjects after Raphael, Titian, Correggio, and Holbein. These were dispersed at the sale of the collection, but seven still remain in the royal collection at Windsor. On one of these pieces he signs himself 'P. Olivier fecit, 1628.' He also made a number of drawings in sepia and blacklead. In the collection of portraits of the Digby family [see under Oliver, Isaac] there are two fine copies after Vandyck by Peter. His copy of Vandyck's portrait of Rachel Massue de Ruvigny, countess of Southampton, is one of the most remarkable works in miniature existing. Oliver resided at Isleworth in Middlesex, where he died in December 1648, and was buried beside his father in St. Anne's, Blackfriars. By his will, dated 12 Dec. 1647, and proved 15 Dec. 1648 (P.C.C. 184, Essex), he left his whole estate to his wife Anne. Antony Russel the painter [see under Oliver, Isaac] told Vertue (*Brit. Mus. Add. MS.* 21111, f. 49) a story, that after the Restoration Charles II heard that Oliver usually made duplicates of all pictures which he painted for the king, and, finding that Oliver's widow was still living at Isleworth, went thither incognito to see them. When she declined to sell them until the king had seen them, he declared himself, and purchased the greater part of what was left, giving her in payment an annuity for life of 300*l.* It was subsequently reported to the king that Mrs. Oliver had denounced in disrespectful terms the royal mistresses to whom some of the pictures had been given, and her salary was consequently stopped. The rest of the limnings in Mrs. Oliver's possession passed into the hands of Theodore Russel, father of Vertue's informant. Several portraits of Peter Oliver exist. At Hampton Court there is a portrait by Adriaen Hanneman [q. v.]; of this there is a fine but anonymous engraving, in which the picture is attributed to Vandyck. Hanneman is said to have painted a companion portrait of Oliver's wife. Bromley mentions a portrait of Oliver painted by himself and engraved by T. Chambars, as well as an anonymous etching. In the Earl of Derby's collection there is a leaf of a pocket-book with drawings by Oliver in blacklead of himself on one side and of his wife on the other side.

A license was issued in the diocese of Canterbury for a marriage between Peter Oliver of Sandwich and Elizabeth Tylman of Sellinge, on 18 Sept. 1602 (Cowper, *Canterbury Marriage Licenses*); and on 8 April 1606 a grant was made of the reversion to Peter Oliver of the office of bailiff of Sandwich for life (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. Ser. James I, 1603–10). It does not appear likely that this was the miniature-painter; he was probably a member of a refugee family known to be then resident at Sandwich.

[For authorities other than those mentioned in the text, see under Oliver, Isaac.] L. C.

OLIVER, RICHARD (1734?–1784), politician, the only surviving son of Rowland Oliver, a puisne judge of the court of common pleas of the Leeward Islands, and grandson of Richard Oliver, speaker of the House of Assembly in Antigua, was baptised in St. John's, Antigua, on 7 Jan. 1734–5. At an early age he was sent to London, where he entered the office of his uncle, Richard Oliver, a West India merchant. He took up his freedom in the Drapers' Company on 29 June 1770, and on 4 July following was elected alderman of Billingsgate ward. At a by-election a few days afterwards he was returned to the House of Commons for the city of London, which he continued to represent until the dissolution of parliament in September 1780. On 6 Dec. 1770 Oliver seconded Serjeant Glynn's motion for a committee to inquire into the administration of criminal justice (*Parl. Hist.* xvi. 1215–7).

In March 1771 he became engaged in the famous struggle between the city and the House of Commons [see Crosby, Brass],

and was committed to the Tower by order of the speaker on the 26th of that month (*ib.* xvii. 155). On 5 April he was brought up on a writ of habeas corpus before Lord Mansfield, who declined to interfere, as parliament was still sitting. A similar application was made on his behalf to the court of exchequer on 30 April, with the same want of success. The parliamentary session, however, closed on 8 May, when Oliver and Crosby were released from the Tower, and conducted in a triumphal procession to the Mansion House. Though formerly an active supporter of Wilkes, Oliver refused to serve as sheriff with him in 1771 (*Gent. Mag.* 1771, p. 189), and was elected to that office with Watkin Lewes on 1 July 1772. The friends of Wilkes were so enraged at the election of Townshend as lord mayor in this year that they appear to have accused Oliver 'of having taken the vote of the court before their party had arrived' (FITZMAURICE, *Life of William, Earl of Shelburne*, 1875–1876, ii. 289). On 26 Jan. 1773 Oliver spoke in favour of Sawbridge's motion for leave to bring in a bill for shortening the duration of parliaments (*Parl. Hist.* xvii. 692–5), and on 1 Feb. 1775 he seconded a similar motion (*ib.* xviii. 216). On 27 Nov. 1775 his proposed address to the king respecting 'the original authors and advisers' of the measures against the American colonies was defeated by 163 votes to 10 (*ib.* xviii. 1005–7, 1021). His name appears for the last time in the 'Parliamentary History' on 10 May 1776, when he seconded Sawbridge's resolution that the American colonies should 'be continued upon the same footing of giving and granting their money as his Majesty's subjects in Ireland are, by their own representatives' (*ib.* xviii. 1353). Oliver resigned his gown at a court of aldermen held at Guildhall on 25 Nov. 1778, and shortly afterwards sailed to Antigua in order to look after his West Indian estates. He died on board the Sandwich packet, while returning to England, on 16 April 1784.

Oliver married, on 2 Feb. 1758, his cousin Mary, daughter of Richard Oliver of Low Leyton, Essex, by whom he had no issue. He was elected a general of the honourable artillery company in August 1773. The silver-gilt cup which was presented to him by the livery in March 1772 'for joining with other magistrates in the release of a freeman, who was arrested by order of the House of Commons, and in a warrant for imprisoning the messenger who had arrested the citizen and refused to give bail,' is preserved among the corporation plate at the Mansion House. His portrait, which was painted in the Tower by R. Pine in 1772, has been engraved.

[Walpole's Memoirs of the Reign of George III, 1845, iv. 211, 291, 299–301, 307, 316–17, 327–8; Chatham's Correspondence, 1838–40, iv. 121, 125–7, 129–34, 138–40, 187; Woodfall's Junius, 1814, ii. 205–22, iii. 345 et seq.; Memoir of Brass Crosby, 1829; Trevelyan's Early History of C. J. Fox, 1881, pp. 339–55, 362–77; Beloe's Sexagenarian, 1818, ii. 23, 25–6; Oldmixon's British Empire in America, 1741, ii. 205, 215; Highmore's History of the Artillery Company, 1804, pp. 291–8, 303, 312; Orridge's Some Account of the Citizens of London and their Rulers, 1867, pp. 97–101, 249; Gent. Mag. 1758 p. 94, 1770 pp. 339–40, 341, 1771 pp. 139–41, 188, 233, 234, 284, 330, 1772 pp. 294, 338, 489, 492, 1776 pp. 147–8, 1778 pp. 434–5, 549, 605, 1784, pt. i. p. 395; Notes and Queries, 8th ser. iv. 67, 217; Official Return of Lists of Members of Parliament, pt. ii. pp. 140, 153.]

G. F. R. B.

OLIVER, ROBERT DUDLEY (1766–1850), admiral, was born on 31 Oct. 1766. He entered the navy in May 1779, on board the Prince George, carrying the flag of Rear-admiral Robert Digby [q. v.], and in her, during the early months of 1780, was shipmate of Prince William, afterwards William IV. Remaining in the Prince George, Oliver went in her to North America in 1781, and later on to the West Indies, where he was present in the operations before St. Kitts in January 1782 [see HOOD, SAMUEL, VISCOUNT] and at the defeat of the French fleet off Dominica on 12 April [see RODNEY, GEORGE BRYDGES, LORD]. After further service in North America and in the Channel, he was in 1793 lieutenant of the Active in the North Sea; in 1794 in the Artois with Captain Edmund Nagle [q. v.], and after the capture of the Révolutionnaire on 21 Oct. he was promoted to be commander, taking seniority from the date of the action. In 1795 he commanded the Hazard sloop on the coast of Ireland, and on 30 April 1796 was posted to the Nonsuch, guardship in the Humber, which he commanded till February 1798, when he was appointed to the Nemesis going out to Quebec with a large convoy. In March 1799 he joined the Mermaid, in which he went to the Mediterranean, and after an active and successful commission brought home Lord Hutchinson from Egypt in July 1802. On the renewal of the war he was appointed in March 1803 to the Melpomene, which during the next two years was actively employed on the coast of France. In September 1805 she was in dock at Portsmouth, and Oliver, calling on Lord Nelson, then on the point of sailing to resume the

command off Cadiz, expressed his concern that his ship was not able to accompany him. 'I hope,' answered Nelson, 'you will come in time to tow some of the rascals.' The Melpomene joined the fleet off Trafalgar the day after the battle, and did help to tow off the prizes. Oliver was appointed to the Mars, vacant by the death of Captain Duff, which he commanded on the coast of France till September 1806. In May 1810 he commissioned the Valiant, in which, in 1813–14, he took part in the operations on the coast of the United States. He resigned the command in July 1814, and had no further service, though promoted in regular succession to be rear-admiral 12 Aug. 1819, vice-admiral 22 July 1830, admiral 23 Nov. 1841. He died at his residence, near Dublin, on 1 Sept. 1850. Oliver married, in 1805, Mary, daughter of Sir Charles Saxton, bart., for many years resident commissioner of the navy at Portsmouth, and by her had a large family.

[Marshall's Roy. Nav. Biogr. i. 725; O'Byrne's Nav. Biogr. Dict.; Gent. Mag. 1850, ii. 547; Return of Services in the Public Record Office.]

J. K. L.

OLIVER or OLYUER, THOMAS (*d.* 1624), physician and mathematician, is said to have been educated at Cambridge. He certainly published his chief book at the university press, but his name does not figure in the university register, and no details respecting his connection with the university are accessible. Before 1597 he was settled at Bury St. Edmunds as a physician, and usually described himself as 'Buriensis Philiatros.' He practised his profession at Bury St. Edmunds until his death in 1624.

Oliver was a mathematican as well as a physician, and wrote learnedly in both capacities. In 1601 he published 'A New Handling of the Planisphere, divided into three sections . . . pleasant and profitable generally for all men, but especially such as would get handines in using the ruler and compasse, and desire to reape the fruits of astronomicall and geographicall documents without being at the charge of costly instruments. Invented for the most part, and first published in English, by Thomas Olyver,' London, by Felix Kyngston for Simon Waterson and Rafe Iacson, 1601, 4to. In a dedication dated from Bury St. Edmunds 6 Jan. 1600–1, and addressed to Sir John Peter of Thorndon, Essex, he acknowledges obligations to 'Clauius his Astrolabe.' Many diagrams appear in the text.

In 1604 Oliver published at the press of John Legate [q. v.] at Cambridge four separate tracts bound in a single volume, and usually known by the title of the first tract: 'De Sophismatum Præstigiis cavendis Admonitio,' dedicated to Henry Howard, earl of Northampton, from Bury, 23 Nov. 1603. This tract is succeeded by 'De Rectarum Linearum Parallelismo et Concursu Doctrina Geometrica,' dedicated to Lancelot Browne [q. v.], 'archiatro doctissimo,' and by 'De Missione Sanguinis in Pueris ante annum decimum quartum Diatribe medica,' dedicated to William Butler (1536–1618) [q. v.], 'medico et philosopho præstantissimo amico suo charissimo Cantabrigiam.' The book concludes with 'De Circuli Quadratura Thesis logica,' dedicated to 'Adriano Romano equiti aurato in Academia Wurceburgensi Mathematicorum professori celeberrimo nunc medico Cæsareo,' 27 Aug. 1597. In Addit. MS. 4626 (art. 23 or 24) are two unpublished tracts by Oliver, respectively entitled 'Thomæ Oliueri Buriensis Tabula Longitudinum et latitudinum locorum memorabilium in Europa,' and 'Mechanica Circuli quadratura cum equatione cubi et sphæræ.'

[Davy's Athenæ Suffolcenses in Addit. MS. 19165, f. 267; Wood's Fasti Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 510; Oliver's Works.]

S. L.

OLIVER, THOMAS (1725–1799), methodist preacher. [See OLIVERS.]

OLIVER, THOMAS (1734–1815), lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts, said to have been born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, on 5 Jan. 1734, was son of Robert Oliver by Ann, daughter of James Brown of Antigua. His father was living in Antigua in 1738, but had settled at Dorchester before 1747. Thomas graduated at Harvard in 1753. He probably resided at Dorchester until 1766, when he purchased an estate on Elmwood Avenue, near Mount Auburn, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and erected the mansion afterwards the residence successively of Governor Gerry, the Rev. Dr. Lowell, and James Russell Lowell. Being a man of fortune, he was not actively engaged in business, nor did he take much part in public affairs until March 1774, when he accepted the office of lieutenant-governor of the province and president of a council appointed by the king in a manner especially galling to popular feeling. The councillors were visited by bands of Middlesex freeholders, and one after another forced to renounce their offices. On the seizure by the royal troops of the public stock of powder provided for the militia, the yeomen of the neighbouring towns marched to Cambridge, some of them bringing arms. General Gage

thereupon prepared to send troops against them. Oliver, after vainly endeavouring to persuade the people to turn back, hastened to Boston and prevailed on Gage to refrain from military action. On his return the resignation of his seat on the council board was demanded. He urgently requested delay, inasmuch as he could not with propriety renounce that office while he held that of lieutenant-governor; but when a threatening multitude surrounded his house on the morning of 2 Sept. he yielded, and signed a solemn engagement 'as a man of honour and a Christian' that he would 'never hereafter, upon any terms whatsoever, accept a seat at the said board, on the present novel and oppressive plan of the government.' He left Cambridge immediately and never returned. At the evacuation of Boston he accompanied the British forces, and soon afterwards took passage from Halifax to England. He was proscribed in 1778, and his estate confiscated.

Oliver died at Bristol on 29 Nov. 1815 (*Gent. Mag.* 1815, pt. ii. p. 641). By his marriage in 1760 to Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel John Vassall, he had a family of daughters. He is represented as being of a gentle, retiring disposition. It has even been suggested that his name was inserted in the commission by mistake instead of the name of Chief-justice Peter Oliver (1713–1791).

[Paige's Hist. of Cambridge, Massachusetts; Appleton's Cyclop. of Amer. Biogr.] G. G.

OLIVER, TOM (1789–1864), pugilist, born at Breadlow in Buckinghamshire in June 1789, left his native place as a boy, and entered the service of Mr. Baker, a gardener, at Millbank, London. A visit to a prize-fight in 1811 fired his ambition to enter the ring. His first essay was with Kimber, a stonemason, at Tothill Fields in the same year. In a fight of an hour and forty minutes he was hailed the conqueror. He at once became known as the Chelsea gardener, an appellation which adhered to him throughout his career. After several minor fights, he on 15 May 1813 encountered George Cooper at Moulsey Hurst, Surrey, and, after thirteen rounds of a severely contested engagement lasting seventeen minutes, was declared the victor. On Tuesday, 17 May 1814, he met Ned Painter at Shepperton Range, Middlesex, for a purse of 50*l.*, given by the pugilistic club, to be contended for in a 24-foot ring. In the second round Oliver received a blow which all but disabled him; but, coming up to time and adopting Tom Cribb's system of milling on the retreat, he won the battle in the eighth round. He now became the landlord of the Duke's Head, 31 Peter Street, Westminster, a house which 'the fancy' of the Westminster district made their headquarters. On 4 Oct. 1816 he met Jack Carter, 'the Lancashire hero,' at Gretna Green, for one hundred guineas a side. The spectators numbered about thirty thousand, and the Marquis of Queensberry and Captain Barclay acted as the umpires. In the thirty-second round, at the end of forty-six minutes, he was taken out of the ring in a state of stupor, and completely deprived of sight.

On 10 July 1818 Oliver encountered Bill Neat of Bristol at Gerrard's Cross, but the authorities interfered, and the ring was removed to Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire, where Lord Yarmouth, Sir Henry Smith, and other celebrities were present. After one hour had elapsed, and twenty-eight rounds had been fought, Oliver was knocked senseless, and could not come up to time. However, on 28 May 1819 he completely defeated Hendrick the black. He next, on 21 July 1819, encountered Dan Donnelly, the champion of Ireland, at Crawley Hurst, Sussex, for one hundred guineas a side. Intense interest was manifested in this affair in both countries, and bets amounting to upwards of 100,000*l.* were made on the result. Oliver fought with his accustomed bravery, but in the thirty-fourth round the victory fell to the Irishman. On 13 Jan. 1820 Oliver defeated Tom Shelton at Sawbridgeworth, Hertfordshire; but in a fight with his former opponent, Ned Painter, at North Walsham, Norfolk, on 17 July 1820, he lost the battle. He was then matched to fight Tom Spring on 20 Feb. 1821 at Hayes, Middlesex. Spring was too much for him; but he showed great forbearance in the fight, and allowed Oliver much latitude. In encounters with T. Hickman, the gas-lightman, on 12 June 1821, and with Bill Abbott on 6 Nov. 1821, Oliver's age told against him. He was now appointed to take charge of the ropes and stakes of the prize-ring, and he was a constant attendant at the ring-side as commissary. His last fight was with Ben Burn at Hampton, Middlesex, on 28 Jan. 1834, when he won the victory in twenty-five minutes. On 15 July 1846 he was sentenced at the Oxford assizes to three weeks' imprisonment for being present at a fight between Gill and Norley. During his latter years he was a fruiterer and greengrocer in Pimlico and Chelsea. He died in London in June 1864, leaving a son, Frederick Oliver, also a pugilist and a commissary of the ring, who died on 30 Jan. 1870.

[Fistiana, by the editor of Bell's Life (1868), pp. 92–3; Boxiana, 1818–24, ii. 95 &c., iii. 262,

with portrait, iv. 233 &c.; Miles's Pugilistica, 1880, ii. 89–103, with portrait; Hannan's Guide to British Boxing, pt. ii. pp. 43–6; The Fancy, by an Operator, 1826, i. 609–16, with portrait.]

G. C. B.

OLIVER, WILLIAM (1659–1716), physician, born in 1659, belonged to the family of Oliver dwelling at Trevarnoe, in Sithney, Cornwall. He was entered in the physic line at Leyden University on 17 Dec. 1683, when aged 24, but his medical studies were interrupted by his joining the Duke of Monmouth's expedition to England, and serving with the troops as one of their three surgeons (Roberts, *Life of Monmouth*, i. 253). After its defeat he rode off the field with the duke, Lord Grey, and a few others. When they had ridden about twenty miles he proposed to the duke to turn off to the sea-coast of Somerset, seize a passage-boat at Uphill, and cross to Wales. This advice was not adopted, and Oliver rode away to Bristol, about twelve miles distant (Oldmixon, *History under the Stuarts*, p. 704). There he concealed himself with his friends, and, after the 'bloody assizes,' travelled to London with the clerk of Judge Jeffreys, to whom he had been recommended by a tory friend. He then escaped to the continent, and made his way to Holland. In 1685 he was at Königsberg in Prussia, and he spent one winter in the most northern part of Poland; but his name appears again in the list of the students at Leyden on 17 Feb. 1688. He accompanied William III to England in 1688 as an officer in his army, and was soon rewarded for his services. On 30 Sept. 1692 Oliver qualified as a licentiate of the College of Physicians at London, and he held from 27 April 1693 to 1702 the post of physician to the red squadron. This caused him to be with the fleet at Cadiz in 1694, and to spend two summers in the Mediterranean, during which period he eagerly prosecuted his inquiries in medicine and science. Extracts from two letters written by Oliver when with the fleet were communicated by Walter Moyle to the 'Philosophical Transactions,' xvii. 908–12, and a third letter, written at the same period, was published in the same 'Transactions,' xxiv. 1562–4. A letter 'on his late journey into Denmark and Holland,' about 1701, also appeared in the 'Philosophical Transactions,' xxiii. 1400–10. These communications led to his election as F.R.S. on 5 Jan. 1703–4. From 1702 to 1709 he dwelt in London and Bath, his 'Practical Essay' being dated from 'Red Lion Court in Fleet Street, July 10, 1704;' 'but it is doubtful whether he ever practised at Bath' (Falconer, *Bath Hospital*, ed. 1888, p. 11). From 1709 to 1714 he was physician to the hospital at Chatham for sick and wounded seamen, and from 1714 to 1716 he was physician to the Royal Hospital at Greenwich. He died unmarried at Greenwich on 4 April 1716, and was buried in the abbey church at Bath, where a monument was erected to his memory.

Oliver published in 1704 'A practical Essay on Fevers, containing Remarks on the hot and cold Methods of their Cure,' at page 202 of which begins 'a Dissertation on the hot waters of Bathe,' the first draft of his subsequent work. The essay, through its author's references to Dr. Radcliffe, was attacked in 'A Letter to Dr. Oliver, desiring him to reconcile some few of the contradictory assertions in his Essay on Feavers,' dated from Tunbridge, 25 July 1704. The treatise on Bath was expanded into 'A Practical Dissertation on Bath Waters; to which is added a Relation of a very extraordinary Sleeper near Bath,' 1707, 1719; 5th edit. 1764. This account of the sleeper, Samuel Chilton, a labourer at Timsbury, and twenty-five years old, is also in the 'Philosophical Transactions,' xxiv. 2177–82, and was issued separately in 1707 and 1719. A further communication by him is in the same 'Transactions,' xxiv. 1596. His rules for health, written for the use of John Smalley of Plymouth, his cousin, and a discourse of 'Christian and Politike Reasons' why England and Holland should not war with each other, with other manuscripts, are in the Sloane MS. No. 1770 at the British Museum, and a letter from him to Sir Hans Sloane is in the same collection, No. 4054.

[Munk's Coll. of Phys. 2nd edit. pp. 493–494; Boase and Courtney's Bibl. Cornub.; Wright's Historic Guide to Bath, p. 194; Britton's Bath Abbey, p. 91; Peach's Historic Houses of Bath, 2nd ser. pp. 73–6.] W. P. C.

OLIVER, WILLIAM (1695–1764), physician and philanthropist, born at Ludgvan, Cornwall, on 4 Aug. 1695, was baptised on 27 Aug. 1695, and described as son of John Oliver. The statement of some writers that he was the illegitimate child of William Oliver (1659–1716) [q. v.] may be dismissed from consideration. His family, originally seated at Trevarnoe in Sithney, resided afterwards in Ludgvan, and the estate of Treneere in Madron, which belonged to him, was sold, after his death, in 1768. When he purposed erecting a monument in Sithney churchyard to the memory of his parents, Pope wrote the epitaph and drew the design of the pillar (*Quarterly Review*, October 1875). He was admitted a pensioner of Pembroke College, Cambridge, on 17 Sept. 1714, graduated M.B. in 1720, and M.D. in 1725, and, to complete

his medical training, entered at Leyden University on 15 Nov. 1720. On 8 July 1756 he was incorporated at Oxford, and he was elected F.R.S. on 22 Jan. 1729–30.

On returning from Leyden, Oliver practised for a time at Plymouth, but about 1725 he settled at Bath and remained there for the rest of his life, obtaining in a very short time the leading practice of the city. This was mainly due to his friendship with Ralph Allen (a fellow Cornishman, who introduced him to Pope, Warburton, and the rest of the guests at Prior Park), and with Dr. Borlase, his 'friend and relation,' who, after being his patient in 1730, sent to him the gentry of the west country. Oliver took great pains in obtaining subscriptions for the erection of the Water or General Hospital, now called the Royal Mineral Water Hospital, at Bath, and in 1737 made an offer of some land for its site, which was at first accepted, but afterwards declined. Next year he was appointed one of the treasurers to the fund, and in July 1739 he became a deputy-president. On 1 May 1740 he was appointed physician to the hospital, and on the same day Jeremiah (known as Jerry) Peirce became the surgeon. The regulations for the admission and removal of English patients were drawn up by him; and in 1756, when the privileges were extended to patients from Scotland and Ireland, he compiled a set of rules applicable to their case. Until 1 May 1761, when he and Peirce both resigned, he ruled the institution. The third article in Charleton's 'Three Tracts on Bath Waters,' 1774, consisted of 'histories of hospital cases under the care of the late Dr. Oliver,' a subject on which he had himself contemplated the publication of a volume; and 'Some Observations on Stomach Complaints,' which were found among his papers, were printed in pp. 76–95 of the same work. Peirce and Oliver were painted together by William Hoare, R.A., in 1742, in a picture now in the board-room of the hospital, in the act of examining three patients, candidates for admission. Oliver's position in the medical world of Bath involved him in trouble. Archibald Cleland, one of the hospital surgeons, was dismissed in 1743 on a charge of improper conduct, and the dismissal led to many pamphlets. An inquiry was held into the circumstances, under the presidency of Philip, brother of Ralph, Allen; this resulted in Oliver's conduct being highly commended. In 1757 Oliver and some other physicians in the city declined to attend any consultations with William Baylies, M.D. [q. v.], and Charles Lucas, M.D. [q. v.], in consequence of their reflections on the use and abuse of the waters, and their censures on the conduct of the physicians at the hospital. Much correspondence ensued, and it was published as proving the existence of a 'physical confederacy in Bath.' His medical skill is mentioned by Mrs. Anne Pitt (*Suffolk Letters*, 1824, ii. 246–50) and by Mrs. Delany (*Autobiography*, ii. 17, iii. 625). He and Peirce attended Ralph Allen in his last illness, and each received a complimentary legacy of 100*l*.

Oliver purchased in 1746, as a vacation residence, a small farmhouse two miles from Box, near Bath, and called it Trevarnoe, after the scene of his childhood and the abode of his fathers. For many years before his death he was subject to the gout. He died at Bath on 17 March 1764, and was buried in the church of Weston, near that city, where an inscription 'on a white tablet, supported by palm-branches,' was erected to his memory. There is also a plain mural tablet to his memory in the abbey church. The statement in the 'Life and Times of Selina, countess of Huntingdon' (i. 450–1), that he remained 'a most inveterate infidel till a short time before his death' is probably an exaggeration. He was generally admitted to have been an eminently sensible man, and one also of a most compassionate and benevolent nature. His library was sold in 1764. His son, the third William Oliver, matriculated from Christ Church, Oxford, on 20 Jan. 1748–9, aged 18, and his name appears on the books at Leyden on 21 Sept. 1753. The eldest daughter married a son of the Rev. John Acland, rector of Broadclyst, Devonshire; the second daughter, Charlotte, married, 14 April 1752, Sir John Pringle, bart., F.R.S. Some of his descendants are said to have been living at Bath in 1852.

He invented the 'Bath Oliver' biscuit, and shortly before his death confided the receipt to his coachman Atkins, giving him at the same time 100*l*. in money and ten sacks of the finest wheat-flour. The fortunate recipient opened a shop in Green Street, and soon acquired a large fortune. The 'Bath Oliver' is still well known.

Oliver published, in 1753, 'Myra: a pastoral dialogue sacred to the memory of a lady who died 29 Dec. 1753, aged 25.' His 'Practical Essay on the Use and Abuse of warm Bathing in Gouty Cases' came out in 1751, passed into a second edition in 1751, and into a third in 1764. Philip Thicknesse inserted some remarks on this essay in his 'Valetudinarian's Bath Guide,' 1780, pp. 30–36. Oliver was also the anonymous author of 'A Faint Sketch of the Life, Character, and Manners of the late Mr. Nash,' which was printed at Bath for John Keene, and sold at

3*d*. It was praised by Goldsmith as 'written with much good sense and still more good nature,' and it was embodied in Goldsmith's 'Life of Beau Nash.' It also appeared in the 'Public Ledger' of 12 March 1761, and in the Rev. Richard Warner's 'History of Bath,' pp. 370–1. To the 'Philosophical Transactions' for 1723 and 1755 respectively he contributed brief papers on medical topics, the former being addressed to Dr. Richard Mead.

Oliver wrote some elegiac lines on the death of Ralph Thicknesse; he was standing at Thicknesse's elbow at the moment that Thicknesse fell dead as he was playing the first fiddle in a performance of a piece of his own composition at a concert in Bath (cf. Philip Thicknesse, *New Prose Bath Guide*, p. 33; Nichols, *Lit. Anecd.* ix. 253; Britton, *Bath Abbey Church*, p. 92; Brydges, *Restituta*, iv. 421–2). His lines to Sir John Cope 'upon his catching Sir Anthony's fire by drinking Bath waters,' are in Mrs. Stopford Sackville's manuscripts (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 9th Rep. App. iii. 132).

Oliver applied to Dr. Borlase for minerals for Pope's grotto, and his name frequently occurs in the letters of Pope and Borlase at Castle Horneck, near Penzance. A letter to Oliver from Pope, dated 8 Oct. 1740, and the property of Mr. H. G. Bohn, was inserted with the first draft of the reply in Carruthers's 'Life of Pope' (Bohn's Illustrated Library, 1857, pp. 173–4). Several other letters were formerly in the possession of Upcott. One, dated 28 Aug. 1743, is printed in Roscoe's 'Works of Pope,' i. 541–2, and it was reprinted with two others which were taken from the 'European Magazine,' 1791, pt. ii. p. 409, and 1792, pt. i. p. 6, in Courthope's edition, x. 242–5. In the summer of 1743 Oliver wrote to Pope to free himself from all knowledge of John Tillard's attack on Warburton, which was dedicated to him without his knowledge (*Works*, ed. Courthope, ix. 233). Two letters from Warburton to Oliver are in Nichols's 'Literary Anecdotes,' v. 581–582, and several communications from him to Doddridge from 1743 to 1749 are contained in the latter's 'Correspondence,' v. 223–225, 302–4, v. 66–7, 126–9. Three letters from Stephen Duck to him are printed in the 'European Magazine,' 1795, pt. i. p. 80 and pt. ii. p. 79. He bestowed many favours on Duck, and was, no doubt, the polite son of Æsculapius depicted in that author's 'Journey to Marlborough, Bath, &c.' (*Works*, 1753, p. 75). A letter from Oliver to Dr. Ward on two Roman altars discovered at Bath is in the British Museum, Addit. MS. 6181, f. 63, and three more letters referring to some dirty and miserly old acquaintance of Jacob Tonson at Bath in 1735, are in Addit. MS. 28275, fols. 356–61. Some manuscript letters to Jurin belong to the Royal Society. Benjamin Heath dedicated to him in 1740 'The Essay towards a demonstrative Proof of the Divine Existence;' plate 18 in the 'Antiquities of Cornwall' was engraved at his expense and inscribed to him by Dr. Borlase; and the later impressions of Mary Chandler's 'Description of Bath' contained (pp. 21–3) some verses to him acknowledging that he had corrected her poem, and that 'ev'n Pope approv'd when you had tun'd my Lyre.'

[Gent. Mag. 1764, p. 147; Collinson's Somerset, i. 165; Tunstall's Bath Rambles (1848), p. 33; Peach's Historic Houses of Bath, 2nd ser. pp. 77–9; Britton's Bath Abbey, p. 98; Hunter's Bath and Literature, p. 89; Monkland's Literature of Bath, pp. 6–7, and Suppl. p. 51; Wright's Historic Guide to Bath, pp. 131–4; Murch's Bath Physicians, pp. 21–2; Falconer's Bath Hospital, passim; Boase and Courtney's Bibl. Cornub.; Foster's Alumni Oxon.; Nichols's Lit. Anecdotes, iii. 636, v. 92; D. Gilbert's Cornwall, iii. 88; Peacock's Leyden Students (Index Soc.); Quarterly Review, October 1875, pp. 379–94 (by W. C. Borlase); Western Antiquary, vii. 8.]

W. P. C.

OLIVER, WILLIAM (1804?–1853), landscape-painter, was born about 1804. He painted in oil as well as in water-colours, but chiefly in the latter, and took most of his subjects from foreign scenery, especially in France and the Pyrenees. He began to exhibit in 1829, when he sent to the Society of British Artists 'A Beach Scene in Kent' and a 'Fish Boat.' In 1834 he was elected a member of the New Society (now the Royal Institute) of Painters in Water-Colours, and his drawings appeared annually at its exhibitions until 1854. He also sent oil-paintings to the Royal Academy from 1835 to 1853, and to the British Institution from 1836. He published in 1842 a folio volume of 'Scenery of the Pyrenees,' lithographed by George Barnard, Thomas Shotter Boys, Carl Hughe, and others.

Oliver died at Langley Mill House, Halstead, Essex, on 2 Nov. 1853, aged 49. There is an oil-painting by him of 'Foligno' in the South Kensington Museum.

His wife, Emma Sophia Oliver (1819–1885), daughter of W. Eburne, coachbuilder, of Rathbone Place, London, was born on 15 Aug. 1819, and married in 1840. She was elected a member of the New Society of Painters in Water-Colours in 1849, and exhibited also landscapes both in water-colours and in oil at the Royal Academy,

British Institution, Society of British Artists, and various provincial galleries. After Oliver's death she married, about 1856, John Sedgwick, a solicitor, of Watford, Hertfordshire, but continued to follow her profession in her first husband's name until her death, which took place at the Brewery House, Great Berkhamstead, on 15 March 1885.

[Art Journal, 1853, p. 311; Bryan's Dictionary of Painters and Engravers, ed. Graves and Armstrong, 1886–9, ii. 225; Miss Clayton's English Female Artists, 1876, ii. 227–30; Exhibition Catalogues of the Royal Academy, British Institution (Living Artists), Society of British Artists, and New Society of Painters in Water-Colours.] R. E. G.

OLIVERS, THOMAS (1725–1799), Wesleyan methodist preacher and hymn-writer, was the son of Thomas and Penelope Oliver. The parish register of Tregynon, Montgomeryshire, shows that he was baptised at that church on 8 Sept. 1725. His father died in December 1728 and his mother in 1729, and he was then entrusted to the care of a great-uncle, who, however, did not long survive Olivers's parents, but left him a small fortune, providing that the interest should be employed in the lad's bringing-up, and the principal paid to him when he came of age. He received only an imperfect education, and was, at the age of eighteen, apprenticed to a shoemaker. According to his own account, he was a restless, idle youth, who, as he grew to manhood, spent his time in roving from place to place, no doubt earning a precarious livelihood as a cobbler. In the course of his wanderings he happened to hear Whitefield preach at Bristol, and this at once changed the current of his life. He joined the methodist society at Bradford, Wiltshire, and soon became one of the local preachers of the organisation, taking long journeys in discharge of his Sunday duties. Wesley soon prevailed upon him to become one of the itinerant preachers whose time was fully taken up by the work. On 24 Oct. 1753 he set out for Cornwall. In 1766 he was at Dundee. After travelling for twenty-two years, he was, in 1775, appointed by Wesley supervisor of the methodist press, a position which he held until 1789, when Wesley removed him, because, as he said, 'the errata were insufferable,' and pieces were inserted in the magazine without his knowledge (*Journal*, 8 Aug. 1789). The remainder of his life was spent in retirement in London, where he died in March 1799. He was buried in Wesley's own tomb, in the City Road burying-ground. His portrait is among the collection of portraits of Wesleyan methodist ministers who occupied the meeting-house at Dundee which was lent by Mr. George Worrall to the Old Dundee Exhibition, 1892–3.

Olivers was the author of: 1. 'Twelve Reasons why the People called Methodists ought not to buy or sell uncustomed Goods.' 2. 'Reply to a Pamphlet entitled "A few Thoughts on Matters of Fact concerning Methodism."' 3. 'Reply to a Pamphlet on Wesley and Erskine.' 4. 'Letter to Toplady.' This was a part of the Calvinistic controversy among the early methodists, in which Olivers figured prominently. 5. 'Pamphlet against Richard Hill.' 6. 'A Full Defence of the Rev. John Wesley against Rev. Caleb Evans,' 1776, 12mo. 7. 'Answer to Rowland Hill.' 8. Account of his own life. 9. 'A Full Refutation of the Doctrine of Unconditional Perseverance,' 1790, 8vo. 10. 'Defence of Methodism,' Leeds, 1818, 8vo. 11. 'Tract against Dancing.' Better known are Olivers's verse compositions. 12. 'Hymn on the Last Judgment' ('Come, Immortal King of Glory,' 1st edit. Leeds, n.d.; 2nd edit. Bristol, 1763). 13. 'Hymn of Praise to Christ' ('Our Hearts and Hands to Christ we raise,' composed and printed in Ireland about 1756; 2nd edit. Bristol, 1763). 14. 'Hymn to the God of Abraham' ('The God of Abraham praise,' 1st and 2nd edit. Nottingham, n.d.; others in rapid succession, 1772–9). It is upon this hymn, now to be found in nearly all collections, that Olivers's fame chiefly rests. 15. 'A descriptive and plaintive Elegy on the Death of the late Reverend John Wesley,' London, 1791. Olivers also composed the hymn-tune called 'Helmsley.'

[Olivers's Account of my own Life in Lives of Early Methodist Preachers; Southey's and Tyerman's Lives of Wesley; reprint of hymns and elegy, with biography, by the Rev. John Kirk, London, 1868; Williams's Montgomeryshire Worthies, 2nd edit. 1894; Julian's Dict. of Hymnology.] J. E. L.

OLLIER, CHARLES (1788–1859), publisher and author, was born in 1788. He was descended from a French protestant family which migrated to England in 1685, and he began life in the banking-house of Messrs. Coutts. About 1816 he was in business as a publisher in Vere Street, Bond Street, in partnership with his brother James. James was the man of business; Charles possessed a keen sense of the beauties of poetry, and, having made the acquaintance of Leigh Hunt, undertook the publication of his 'Foliage,' 'Hero and Leander,' and the second edition of 'The Story of Rimini.' Through Hunt he became known to Keats, and, out of admiration for his genius, volunteered to

publish his first poems (1817). The book did not succeed, and Keats, attributing the failure to Ollier's inactivity, quarrelled with him, and published his subsequent books with Taylor and Hessey. Shelley was more constant, although he, too, with equal unreasonableness, complained of Ollier for insisting on the alterations which converted 'Laon and Cythna' into 'The Revolt of Islam,' and without which the sale would soon have been stopped by a prosecution. All the subsequent works of Shelley published in his lifetime, except 'Swellfoot the Tyrant,' were nevertheless brought out by Ollier, to whom the unsold copies of 'Alastor,' published in 1815 by Baldwin and Cradock, were also transferred. 'Julian and Maddalo' was also advertised for publication by Ollier, but did not appear until printed by John Hunt, along with the posthumous poems, in 1824. Shelley's letters to Ollier are published in the 'Shelley Memorials,' and are very valuable for the literary history of his works. The most important of Ollier's other publications were the collected works of Charles Lamb and several of Barry Cornwall's early volumes. In 1819 he published 'The Literary Pocket Book,' in which Shelley's poem of 'Marianne's Dream' was first printed; and in 1820 he brought out the first part of 'Ollier's Literary Miscellany,' not continued. Besides a remarkable article on the German drama by Archdeacon Hare, this publication contained Peacock's paradox, 'The Four Ages of Poetry,' memorable for having provoked Shelley's 'Defence of Poetry.' Shelley gave his essay to Ollier for the second part of the 'Miscellany,' but this never appeared; and when Ollier's unsuccessful business was shortly afterwards wound up, the 'Defence' came into the possession of John Hunt, who prepared it for publication in 'The Liberal,' but that periodical also expired before it could be published. Ollier became, and long continued, a literary adviser to Bentley, and would seem, from a passage in one of Leigh Hunt's letters to him, to have contributed to the 'Naval and Military Gazette,' as well as to 'Ainsworth's Magazine.' His independent publications were: 1. 'Altham and his Wife: a domestic Tale,' 1818. Of this Shelley wrote: 'It is a natural story, most unaffectedly told in a strain of very pure and powerful English.' 2. 'Inesilla; or the Tempter: a Romance, with other Tales,' 1824; also very well written. This had been announced for publication several years before, but the composition was impeded by the author's grief for the loss of a daughter. 3. 'Ferrers,' 1842, a romance on the execution of Earl Ferrers in 1760, somewhat in the style of Harrison Ainsworth, but much inferior. 4. 'Fallacy of Ghosts, Dreams, and Omens, with Stories of Witchcraft, Life-in-Death, and Monomania,' 1848; reprinted from 'Ainsworth's Magazine,' and published by the author himself. Several letters from Leigh Hunt, published in the latter's correspondence, cast an agreeable light upon Ollier's latter years, showing that his literary tastes and sympathies remained unimpaired. He died at Old Brompton on 5 June 1859, while the letters which he had contributed to the 'Shelley Memorials' were passing through the press. His son Edmund is separately noticed.

[Athenæum; Leigh Hunt in Spectator, 18 June 1859; Shelley Memorials; Leigh Hunt's Correspondence; Shelley's Works (Forman's edition).]

R. G.

OLLIER, EDMUND (1827–1886), author, son of Charles Ollier [q. v.], was born in 1827, and privately educated. He 'beheld Charles Lamb with infantile eyes, and sat in poor Mary Lamb's lap.' As a boy he used to listen to Leigh Hunt's and B. R. Haydon's stories. He adopted the profession of literature, and, after some years of miscellaneous work, became connected with the 'Daily News,' 'Athenæum,' 'Household Words,' and 'All the Year Round.' In 1867 he republished verses which had originally appeared in the periodicals under the title of 'Poems from the Greek Mythology, and Miscellaneous Poems.' In the same year he contributed an edition of the first series of the 'Essays of Elia,' with a memoir of the author, to 'Hotten's Worldwide Library;' and in 1869 published an edition of Leigh Hunt's 'Tale for the Chimney Corner.' Becoming connected with the publishing firm of Cassell, Petter, & Galpin, Ollier wrote a memoir of Doré, &c., for the 'Doré Gallery,' 1870; 'Cassell's Illustrated History of the War between France and Germany,' 2 vols. 1871–2; 'Our British Portrait-Painters from Sir Peter Lely to J. Sant,' 1874; 'Cassell's Illustrated History of the United States,' 3 vols. 1874–7; 'Cassell's Illustrated History of the Russo-Turkish War,' 2 vols. 1877–1879; 'A Popular History of Sacred Art,' 1882; 'Cassell's Illustrated Universal History,' 4 vols. 1882–5. At the time of his death he was engaged upon the 'Life and Times of Queen Victoria.' The first eleven chapters were by Ollier, and the remainder of the work by Robert Wilson.

Ollier died at his house in Oakley Street, Chelsea, on 19 April 1886. He married a Miss Gattie, who survived him, but left no issue. He was a man of wide biographical

and topographical knowledge, but his works were chiefly compiled from obvious sources.

[Times, 23 April 1886; Athenæum, 1 May 1886; Brit. Mus. Cat.; personal knowledge.]

L. C. S.

OLLIFFE, Sir JOSEPH FRANCIS (1808–1869), physician, son of Joseph Olliffe, merchant, of Cork, by Elizabeth, daughter of Charles McCarthy of Sunville, co. Limerick, was born at Cork in 1808. He was educated in Paris, and graduated M.A. at the university in 1829, and M.D. in 1840. For some time he acted as tutor in the family of the Count de Cresnoi, but in 1840 he commenced the practice of medicine in Paris. He was a fellow of the Anatomical Society of Paris, and at one period filled the post of president of the Paris Medical Society. Louis-Philippe in 1846 appointed him a knight of the Legion of Honour, and he was promoted to the rank of officier in 1855 by Napoleon III. In March 1852 he became physician to the British embassy, and on 13 June in the following year was knighted at Buckingham Palace. The board of trade nominated him a juror for hygiene, pharmacy, surgery, and medicine in the French international exhibition in April 1855; in 1861 he was appointed one of the committee for sanitary appliances in the international exhibition of 1862, and he became a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London in 1859. He enjoyed for many years a large practice and considerable social position. Inheriting by his marriage in 1841 with Laura, second daughter of Sir William Cubitt, a large fortune, he was able to entertain on a large scale. The friend as well as the physician of Count de Morny, he joined him in extensive building operations at Deauville, near Trouville, a watering-place which they may be said to have created. The heavy responsibilities connected with this unremunerative speculation much clouded his later years. He died at Brighton on 14 March 1869.

[Register and Magazine of Biography, April 1869, p. 296; British Medical Journal, 20 March 1869, p. 274.]

G. C. B.

OLLIVANT, ALFRED (1798–1882), bishop of Llandaff, son of William Ollivant and Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Stephen Langston of Great Horwood, Buckinghamshire, some time alderman of London, was born in Manchester, where his father was engaged in business, on 16 Aug. 1798. The family afterwards removed to London, and Ollivant's father, whose affairs had become involved, obtained a clerkship in the navy office, and then resided at 11 Smith Street, Northampton Square. On 22 Aug. 1809 Alfred was admitted a scholar of St. Paul's School, along with an elder brother, Langston. Rising to be captain of the school, he was elected in 1817 to a Campden exhibition at Trinity College, Cambridge. His career at the university was brilliant. After gaining a Perry exhibition in 1819, in 1820 he was elected Craven scholar, and in 1821 graduated sixth wrangler, obtaining also—what was then the highest classical distinction—the senior chancellor's medal. Soon afterwards he was elected fellow of Trinity. In 1822 he gained the Tyrwhitt Hebrew scholarship, and in 1822 and 1823 the members' prize for a Latin essay. He proceeded M.A. in 1824, B.D. and D.D. in 1836.

In 1827 he was appointed vice-principal of the newly founded college of St. David, Lampeter, under the Rev. Llewelyn Lewellin, afterwards dean of St. David's. In this office he continued sixteen years, during which he held several small preferments in Wales, and obtained a competent knowledge of the language. He was prebendary (third cursal) of St. David's, 28 July 1829; sinecure rector of Llangeler, Carmarthenshire, 22 Feb. 1831; prebendary of St. Harmons, Brecon, 10 Nov. 1831; vicar of Llangeler, 10 April 1832; rector of Bettws Bledrws, Cardiganshire, 31 March 1835; and vicar of Kerry, Montgomeryshire, 8 Nov. 1836 (Foster, *Index Ecclesiasticus*, pp. 131–2). In 1843 he was elected to the regius professorship of divinity at Cambridge, carrying with it the rectory of Somersham, Huntingdonshire; and in 1849, on the nomination of Lord John Russell, he was raised to the see of Llandaff (nom. 29 Oct., cons. 2 Dec.) in succession to Edward Copleston [q. v.]

His long episcopate of thirty-three years was marked by much useful work and by many reforms. For many generations no bishop had been, properly speaking, resident. Copleston, as dean of St. Paul's, spent much of his time in London. The small income, before the provision of one by statute, coupled with the want of a residence, had proved fatal to the interests of the see; but Ollivant devoted himself wholly to his diocese, only leaving it to attend convocation or to sit in parliament when church questions were under discussion, or to fulfil his duties as a member of the Old Testament revision company. The proposal in convocation in 1870 to revise the New Testament had been extended to the Old on his initiative. As a result of his self-denying labour he could point in the end to a cathedral finally restored from its ruins (the work, which commenced under his predecessor, costing about 35,000*l.*), while about one hundred and seventy churches were built, restored, or enlarged, more than

seventy parsonage-houses added or rendered habitable, and a sum of not less than 360,000*l.* raised and spent on church work in his diocese. One of the most valuable efforts of his episcopate was the establishment of the Church Extension Society (Morgan, *Four Biographical Sketches*, p. 32). On 30 Nov. 1882, little more than a fortnight before his death, his portrait, painted by Ouless, was presented to him by Lord Aberdare in the town-hall at Cardiff in behalf of the clergy and laity of his diocese. He died at Bishop's Court, Llandaff, on 16 Dec. 1882, having been for some time the senior member of the bench, and was buried in the churchyard of his cathedral. A tomb, with his effigy in marble by Armitstead, was erected by the diocese in his memory on the north side of the altar steps.

By his wife Alicia Olivia, daughter of Lieutenant-general Spencer of Bramley Grange, Yorkshire, who died on 13 July 1886, in her eighty-fifth year, he had several children, of whom three sons survived him: Alfred, colonel B.S.C.; Joseph Earle, chancellor of the dioceses of Llandaff and St. David's; and Edward, colonel R.H.A.

In person the bishop was tall and spare, with features said by many to resemble those of the Duke of Wellington. In advancing years he suffered from deafness, but his intellect was keen and vigorous to the last.

His published works, which are numerous, consist chiefly of sermons and charges, ranging in date from 1827 to 1881. Among these may be specified: 1. 'An Analysis of the Text of the History of Joseph,' in Hebrew, for the use of his students at Lampeter; an interleaved copy of the second edition (1833), with the author's notes, is in the library of St. Paul's School, and another of the third edition (1836) in that of St. David's College, Lampeter. 2. 'Some Account of the Condition of the Fabric of Llandaff Cathedral,' of which the first edition appeared in 1857, and the second, with plates, in 1860.

[Gardiner's Admission Registers of St. Paul's School; articles in the Pauline, February 1883; Morgan's Four Biographical Sketches, 1892; Guardian, 20 Dec. 1882; Annual Register, 1882, p. 166; Le Neve's Fasti, ii. 257, iii. 656; personal knowledge.] J. H. L.

OLLYFFE, JOHN (1647–1717), divine, son of John Ollyffe of Arundel, Sussex, was born there in 1647. After spending three years at Cambridge he removed to Oxford, and matriculated at Queen's College on 7 Feb. 1667–8. In 1672 he proceeded B.C.L. from New Inn Hall, and took holy orders. He was instituted, in 1673, rector of West Almer, Dorset, where he remained twenty years. In 1693 he was preferred to the rectory of Dunton, Buckinghamshire, where he remained until his death on 24 June 1717.

Ollyffe had three sons: John (*b.* 1676), rector of Hedgerley, Buckinghamshire, 1699–1743; George (*b.* 1682), vicar of Kemble 1707, and of Wendover 1715; and Thomas, vicar of Dunton and Eyworth, Bedfordshire, 1712–42, and rector of Denham, Buckinghamshire, 1742–8.

Ollyffe published, besides separate sermons: 1. 'A Brief Defence of Infant-Baptism: with an Appendix, wherein is shewed that it is not necessary that Baptism should be administred by Dipping,' London, 1694. 2. 'The Blessedness of Good men after Death: a Sermon Preach'd at the Funeral of the Rev^d^ Mr. Henry Cornish, B.D. . . . with a Preface to Rectifie some Misrepresentations, &c., in a late Pamphlet entitled "Some Remarks on the Life, Death, and Burial of the said Mr. Cornish,"' London, 1699. 3. 'An Essay towards a Comprehension, or a Persuasive to Unity amongst Protestants. Humbly offered to the Consideration of the two Houses of Parliament, and especially to the Most Reverend the Archbishops, the Right Reverend the Bishops, and the rest of the Clergy assembled in Convocation,' London, 1701. 4. 'A Defence of Ministerial Conformity to the Church of England: in answer to the Misrepresentations of the terms thereof by Mr. Calamy, in the Tenth Chapter of his Abridgement of the "History of Mr. Baxter's Life and Times,"' London, 1792. This was replied to by 'J. A.' in 'A Letter to the Reverend Mr. John Ollyffe touching the Declaration of Assent and Consent to the Liturgy and the Imposition of certain things scrupled therein,' London, 1703, and by Edmund Calamy the younger in 'A Defence of Moderate Non-Conformity,' 3 pts. London, 1703–5. The third part contains 'an Index of some Peculiarities in Mr. Ollyffe's manner of writing in this controversie.' Ollyffe replied with (5) 'A Second Defence of Ministerial Conformity to the Church of England,' London, 1705; and again with (6) 'A Third Defence of Ministerial Conformity to the Church of England,' London, 1706. 7. 'A Practical Exposition of the Church Catechism,' 2 vols. London, 1710.

[Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1500–1714; Hutchins's Hist. of Dorset, iii. 496; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. ed. Bliss, iv. 533; Kennet's Register, 837; Wilson's Dissenting Churches, i. 380, iv. 75; Register of Arundel, per the Rev. J. E. G. Farmer; Rawlinson MS. B. lxxx.] C. F. S.

OLMIUS, JOHN LUTTRELL-, third Earl of Carhampton (*d.* 1829). [See under Luttrell, James.]

O'LOCHLAINN, DOMHNALL (1048–1121), king of Ireland, born in 1048, was son of Ardghal, chief of the Cinel Eoghain and lord of Oilech, who received the submission of Connaught in 1063, died at Tullaghoge, and was buried at Armagh in 1604. Domhnall became king of Oilech, as the chief of Cinel Eoghain was called, in 1083, and immediately made a foray into Conaille (co. Cavan), whence he carried off a large number of cattle. In 1084 he plundered Ulidia (Down and Antrim), and also attacked and slew Domhnall O'Gairmleaghaidh, a weak neighbour. In 1087 he slew another minor chief, Domhnall O'Laithen, and made an unsuccessful expedition into Meath. In 1088 he invaded Connaught, and received the submission of Ruadhri O'Conor [q.v.], the king, marched on into Munster as far south as Kilmallock, co. Limerick, plundering Emly, co. Tipperary, Loch Gur, Bruree, Dunachip, Drummin, and Singland, co. Limerick, and Ceanncoradh, co. Clare, and bringing home eight score hostages, afterwards redeemed by Murtough O'Brien [q.v.] for a ransom of cows, horses, gold, and silver. He slew two of his kinsmen on one day in 1090, Maelruanaidh O'Cairellan of Tirkeeran, co. Londonderry, and Gillachrist O'Luinigh, chief of Cinel Moen, and in the same year received a formal submission from Muircheartach O'Brien, king of Cashel or Munster, Domhnall O'Maeleachlainn, king of Meath, and Ruadhri O'Conor, king of Connaught; and thenceforward the chroniclers speak of him as king of Ireland. The Danes of Dublin gave him two hostages to secure his passive support in a plundering expedition which they made into Magh Breagh as far as Athboy, co. Meath, with O'Brien. He captured Aedh O'Cannanain, chief of the Cinel Conaill (co. Donegal), in 1093, and put out his eyes, and thenceforward ruled the Cinel Conaill, and led them with him into all his wars. In 1094 he again invaded Ulidia, and slew Donnsleibhe O'Heochadha, its king, at the battle of the pass of Gortinure, co. Londonderry, after which he marched south at the head of the Cinel Eoghan and Cinel Conaill, and, in alliance with the Danes of Dublin under their king Godfrey, defeated the Munstermen and the men of Leinster and Ossory at Oughterard, co. Kildare. He then returned to Ulster, while the Munstermen marched east, drove Godfrey out of Dublin, and forced the king of Meath, who had also joined in the attack, to fly to the north. Four years later he repelled an invasion of Ulster by Muircheartach O'Brien at Fidh Conaille, co. Louth. The archbishop of Armagh made peace between them; but in 1099 a second attack was made by the Munstermen near Slieve Fuaid, co. Armagh, where Domhnall again held them in check. A year's peace between the north and south was then made by the archbishop. Domhnall crossed into Ulidia between Lough Neagh and Lough Beg, and after a battle at Creeve, co. Antrim, chiefly between horsemen, the Ulidians gave up an abbot and two chiefs as hostages. He cut down the great tree called Craobh Tulcha, under which the kings of Ulidia were inaugurated. As soon as the year of peace was up, Muircheartach O'Brien tried to invade Ulster at Assaroe, co. Donegal, but was driven back by Domhnall, who afterwards marched on into Meath and brought home much booty. O'Brien, with the aid of a Danish fleet, attacked Derry from the sea, and was again defeated; but in 1101 he got into Ulster at Assaroe, and destroyed Grianan Oiligh, near Londonderry, in revenge for the sack of Cenncoradh by Domhnall. Domhnall's son and his foster-brother had been captured by the Ulidians, and he gave up Donnchadh O'Heochadha, their king, whom he had captured some years before, in exchange. In 1102 Domhnall MacAmhalghaidh, archbishop of Armagh, took hostages from him and from O'Brien for another year's peace between them. In 1103 he expelled the successor of that O'Cannanain, whom he had blinded in 1090, and again made war on the Ulidians, who obtained aid from Munster, Leinster, Connaught, Ossory, and Meath. Domhnall held them in check near Armagh till O'Brien, with most of his men and the men of Meath and Connaught, marched away. He then fell upon the Leinstermen, who were supported by some Munstermen, the clans of Ossory, and some Danes of Dublin, and defeated them with great slaughter on 7 Aug. 1103, near Donaghmore in the barony of Iveagh, co. Down. Domhnall obtained much spoil. In 1106 he permitted Ceallach, archbishop of Armagh, to make a general visitation of Ulster, and to receive a cow from every six inhabitants. The archbishop again prevented a battle between Domhnall and O'Brien at Slieve Fuaid, co. Armagh, in 1109. He made peace in 1111 with his old enemy, Donnchadh O'Heochadha, king of Ulidia, in 1112 attacked the Danes in Fingall, co. Dublin, and carried off many cattle and prisoners; and in 1113 again made war on Donnchadh, drove him from Ulidia, and caused his own tribe to put out his eyes. Twice during this year, near Armagh and at Greenoge, co. Meath, the archbishop prevented a battle between O'Brien and O'Lochlainn. After marching to Rathkenny, co. Meath, in 1114, O'Lochlainn took hostages from the men of Meath, and, with the Connaughtmen,

invaded Munster and made peace for a year at Tullagh O'Dea, co. Clare. He came home through Connaught. His last expedition was in 1120, when he marched to Athlone to support Murchadh O'Maeleachlainn, who was attacked by the king of Connaught. He died at Derry on 9 Feb. 1121. He is praised for his fine physical form by the Ulster chroniclers, and for his virtues; but, except some traces of religious feeling shown in his relations towards two archbishops of Armagh, nothing but acts of unrelenting warfare are recorded of him. He married Bebhinn, daughter of Cenneidigh O'Brien, in 1090, and had by her two sons—Muircheartach, who died in 1114, and Niall, who died in 1119. She died in 1110.

[O'Donovan's edition of Annala Rioghachta Eireann, Dublin, 1851, vol. ii.; Colgan's Acta Sanctorum Hiberniæ, Louvain, 1650; Clarendon MS. xlv. in British Museum.] N. M.

O'LOCHLAINN, MUIRCHEARTACH (*d.* 1166), king of Ireland, son of Niall O'Lochlainn, son of Domhnall O'Lochlainn [q. v.], chief of the Cinel Eoghain, was ninth in descent from Domhnall, brother of Niall (870?–919) [q. v.], king of Ireland, from whom, and not from their more remote ancestor, Niall Naighiallach, the O'Neills take their name, according to O'Donovan. His family, who in later times were more often called MacLochlainn, were the senior branch of the Cinel Eoghain, the descendants of Eoghan, son of Niall Naighiallach. He first appears in the chronicles in 1139, when he defeated the Clann Laithbheartaigh or O'Dubhdas of Ulster, and slew their chief, Mathghamhain. In 1142 he won a battle over the O'Donnellys, a sept of the Cinel Eoghain, in which he received a severe wound. The chiefship of the Cinel Eoghain was assumed in 1143 by Domhnall O'Gairmleadhaigh, the tribe having expelled Muircheartach. He went to the Cinel Conaill, and, with their aid, displaced O'Gairmleadhaigh, and was established as chief of Cinel Eoghain. Cu Uladh MacDuinnsleibhe, king of Ulidia or Lesser Ulster, made a foray in 1147 into Farney, co. Monaghan. Muircheartach O'Neill led the Cinel Eoghain, in alliance with Donnchadh O'Cearbhaill and the Oirghialla, and attacked the Ulidians, whom they found at Uchdearc, co. Down, drove before them to Dundrum, co. Down, and routed in a battle fought on the feast of SS. Peter and Paul, returning with much plunder to Tyrone. He again invaded Ulidia in 1148, and took hostages; but the Oirghialla, who had marched with him, unexpectedly joined the Ulidians, and he had to retreat. He soon returned, crossing the Ban at Toome Bridge, deposed Cu Uladh, and set up Donnchadh MacDuinnsleibhe as king of Ulidia. Later in the year he attended a convention of the chiefs of the Cinel Eoghain, the Oirghialla, and the Ulidians, who all swore to preserve general peace on a famous relic—the crozier known as the 'bachall iosa'—in the presence of Gilla MacLiag, archbishop of Armagh. The Oirghialla, Cinel Conaill, and Ulidians, all gave him hostages at this time. War, however, broke out in 1149, and he again invaded Ulidia and took many cattle, and received the king's son as a hostage. He went on with all his horsemen to Louth, and there received hostages sent by Tighearnan O'Rourke from Breifne. He next marched to Dublin, and received the submission of the Danes and hostages from Diarmaid MacMurchadha, king of Leinster. In 1150 he gave a gold ring of five ounces and other gifts to Flaibheartach O'Brolchain [q. v.], coarb of Columba, and permitted a general taxation of Cinel Eoghain for the wants of the church of Derry. He marched to Inismochta in Meath, and there received hostages sent to indicate the acknowledgment of his supremacy by Connaught, afterwards going on to Dunlochad, near Tara, where he ratified a treaty of peace with the foreigners of Dublin and Fingall. Turlough O'Brien and Turlough O'Connor [q. v.] were engaged in war, and the Munstermen, under the former, suffered a disastrous defeat at Moinmor in Munster in 1151. O'Lochlainn, taking advantage of this, led the Cinel Eoghain, Cinel Conaill, and Oirghialla across the Erne at Assaroe, co. Donegal, to the Curlew Mountains. Turlough O'Connor, unable to resist such an attack after his long fighting with O'Brien, sent hostages. Next year O'Lochlainn expelled Donnchadh O'Cearbhaill from the kingship of the Oirghialla, in revenge for an insult to the Archbishop of Armagh. He met Turlough O'Connor at the Moy near Ballyshannon, co. Donegal, where they declared amity on the bachall iosa and some relics of St. Columba. They afterwards met at Rathkenny in Meath, and Diarmaid MacMurchadha also came to the meeting. They deprived Tighearnan O'Rourke of Conmhaicne, a country consisting of Longford and the southern part of Leitrim, and divided Meath into east and west, giving the west to Murchadh O'Maeleachlainn, and East Meath to his son Maeleachlainn O'Maeleachlainn. In 1153 he decided to try and restore Turlough O'Brien, and marched to Creeve, co. Westmeath. Tadhg O'Brien, who had displaced Turlough O'Brien, marched thither to attack him, and Turlough O'Connor

advanced from Connaught. Muircheartach, with a light division, advanced rapidly and defeated Tadhg O'Brien, then returning to Creeve, and marched with his whole army against Turlough O'Connor. He found Ruaidhri, Turlough's son, pitching his camp at Fardrum, co. Westmeath, attacked him at once and routed his force. Turlough O'Brien was then restored as king of Munster. Turlough O'Connor tried in 1154 to attack O'Lochlainn by sea; but his fleet was defeated off Inishowen, and his commander, O'Dubhda of Connaught, was slain. Muircheartach O'Lochlainn at once invaded Connaught, but was not strong enough to obtain hostages or plunder. He then crossed the Shannon into Breifne and drove out Godfrey O'Reilly, went on to Dublin, was received as king by the Danes, and gave them twelve hundred cows, which he had collected in Meath, to secure their future service in war. In 1155 he made an expedition to Dungolman, co. Westmeath, and took hostages for the territory of Teathbha. He restored to the Meathmen the cattle he had taken from them in the previous year. Turlough O'Connor died in 1156, and this year is considered by the annalists to be the first of Muircheartach O'Lochlainn's reign as king of all Ireland. He was entitled to the succession, being of the royal race, the head of the northern Uí Neill, the descendant of Niall Naighiallach, in the two branches of whose descendants the kingships had rested, in alternate succession, for the six hundred years preceding Brian [q. v.] The Ulidians attacked him, and he invaded Dalnaraidhe and killed O'Loingsigh the king. He then made a foray into Ossory with Diarmaid MacMurchadha, who had given him hostages. In 1157 he attended a synod at the abbey of Mellifont, co. Louth, at which a papal legate, seventeen bishops, and the Archbishop of Armagh were present. He gave to the abbey 160 cows, sixty ounces of gold, and the lands in Meath called Finnabhair-nan-Inghean. He then marched through Leinster into Desmond, and thence into Thomond, obtaining hostages; took Limerick, and received the submission of the Danes. He returned in triumph, but found that Roderic O'Connor [q. v.] had made a foray into Tyrone in his absence. O'Lochlainn had a quarrel with the Cinel Conaill in 1158, and ravaged their country. About this time he gave a charter and benefaction to the Cistercian abbey of Newry, co. Down. This charter, which has never been accurately printed, though a copy was in the possession of Sir James Ware, styles the king 'Mauritius MagLachlain Rex totius Hiberniæ.' In 1159 he led an army to Rubhachonaill, co. Westmeath, and deposed the king of Meath, Diarmait O'Maeleachlainn, and set up his brother Donnchadh O'Maeleachlainn over all Meath. He was threatened by the Connaughtmen, who, with the men of Breifne and of Thomond, crossed Meath to attack the Oirghialla. He came up with them at Ardee, and defeated them with great slaughter. He then marched home, and immediately after ravaged Connaught as far as Tuam, co. Galway. He returned thence by way of Meath, and quartered his army on that country. The sept of his old enemy O'Gairmleadhaigh attacked him in Tyrone after he had, in 1160, induced the chief of Fermanagh to entrap and kill Domhnall O'Gairmleadhaigh and several of the gentlemen of the sept. He defeated them in a pitched battle at Magh Luadhat, near Newtown-Stewart, co. Tyrone, and captured a great booty of cows. He met Roderic O'Connor at Assaroe to arrange a treaty, but none was made. In 1161 he took hostages from the Uí Briuin, and marched through Breifne to Lickbla, co. Westmeath. There Roderic O'Connor and Diarmaid MacMurchadha formally submitted to him, so that he was king of Ireland not only by right, but 'cen fresabhra' ('without opposition') —a term used by Irish historians to express undisputed sway. In 1162 he aided Flaibheartach O'Brolchain in improving Derry, besieged Dublin, and plundered Fingall. The Danes paid him 120 ounces of gold. He was paid one hundred ounces of gold for the kingdom of Westmeath in 1163. He again aided the Bishop of Derry, and the cathedral was rebuilt in 1164. The Ulidians attacked him in 1165, and he in return ravaged their country, banished Eochaidh MacDuinnsleibhe, their king, burnt their stronghold of Inislachan, and returned with much spoil. He gave to the church of Saul, co. Down, some land which the king of Ulidia handed over to him, with the sword of the son of the earl (probably a Dane) and many jewels. In 1166 he put out the eyes of this king Eochaidh, breaking an oath he had sworn at Armagh after the war. Donnchadh O'Cearbhaill invaded Tyrone to revenge this violation of treaty, and met the Cinel Eoghain in small force at Leitir Luin, near Newtown-Hamilton, co. Armagh. Muircheartach O'Lochlainn was there slain in 1166. He was succeeded by his son Niall.

[Annala Rioghachta Eireann, ed. O'Donovan; Annals of Ulster, 2 vols. (Rolls Ser.); Clarendon MS. in British Museum, xlv. 179; Reeves's Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down, Connor, and Dromore, Dublin, 1847; O'Donovan's Topographical Poems of O'Dubhagain and O'Huidhrin; O'Flaherty's Ogygia.] N. M.

O'LOGHLEN, Sir COLMAN MICHAEL (1819–1877), lawyer and politician, eldest son of Sir Michael O'Loghlen, bart. [q.v.], and Bidelia, daughter of Daniel Kelly of Dublin, was born on 20 Sept. 1819, and was educated at private schools in England, afterwards graduating B.A. at Dublin University in 1840. In the same year he was called to the Irish bar, and went the Munster circuit; he took silk in 1852. From 1856 to 1859 he was chairman of Carlow quarter sessions, and from 1859 to 1861 held the same position in Mayo. In 1863 he became M.P. for Clare, and in 1865 was made a third serjeant-at-law for Ireland, becoming second serjeant in the following year. He was appointed judge-advocate-general in Mr. Gladstone's ministry and a member of the privy council in December 1868; he held the former office till November 1870. He introduced and carried the bill enabling catholics to obtain the position of lord chancellor of Ireland. His unassuming manner and his good nature made him universally popular. He died suddenly, on 22 July 1877, on board the mail-boat while crossing from Holyhead to Kingstown. He was buried in the family vault in co. Clare. He was unmarried, and his brother Bryan succeeded to the title.

[Foster's Baronetage and Knightage; Times, 23 and 27 July 1877; Todd's Dublin Graduates; Ward's Men of the Reign; Haydn's Book of Dignities.] D. J. O'D.

O'LOGHLEN, Sir MICHAEL (1789–1842), Irish judge, born in October 1789, was the third son of Colman O'Loghlen of Port, co. Clare, by his second wife, Susannah, daughter of Michael Finucane, M.D., of Ennis. He was educated at the Erasmus Smith school at Ennis and Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. in 1809 (Todd, *Dublin Graduates*, s.v. 'O'Loughlin'), and he was called to the Irish bar in Michaelmas term 1811. His first distinction was gained in 1815, in a case involving important questions of law, in which he was O'Connell's junior. The case came on for argument in the king's bench the day after the fatal duel between O'Connell and D'Esterre, and O'Connell was in consequence absent. O'Loghlen asked for a postponement, but, the other side objecting, he argued the case alone, obtained judgment in his favour, and was specially complimented by the court on the ability and learning of his argument. He became a favourite with O'Connell, was constantly employed as his junior, and succeeded to a large part of his practice when O'Connell became absorbed in politics. In a 'Sketch' by Sheil, written in 1828, he is described as an excellent lawyer, a master of the practice of the courts, in receipt of an immense income, and a great favourite with the judges because of the brevity, simplicity, and clearness with which his points were put. His custom was on receipt of a fee to take the shilling from each guinea and put it in a box for his wife, and at the end of one term Mrs. O'Loghlen is said to have received fifteen hundred shillings (O'Flanagan, *The Irish Bar*). On the passing of the Catholic Emancipation Act (April 1829), the leading catholic barristers expected to be made king's counsel. The honour was somewhat unfairly deferred till Trinity term 1830, when, at the instance of Lord Francis Leveson-Gower (afterwards Lord Francis Egerton), then chief secretary, O'Loghlen, Sheil, and two other catholics were called within the bar (McCullagh, *Memoirs of Sheil*, 1855, vol. ii. p. 53).

In January 1831 O'Loghlen was appointed third serjeant, and in 1832 he was elected a bencher of the King's Inns. In the same year he unsuccessfully contested the representation of the city of Dublin in parliament. For a few months in 1834 he was solicitor-general for Ireland in Lord Melbourne's first government. At the general election in January 1835 he was returned for Dungarvan, and, on the formation of Lord Melbourne's second government in that year, became again solicitor-general for Ireland, and in August of the same year attorney-general. In November 1836 he was appointed a baron of the court of exchequer in Ireland, and in the following January he succeeded Sir William McMahon [q.v.] as master of the rolls. He was the first catholic law officer and the first catholic judge in Ireland since the reign of James II. In 1838, on the coronation of the queen, he was created a baronet. He died in George Street, Hanover Square, London, on 28 Sept. 1842 (*Dublin Evening Post*, 1 Oct. 1842; *Times*, 3 Oct. 1842).

Both at the bar and on the bench O'Loghlen enjoyed a high reputation. O'Connell, writing to Lord Duncannon in October 1834, says: 'Than O'Loghlen, a more amiable man never lived—a more learned lawyer, a more sensible, discreet, and, at the same time, a more powerful advocate never belonged to the Irish bar. He never made an enemy, he never lost a friend.... He possesses in an eminent degree all the best judicial qualities' (*Correspondence of O'Connell*, ed. Fitz-Patrick, i. 490). On the bench he justified O'Connell's forecast of his judicial powers. 'There never was a judge who gave more entire satisfaction to both the suitors and the profession; perhaps never one sitting alone

and deciding so many cases of whose decisions there were fewer reversals' (*Irish Equity Reports*, v. 130). He was so industrious, and so anxious to save the suitors of his court from unnecessary costs, that he frequently undertook work which might properly have been referred to the master. He was very courteous, carried patience almost to a fault, and was especially kind and considerate to young men appearing before him. His statue, by McDowell, is in the hall of the Four Courts, Dublin; and another, by Kirke, in the Court House, Ennis.

He married, 3 Sept. 1817, Bidelia, daughter of Daniel Kelly of Dublin. His eldest son, Colman Michael (second baronet), is separately noticed; his third son, Bryan (third baronet), called to the Irish bar in 1856, admitted to the Victoria bar in 1863, has been twice attorney-general of Victoria, and premier of that colony 1881–3.

[Annual Register, 1842, p. 292; O'Flanagan's Irish Bar, 1879; Sheil's Sketches, Legal and Political, 1855; Times, 3 Oct. 1842; Burke's Peerage and Baronetage, 1894; Debrett's Baronetage, 1894; Smyth's Law Officers of Ireland.]

J. D. F.

O'LOTHCHAIN, CUAN (*d.* 1024), Irish historian, was Primheices or chief man of learning to Maelsechlainn II [q. v.] After the death of that king in 1022, the 'Annals of Clonmacnoise' state that Cuan O'Lothchain and Corcran Cleirech governed Ireland. Tighearnach, who may have known some of O'Lothchain's contemporaries, records his death in 1024. He was slain by some men of Teffia, co. Westmeath. He probably lived near Dun-na-sciath, Maelsechlainn's chief residence in Westmeath. He wrote an account of the rights of the king of Tara, in the eleventh century the title of the king of Ireland, and of Tara itself, beginning 'Teamair toga na tulach' ('Tara, choice of hills'), of which there is a copy in the 'Book of Ballymote,' a fourteenth-century manuscript, fol. 351, column A, line 47. The library of Trinity College, Dublin, has a copy (numbered H. 3.3), which Dr. Petrie states is more ancient (*Tara Hill*, p. 143), and other good copies exist. The poem begins by stating the rights of the king, then describes the several roads, ramparts, wells, and raths, and the past history of each landmark, with some account of Cormac MacAirt and other famous dwellers at Tara, which ceased to be a royal residence in the sixth century. The concluding lines give a lively picture of the following of a king of Ireland in the eleventh century: the lesser king and the ollav next to him, the learned man, the physician, the cup-bearer, the smith, the administrator of the law, the builder of earthworks, the maker of shields, the soldier, who had all a right to be in the king's house, 'do ibdis corm' ('to drink liquor'); then follow the sorcerer, the chess-player, the buffoon, the piper, and many others, all entitled to entertainment. A poetical account of the origin of the name of the river Shannon, which forms part of the 'Dinnsenchus' in the 'Book of Lecan,' is attributed to him in that manuscript. In the 'Book of Leinster,' a twelfth-century manuscript, this passage is not attributed to any separate author, but (fol. 151) there is a long poem, undoubtedly by him, on the origin of the name of the hill of Drumcree, co. Westmeath. The direct statement of authorship in a manuscript written within one hundred and fifty years of the death of Cuan O'Lothchain is supported by the internal evidence of the poem. The name of the hill is derived from the fate of the sons of Eochu Feidlech, and the poem concludes by connecting the history of the hill with Maelsechlainn II, O'Lothchain's patron, and tracing Maelsechlainn's descent from Eochu Feidlech through Colman MacDiarmada, Cairpe Liphechar, Feradach Fechtnach, and other kings. A prose treatise ascribed to him, 'Geasa agus buadha riogh Eireann' ('The restrictions and prerogatives of the kings of Ireland'), is contained in the 'Book of Lecan,' and has been printed and translated by O'Donovan.

[Book of Leinster, facsimile, 1880; Book of Ballymote, facs. 1887; Leabhar na g'Ceart, ed. O'Donovan, Celtic Society, Dublin, 1847; George Petrie's History and Antiquities of Tara Hill, 1839, in Trans. of Royal Irish Academy; Annala Rioghachta Eireann, ed. O'Donovan, vol. ii.; O'Curry's Lectures on Manuscript Materials of Irish History; Whitley Stokes's The Bodleian Dinnshenchas in Folk Lore, vol. iii. No. 4, where the text with translation of the article on the Shannon in the Bodleian manuscript Rawlinson B. 506 is printed.]

N. M.

O'MAELCHONAIRE, FEARFEASA (*fl.* 1636), Irish chronicler, belonged to a family of hereditary men of letters in Connaught, where he was born, probably at Cluainnahoidhche, near Lochnahoidhche, in the parish of Clooncraff, co. Roscommon. He was one of the authors of the 'Annals of the Kingdom of Ireland' [see O'Clery, Michael], and, with the three other chief writers, was included by Colgan in the designation 'Annales Quatuor Magistrorum' (Preface to *Acta Sanctorum Hiberniæ*, p. 7), which has become the popular name of the book. A trace of his influence in the work is the record of more than forty of the Ui Maelchonaire. Of these, two were distinguished ecclesiastics: Thomas, archdeacon of

Tuam, who died in 1266; and Flathri, son of Fithil, archbishop of Tuam, who died in 1629, and is described under FLORENCE CONRY, the name by which he is known in English state papers. Neidhe, who is described as a seanchaidhe or historian, is the earliest of the family. He died in 1136.

Duinnin, who died in 1231, was ollamh of the Sil Muireadhaigh, the O'Connors, and allied clans, and was succeeded in office by many others of the family; Maoileoin the Deaf (*d.* 1266); Tanaidhe mor, son of Duinnin (*d.* 1270); Dubhsuilech (*d.* 1270); Conaing (*d.* 1314); Tanaidhe (*d.* 1385). Gregory, son of Tanaidhe (*d.* 1400), was heir to the office, and qualified for it, but was killed by a dart thrown at him by William MacDavid Burke, who mistook him for a foe. His importance is indicated by the eric of 126 cows which was paid as compensation for his homicide. Donnchadh the Fair (*d.* 1404) wrote a poem of 172 verses still extant, 'Eisdigh a eigsi Banbha' ('Attend, O learned of Ireland'). It recounts the succession and deeds of the kings of Connaught. Maoilin (*d.* 1441) wrote a poem on the kings of Ireland, of which four lines are quoted under the year 1384 in the 'Annals of the Four Masters.' He was buried at Kilbarry, co. Roscommon.

Torna (*d.* 1468) is described as 'ollamh a seanchus agus a filidhecht' ('professor in history and in poetry'). He lived at Lisfearhain, co. Roscommon, and was buried at Elphin.

Erard (*d.* 1483) succeeded Torna as ollamh of Sil Muireadhaigh, and is described as learned both in Latin and in Irish. He was buried at Elphin, co. Roscommon.

Siodhraidhe (*d.* 1487) succeeded him, and is praised by the chronicles for jocularity.

Maurice (*d.* 1487) went to Donegal to teach poetry and there died.

Maurice (*d.* 1543), son of Paidin, was rich as well as learned. He made a copy in a fine Irish handwriting of the 'Old Book of Caillin,' now called the 'Book of Fenagh,' in 1516, for the coarb of Fenagh, Tadhg O'Róduighe. This copy was in the possession of the catholic bishop of Ardagh, himself a member of the family of O'Maelchonaire, in 1875. The book is a statement in prose and verse of the tributes and privileges of the abbey of Fenagh, the ruins of which are still to be seen a few miles from the foot of the mountain Sithmor, co. Leitrim. In its general plan it resembles the more important Leabhar na g'Ceart, which states in prose and verse the rights and duties of the king of Ireland and his subject kings. In the manuscript Maurice O'Maelchonaire states that the coarb O'Róduighe asked him to reduce to prose some of the verse of the original manuscript, and that he had done so (*Book of Fenagh*, pp. 310, 312). A printed edition was prepared in 1871 by W. M. Hennessy and D. H. Kelly.

Maoilin (*d.* 1519) was ollamh of Sil Muireadhaigh, but was later made their ollamh by the Fitzgeralds, and died at Abbeyderg, co. Longford.

John (*fl.* 1566) wrote an interesting poem on Sir Brian-na-Murtha O'Rourke [q. v.], of 136 verses, 'Fuair Breifne a diol do shaeghlann' ('Breifne has obtained her due of a prince').

Maurice (*fl.* 1601) wrote 'Orpheus og ainm Eoghain' ('Young Orpheus is the right name for Eoghan') (a harper named O'Halloran). He took part for one month (COLGAN, Preface to *Acta Sanctorum*) in the compilation of the 'Annals of the Four Masters.'

Diarmait (*fl.* 1601) wrote three poems on Our Lady, of which copies are extant, and which were prepared for publication by Dr. John Carpenter, catholic archbishop of Dublin.

Peter (*fl.* 1701), son of Fearfasa, was poet to the O'Róduighe, and lived in Leitrim. He wrote a poem of 224 verses in praise of his patron's family: 'Niamhadh na huaisle an eagna' ('Wisdom is the beauty of nobility'); one of sixty verses, in March 1696, on the illness, and one of sixteen verses on the want of liberality, of his patron; and one on the misery of the Irish. There are copies in the Royal Irish Academy.

[Annala Rioghachta Eireann, ed. O'Donovan, Dublin, 1851; Colgan's Acta Sanctorum Hiberniæ, Louvain, 1645; The Book of Fenagh, ed. Hennessy and Kelly, Dublin, 1871; Irish Archæological Miscellany, vol. i.; O'Reilly in Proceedings of Iberno-Celtic Soc. Dublin, 1820.]

N. M.

O'MAHONY, CONNOR or CONSTANTINE (*fl.* 1650), Irish jesuit. [See MAHONY.]

O'MAHONY, DANIEL (*d.* 1714), general in the French and Spanish services, came of an ancient Irish stock which claimed descent from Brian (926–1014) [q. v.], king of Munster. His brother Dermod attained the rank of colonel in James II's Irish army and distinguished himself at the Boyne and at Aughrim, where he met his death. Having attained the rank of captain in the royal Irish foot-guards, Daniel went to France in 1692, and became major in the Limerick and Dillon regiments successively. He served under Villeroy in the north of Italy in the autumn of 1701, and he held the command of Dillon's regiment during the absence of its colonel in January 1702. The regiment was then forming part of the garrison of Cremona, and O'Mahony woke up on 1 Feb. to find Villeroy a captive, and the Austrians, who had obtained entrance

into Cremona by means of a sewer, in possession of the town. Prince Eugène had discovered the quarters of many of the French officers, who were captured before they had time to dress. O'Mahony, however, seized his pistols, and found means of joining a detachment of his regiment which held the Po gate. This position formed the nucleus of an effective resistance to Eugène's occupation of the town. As O'Mahony obtained reinforcements he spread them along the ramparts, and kept up a galling fusillade on the enemy. This diversion gave the Comte de Revel time to concentrate and reanimate a large number of French troops in the neighbourhood of the Mantua gate, and Eugène, finding himself between two fires, thought it expedient to retire from the city after a vain attempt to bribe O'Mahony to relinquish his occupation of the Po gate. Thus ended the surprise of Cremona, one of the most remarkable events in modern warfare: a garrison of seven thousand men, in a town strongly fortified, surprised in their beds, obliged to march in their shirts, in the obscurity of the night, through streets filled with cavalry, meeting death at every step; scattered in small bodies, without officers to lead them, fighting for ten hours without food or clothes, in the depth of winter, yet recovering gradually every post, and ultimately forcing the enemy to a precipitate retreat. On account of the important service rendered by the Irish major to the French cause, he was selected to carry the despatch to Paris. Louis accorded him an hour's private conference at Versailles, gave him his brevet as colonel, and a pension of a thousand livres, besides a present of a thousand louis-d'or to defray the expenses of his journey. From Versailles O'Mahony proceeded to St. Germains, where he was knighted by the Pretender, James III (Sevin de Quincy, *Hist. Militaire*, iii. 629; Pelet, *Mémoires Militaires*, ii. 670, 'Relation de M. de Vaudry'). The gallantry displayed by the Irish in this affair occasioned the once favourite air, 'The day we beat the Germans at Cremona.' O'Mahony continued to serve in North Italy under Vendôme; he was appointed governor of Brescello upon its surrender on 28 July 1703, and in January 1704 he took part in Vendôme's successes at San Sebastian and Castel Novo de Bormida. Early in the same year, however, O'Mahony left Italy. Efficient officers were urgently needed in the Spanish service, and Louis XIV consequently recommended the Irish colonel to his nephew, Philip V. A regiment was soon found for him, composed largely of deserters from the British expedition to Cadiz (*Journal de Dangeau*, ix. 358), and during the remainder of 1704 and the whole of 1705 O'Mahony made himself conspicuous under the Prince de Tilly by his services against the miquelets of the archduke's party. The picturesque details of his being circumvented by Peterborough at Murviedro early in 1706, drawn from Carleton's 'Memoirs' and Freind's 'Relation of Peterborough's Services in Spain,' are probably wholly fictitious. O'Mahony had at the time but a small force under his control, and was occupied in the transport of wounded soldiers, so that he probably had no alternative but to let Peterborough pass on his way to Valencia. If he had been culpable of such indiscretion as the story implies, he would hardly, as was the case, have been created maréchal-de-camp by Philip V in the course of this same spring. Shortly after his promotion O'Mahony stormed and sacked Enguera, and in June he bravely defended Alicante against Sir John Leake. Though the garrison was small, and the ramparts needed incessant repairs, he would have held out much longer than twenty-seven days had not the Neapolitans under his command forced the surrender by deliberately poisoning the wells. As it was, his troops marched out with the honours of war, and were transported to Cadiz without loss of service. The courtesy of General Gorges permitted a British surgeon to attend to the severe wound which O'Mahony received in the course of the defence. Early in 1707 O'Mahony resumed his command in Valencia, and captured several towns from the allies. He also commanded a brigade of horse at the battle of Almanza, and at the head of his Irish dragoons, according to Bellerive, performed astonishing actions. On 7 July he was again badly wounded at the siege of Denia. Before the close of 1707, however, he was again in command of some six thousand regular troops in Valencia, and he captured the important town of Alcoy on 2 Jan. 1708 (Lafuente, *Historia*, xviii. 207). In March 1709 he was appointed to the command of the Spanish forces in Sicily, comprising upwards of three thousand infantry, in addition to his regiment of Irish dragoons. He reached Messina in April, suppressed several Austrian conspiracies, and took such precautions as effectively prevented the English fleet from landing any of the allied forces. In 1710 he returned to Spain, where he was required to command the cavalry of the Gallo-Spanish army. On his return Philip promoted him lieutenant-general, and created him a count of Castile. He subsequently served in the campaign of Ivaris, under the king, and on 20 Aug. 1710 he commanded the Spanish cavalry at Sara-

gossa. Placed upon the extreme right, he was opposed to the Portuguese horse, whom he utterly broke and drove into the Ebro; then, continuing his impetuous charge, he rode over the enemy's artillery, and, as he could not carry it off, cut the sinews of four hundred artillery mules. In the meantime the main body of Vendôme's army was in retreat, and O'Mahony had the utmost difficulty in rejoining. He was criticised for having carried his successful onslaught too far. He was, however, placed at the head of the cavalry at Villa Viciosa, and specially distinguished himself. The Spanish king rewarded his valour by a commandership of the order of St. Iago, producing a rent of fifteen thousand livres (Bacallar y Saña, *Comentarios*). O'Mahony pursued the retreating army into Aragon, and captured at the stronghold of Illueca Lieutenant-general Dom Antonio de Villaroel with a detachment of 660 men (Quincy, vi. 453). He continued to act in Spain under Vendôme until the cessation of hostilities in 1712. Before the end of that year O'Mahony, whose first wife, Cecilia, daughter of George Weld of the ancient Dorset family, had died about 1708, remarried Charlotte, widow of Charles O'Brien, fifth viscount Clare [q. v.], and a sister of the Duchess of Berwick. O'Mahony had been ennobled by Louis XIV, and the marriage took place at St. Germains, where the bridegroom was warmly received by the court. He did not, however, long survive his second marriage, dying at Ocana in Spain in January 1714. By his first wife he left two sons: James, who rose to be a lieutenant-general in the Spanish service, governor of Fort St. Elmo, commander of the order of Saint Januarius, and inspector-general of cavalry in the Spanish kingdom of Naples; and Demetrius (Dermod), who became ambassador from Spain to Austria, and died at Vienna in 1776. Neither of the sons left male descendants. A collateral descendant, who also held the title Count O'Mahony, commanded a regiment of dragoons at Barcelona in 1756.

'Le fameux Mahoni,' as he was called, to distinguish him from others of his family who had taken service under the Bourbons, was more than a dashing officer; he was an accomplished soldier, and Bellerive says of him with justice, 'He was not only always brave, but laborious and indefatigable; his life was a continued chain of dangerous combats, desperate attacks, and honourable retreats' (*Camp. de Vendosme*, pp. 237–9). St. Simon says of O'Mahony that he was a man of wit as well as of valour; and Louis XIV assured De Chamillart, when O'Mahony was at Versailles in 1702, 'qu'il n'avait jamais vu personne rendre un si bon compte de tout, ni avec tant de netteté d'esprit et de justesse, même si agréablement.' When at the end of his first interview Louis observed, 'But you have said nothing of my brave Irish' at Cremona, O'Mahony replied, 'They fought in conjunction with the other troops of your majesty.'

[O'Callaghan's Irish Brigades in the Service of France, pp. 204–21, 231–5, 241–51, 273–8; O'Conor's Military History of the Irish Nation, pp. 245, 254, 329, 336, 356; D'Alton's King James's Irish Army List, p. 256; O'Hart's Irish Pedigrees, 1887, i. 236, ii. 803; Wilson's James II and the Duke of Berwick, vol. ii. passim; Sevin de Quincy's Histoire Militaire, vols. iii. v. and vi. passim; Parnell's War of the Succession in Spain, pp. 145, 192, 215, 227, 281, 295; Rousset's Histoire Militaire du Prince Eugène, ii. 70–76; Bellerive's Histoire des Campagnes de Monseigneur le Duc de Vendosme, 1715; Targe's Hist. de l'avénement de la maison de Bourbon au trône d'Espagne, ii. 94–6; Relation exacte de l'Entreprise faite sur Crémone par le Prince Eugène, 1703; Pelet's Mémoires Militaires relatifs à la Succession d'Espagne sous Louis XIV, passim; Bacallar y Saña's Comentarios de la Guerra de España, bk. iv.; Lafuente's Historia General de España, xvii. 187, 207, 287–9.]

T. S.

O'MAHONY, JOHN (1816–1877), Irish politician, born at Kilbeheny, co. Limerick, in 1816. His family was one of the oldest and most popular in the country, and still retained some small remnant of the tribal lands, adjoining and partly jutting into the demesne of the Earls of Kingston. Hence, as well as from more general causes of race and religion, there was a permanent feud between the O'Mahonys and their powerful neighbours. The father and uncle of John were both 'out' in the rebellion of 1798.

O'Mahony was sent early in life to a good classical school in Cork, and afterwards entered Trinity College, Dublin, but never took a degree. He was a good Greek and Latin scholar, and always more or less devoted to linguistic and philological pursuits, especially in connection with his native Gaelic tongue. In 1857 he published 'The History of Ireland, by Geoffrey Keating, D.D., translated from the original Gaelic, and copiously annotated' (New York, 1857). It is the best translation yet published. According to Dr. Todd, the Irish antiquary, 'it is a great improvement upon the ignorant and dishonest one published by Mr. Dermod O'Connor more than a century ago . . . but has been taken from a very imperfect text, and has evidently been executed [as O'Mahony himself confessed] in great haste.' O'Mahony contributed to

various Irish-American newspapers, but it is doubtful whether, as Mr. Webb states, he wrote articles for French journals. His articles were mostly political, and generally somewhat ponderous in style.

It is, however, as a man of action that O'Mahony is remembered. Through his whole life he showed little care for anything save the cause of his country, and as little for self as any man who has striven to serve Ireland. He was a repealer in O'Connell's time. But he had bolder aspirations than O'Connell and his immediate followers, and he seceded with the Young Irelanders in 1845. In 1848 he joined in Smith O'Brien's attempted insurrection [see O'Brien, William Smith]. After its collapse at Ballingarry, co. Tipperary, O'Mahony, with John Savage and others, maintained a sort of guerilla struggle on the borders of the counties of Waterford and Kilkenny. But he, too, had to succumb and fly to France, where he lived in Paris for several years in great poverty. In 1852 he left Paris for New York. There, for several years, O'Mahony found it impossible to do anything effective in the way of organising resistance to the English government in Ireland. The Emmet Monument Association had been founded about 1854 by Michael Doheny, O'Mahony, and others, to carry on the struggle, but it failed to effect anything. Some time in 1858, however, an envoy was sent, from a committee in New York composed of O'Mahony and his friends, to James Stephens in Dublin, with proposals for the foundation of a new secret organisation in Ireland, with the object of overthrowing the English rule and establishing an Irish republic. Stephens consented, under certain conditions, notably the sending over of definite sums of money at stated times. Thus originated what is commonly called the Fenian Brotherhood, a name, however, which was not used in America till some years afterwards, and was never borne at all by the allied body in Ireland. The word seems an adaptation of the Irish 'Fian Fianna' or 'Fianna Eirionn' (i.e. champions of Ireland). These terms were applied in Irish heroic tales to the members of certain septs who formed the militia of the ardrig or king of Erin. (Fionn was the chief warrior in the Irish legends in which Oisin or Ossian [q. v.] figured.) In the 'Fenian' movement O'Mahony played the greatest part next to that of Stephens. For several years the society languished for lack of funds, only about 800*l.* in all reaching Stephens up to 1863. Between that and 1865 some 8,000*l.* was sent over to Ireland, and this was the period of the greatest Fenian activity. Mr. Webb estimates the whole sum contributed to the Fenian exchequer by the United States and Canada at 80,000*l.*, but James Stephens sets it down as little over 40,000*l.*

During all these years O'Mahony worked persistently, though exposed to much opposition from many of his colleagues. In the later years of the movement, too, there was constant conflict of opinion between himself and Stephens. In the abortive attempt at insurrection in Ireland in 1867, the old Fenian movement, which Lord Kimberley stated in parliament to have been the most formidable effort since 1798 to sever the connection between England and Ireland, may be said to have come to an end, and with it the career of O'Mahony practically closed. The Fenian Brotherhood still dragged on a precarious existence. For several years O'Mahony remained head centre, but neither he nor it thenceforward had any appreciable influence on Irish or Irish-American politics. Throughout this period O'Mahony lived in great poverty. He died in New York on 7 Feb. 1877. His remains, which were brought back to Ireland, were followed to Glasnevin by a great concourse of people. O'Mahony was physically a very powerful and handsome man.

[Personal knowledge; Webb's Irish Biogr. Dublin, 1888. The Celtic Magazine of New York contains many articles on O'Mahony by his friend, Colonel Michael Kavanagh, who, it is understood, contemplates a full biography.]

J. O'L.

O'MALLEY, GEORGE (*d.* 1843), major-general, was a volunteer in the Castlebar yeomanry when the town was attacked by the French under Humbert on 27 Aug. 1798, and was present when the place was attacked a fortnight later by a strong rebel force, which was defeated by the yeomanry and a company of Fraser fencibles. O'Malley was confirmed as a lieutenant in the Castlebar yeomanry by Lord Cornwallis in recognition of his services, and soon after joined the North Mayo militia, from which he brought volunteers to the 13th foot. He was appointed ensign on 23 Feb. 1800; served with the 13th at Ferrol and in Egypt, where he was severely wounded in the action of 13 March 1801, and afterwards at Malta and Gibraltar. For his success in recruiting in Ireland he received a company in the new second battalion 89th foot on 25 April 1805, and served with it until Colonel Henry Augustus (afterwards thirteenth Viscount) Dillon or Dillon-Lee [q. v.] raised the 101st foot, in which O'Malley was appointed major. By his activity and local connection in Mayo he assisted materially in forming the regiment. He served with it in Ireland and Jersey, and was despatched

with three hundred men to St. John's, New Brunswick, in 1808, when war with the United States was imminent, and the Americans were collecting a large force near that place. For his services in command of that garrison for eleven months, and the exemplary conduct of the troops under his command, he received the freedom of the city on 19 July 1809. As major, he afterwards commanded the regiment four years in Jamaica, obtaining the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel 4 June 1813. The regiment was disbanded as the 100th in 1817. His repeated applications for employment in Europe were unsuccessful, but on 12 June 1815 he was appointed to the 2nd battalion 44th foot, and commanded it in Picton's division at Quatre Bras and Waterloo. On 18 June the battalion lost very heavily, being reduced to five officers and two hundred men. O'Malley was twice wounded and had two horses shot under him, but did not leave the field (C.B. and medal). He commanded the battalion in France until it was disbanded in 1816, when he was placed on half-pay. He was appointed major 38th foot on 12 Aug. 1819, and lieutenant-colonel 88th Connaught rangers on 2 June 1825. He commanded that corps, which he had in a fine state of discipline, until promoted major-general on 23 Nov. 1841. He died in London on 16 May 1843. A statue was erected to him at Castletown, Isle of Man.

[Army Lists; Naval and Military Gazette, 20 May 1843, p. 310.] H. M. C.

O'MALLEY, GRACE (1530?–1600?), Irish chieftain's wife, called in Irish writings Graine Ui Maille (*ui* being the feminine form of *ua*, grandson or descendant), and in the State Papers, Grany O'Mayle, Grainne O'Mailley, Grany Ne Male, Grany Ny Mayle, Grayn Ny Vayle and Grany Ne Malley, was daughter of Dubhdara O'Malley, chieftain of Umhaill Uachtrach Uí Mhaille, now the barony of Murrisk, co. Mayo, and of his wife Margaret, daughter of Conchobhar O'Malley, according to her own statement in state papers dated July 1593. She is often called in local traditions and songs Graine Mhaol. Maol, of which the nominative singular feminine after a noun is Mhaol, means cropped or docked, as in the well-known Irish tale, 'Eachtra agus imtheact an mhadra mhaol' ('The Adventures of the Dog with Docked Ears and Tail'), and hence tonsured, as in the name of an ecclesiastic of the eleventh century, Maolsuthain, translated by himself Calvus perennis. The incident or peculiarity which gave rise to the name in her case is not related in any of the numerous stories about her. The O'Malleys are one of the few clans of Ireland celebrated in the native histories as sea-rovers, and Graine's childhood was spent on the mainland of their country and among the islands of Inisbofin, Inisclerie, Inisturke, Inissearc, Inisdallduff, and Inisdevellan. She married, first, Domhnall-an-chogaidh O'Flaherty, son of Gilladubh O'Flaherty, chieftain of Bailenahinsi, co. Galway, called in the State Papers Ballynehenessy, and at the present day Ballinahinch. By him she had two sons, Eoghan, who married Catharine, daughter of Edmund Burke of Castle Barry, and Murchadh. Her husband was 'assured cousin in nine degrees' to the Sir Murrough ne doe O'Flaherty (called by the Irish, Murchadh na dtuagh, of the axes), whom Queen Elizabeth recognised as head of the O'Flaherties. She married, secondly, Richard Mac Oileverius Burke (called by the Irish, Risdeart an iarain, of the iron), who became Mac William Iochtar, or chief of the Burkes of Mayo, in 1582 (*Annals of Loch Cé*, ii. 453). By him she had one son, Theobald (called in Irish, Tibot na long, of the ships), who married Medhbh, daughter of O'Connor Sligo. She must also have had a daughter, if the statement in the state papers is correct that she was mother-in-law to Richard Burke, called by the English 'the Devil's Hook,' and in Irish, Deamhan an Chorrain, fiend of the sickle. She made many expeditions by sea, and was famous as a bold and active leader. In 1576, she, with her second husband, came to Sir Henry Sidney at Galway, and made alliance with him. He knighted Richard Burke, with whom he conversed in Latin, the only language, except Irish, which Burke knew. Her husband died before 1586 (*State Papers*). In 1577 she was captured by the Earl of Desmond, and brought to Dublin soon after 1 July 1578. She was released, and in October 1582 was suspected of plotting with the Earl of Thomond, Lord Birmingham, several Burkes, O'Madden, MacMorris, MacDavey, and Sir Murrough ne doe O'Flaherty. She was reported to think herself no small lady. At the end of the year (*ib.* 27 Jan. 1583), when Theobald Dillon came into her country, she swore to have his life for coming; but her husband quieted her. Both afterwards came to Sir Nicholas Malby [q. v.] to arrange not to pay 600*l.*, arrears of taxes due from them to the government. Her husband being dead, she went to Carraicanchobhlaigh, her castle in Borrisowle, co. Mayo, with a thousand cows and mares, and in 1586 obtained letters of conduct from Sir Richard Bingham. He seized her, stating that she had plundered Aran Island, tied her with a rope, and built a gallows for her. She was

let off on a pledge from the Devil's Hook, Richard Burke. When he rebelled, she fled to Ulster, and stayed with O'Neill and O'Donnell, being unable to return owing to loss of her ships. She received Queen Elizabeth's pardon through Sir John Perrot, and returned to Connaught. Sir Richard Bingham, who usually took an unfavourable view of the Irish, describes her, on 23 Aug. 1593, 'as a notable traitress and nurse of all rebellions in the province for forty years.' On 5 May 1595 she sent a petition to Burghley for the restoration of one-third of her husband's lands to her. She died in great poverty a few years later, and local tradition states that she is buried on Clare Island.

Numerous current stories of her adventures are unsupported by records. An old tune, known to all Irish fiddlers and pipers, is called after her, and is printed in Bunting's 'Ancient Music of Ireland.' In the south of Ireland it was regarded as a tune proper to the catholic interest, as is shown in Gerald Griffin's [q. v.] ballad, 'Orange and Green.'

[Calendar of State Papers, Ireland, 1574–85, 1588-92, 1592-6; O'Flaherty's Chorographical Description of West or H-Iar Connaught, ed. Hardiman, Dublin, 1846.] N. M.

O'MALLEY, THADEUS (1796–1877), political writer, born at Garryowen, near Limerick, in 1796, completed at the age of twenty-three his studies for the Roman catholic ministry. He obtained preferment in America; but, strong-willed and independent in spirit, he was in 1827 suspended by his ecclesiastical superior (*Life of Bishop England*). Returning to Dublin, he was attached to the cathedral in Marlborough Street, and officiated as an assistant priest under Archbishop Daniel Murray [q. v.]

Dr. James Warren Doyle [q. v.], in opposition to O'Connell, had distinguished himself by his powerful advocacy of a legal provision for the Irish poor; and after the death of that prelate his mantle fell upon O'Malley, who, in a series of able public letters, resolutely demanded a poor law for Ireland. O'Malley also supported a system of national education, but was suspended by Dr. Murray because he addressed a very caustic letter to Archbishop MacHale in vindication of his own chief, whose public policy on the question of national education Dr. MacHale had severely impugned. After a short interval O'Malley was restored. To demonstrate his view on the subject, he published 'A Sketch of the State of Popular Education in Holland, Prussia, Belgium, and France' (2nd edition, 1840, 8vo). Subsequently he received from the government the appointment of rector of the catholic university of Malta; but having set on foot some reforms in discipline among the ecclesiastical students, he was rebuked and dismissed, O'Malley vainly urging that he ought not to yield to the behests of protestant laymen in matters wholly pertaining to his ecclesiastical functions. He returned to Dublin, and in 1845 started a newspaper entitled 'The Social Economist,' which soon fell into disfavour with the church in consequence of some articles deprecating the enforced celibacy of clerics. It was a vivacious periodical, one column of *facetiæ* being headed 'Sips of Punch.' Differing with O'Connell on the question of a complete repeal of the act of union, he urged the establishment of a federal parliament for Ireland, and the question was orally debated by both in public disputation; and in the end many former disciples of the Liberator flocked to O'Malley's standard. The priest followed up his advantage by starting a newspaper called 'The Federalist,' in which his opinions obtained eloquent advocacy. Soon after he engaged in an effort to unite Old and Young Ireland. The former, headed by O'Connell, advocated moral force; while Young Ireland favoured an appeal to arms, and seceded from O'Connell. For the next twenty years O'Malley remained in comparative retirement, living alone in a back lane of Dublin.

In 1870, when Isaac Butt, Q.C., inaugurated the home-rule movement, he found in O'Malley a zealous and energetic ally. The priest supported the new movement by voice and pen, and rejoiced to see his early opinions becoming more widely popular. It was at this time that O'Malley issued anonymously 'Harmony in Religion,' in which some alleged divergence of opinion between Cardinals Manning and Cullen was pointed out, and some modifications in ecclesiastical discipline boldly urged. Cardinal Cullen now ruled the see of Dublin, and O'Malley was once more visited with archiepiscopal displeasure. His last publication, 'Home Rule on the Basis of Federalism' (London, 1873, 16mo), went to a second edition, and, in a prefatory letter of fourteen pages, is inscribed 'To the Irish Conservative Party.' Though bold in urging changes of ecclesiastical discipline, O'Malley was unswerving on articles of faith. He died at his lodgings in Henrietta Street, Dublin, at the age of eighty-one, on 2 Jan. 1877, and was buried in Glasnevin cemetery.

[Personal knowledge; Life of Bishop England; Life, Times, and Contemporaries of Lord Cloncurry, Dublin, 1855; Webb's Compendium of Irish Biography.] W. J. F.

O'MAOLMHUAIDH, FRANCIS (*fl.* 1660), theologian and grammarian. [See MOLLOY.]

O'MEARA, BARRY EDWARD (1786–1836), surgeon to Napoleon I, born in Ireland in 1786, was the son of Jeremiah O'Meara, a 'member of the legal profession,' by Miss Murphy, sister of Edmund Murphy, M.A., of Trinity College, Dublin, and rector of Tartaraghan, co. Armagh. He is supposed to have been a descendant of the Irish medical family, of which Dermod Meara [q. v.] was a member (cf. CAMERON, *Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland*, p. 6). The statement has been repeated that he was educated at Trinity College, and at the Royal College of Surgeons, in Dublin; but his name is not borne upon the registers of either society, and it is more probable that he studied surgery in London. He entered the army in 1804 as assistant-surgeon to the 62nd regiment, served with it in Sicily and Calabria, and in General Fraser's expedition to Egypt in 1807, and was senior medical officer to the troops which held the fortress of Scylla. After the conclusion of the expedition of 1807, he was second in a bloodless duel at Messina in Sicily between two military officers, one of whom was O'Meara's old schoolfellow; and owing to the intervention of Lieutenant-colonel Sir John Stuart, who was resolved to suppress the practice of duelling, O'Meara and his principal, who was the challenger, were both ordered to leave the service. Subsequently O'Meara became assistant-surgeon on board H.M.S. Victorious (Captain Sir John Talbot), and later was surgeon successively on board the Espiègle, the Goliath, and the Bellerophon when it received Napoleon in 1815. In both the Goliath and the Bellerophon he served under Captain Maitland [see MAITLAND, SIR FREDERICK LEWIS], who spoke highly of him. During the passage from Rochefort to Plymouth Bonaparte was attracted by his power of speaking Italian, and, when his own surgeon, Mengeaud, declined to follow him into exile, he asked that O'Meara should be allowed to accompany him to St. Helena as his medical attendant. The admiralty readily permitted him to join the emperor. Napoleon seems to have felt little confidence in his medical skill, but treated him with greater friendliness than was agreeable to Montholon, Las Cases, and other members of his suite.

O'Meara had foreseen that his position might become delicate and difficult. Lowe wished him to act to some extent as a spy upon his prisoner, and to repeat to him the private conversations of the emperor. He recommended that O'Meara's stipend should be raised from 365*l.* to 520*l.* per annum, and for some time their relations were cordial. But Lowe soon detected O'Meara in several irregularities, for which he reprimanded him with asperity. O'Meara retaliated by withholding his reports of Napoleon's conversations. The breach rapidly widened, and O'Meara lent himself with increasing readiness to Napoleon's policy of exasperation. Lowe asked the government to recall O'Meara. Lord Bathurst at first declined, but in May 1818 evidence of O'Meara's intrigues reached him from a source other than the governor's despatches, and in July O'Meara was dismissed from his post. He carried with him from the island an autograph note from Napoleon, dated 25 July 1818, which ran: 'Je prie mes parens et mes amis de croire tout ce que le docteur O'Meara leur dira relativement à la position où je me trouve et aux sentimens que je conserve. S'il voit ma bonne Louise, je la prie de permettre qu'il lui baise la main.' Upon his arrival in England he despatched, on 28 Oct. 1818, a letter to the admiralty, insinuating that Napoleon's life was not safe in Lowe's hands. The admiralty, by way of reply, informed O'Meara on 2 Nov. that his name had been erased from the list of naval surgeons. There seems no doubt that his conduct throughout was that of an indiscreet partisan, or rather puppet, of Napoleon; and his diagnosis of his patient's case as one of liver disease induced by the malignity of the climate was falsified by Napoleon's subsequent death from a disease which is not affected by climate (ARNOTT, *Napoleon's Last Illness*).

O'Meara's attitude rendered him extremely popular with a large party in England, and Byron, in his 'Age of Bronze,' thus mentioned the incident of his dismissal:

> The stiff surgeon who maintained his cause
> Hath lost his place and gain'd the world's applause.

O'Meara subsequently attached himself to the opposition, and espoused the cause of Queen Caroline. Moore the poet, writing in 1820 in his 'Journal,' says that O'Meara devoted himself to the queen's business, and collected her witnesses, &c., at her trial. He also became an active member of the Reform Club, joining the first committee in 1836, and was a warm adherent of Daniel O'Connell.

O'Meara had commenced a pamphlet war against his enemy Lowe by the anonymous publication in 1817 of 'Letters from the Cape of Good Hope,' of which a French version appeared two years later. This was written in reply to Dr. William Warden's 'Letters written on board the Northumberland and

at St. Helena,' 1816. In 1819 an attempt to vindicate Lowe's position was made in an anonymous pamphlet (assigned to Theodore Hook), 'Facts illustrative of the Treatment of Napoleon Bonaparte,' which was criticised severely in the 'Edinburgh Review' (xxxii. 148–70). Later in the year O'Meara published 'An Exposition of some of the Transactions that have taken place at St. Helena since the appointment of Sir Hudson Lowe as Governor,' in which he replied to the anonymous pamphlet. His 'Exposition' was well received, and in 1822 he produced an expanded version as 'Napoleon in Exile; or a Voice from St. Helena. The Opinions and Reflections of Napoleon on the most important events of his life and government, in his own words,' 2 vols. 8vo. This work created a great sensation, and it soon reached a fifth edition, while a French translation appeared in three volumes between 1822 and 1825. Its most valuable feature was an account of Napoleon's outspoken conversations with O'Meara; but the chapters that chiefly rendered it popular were those that pitilessly denounced the treatment meted out to Napoleon by Lowe and the government. Croker in the 'Quarterly Review' (October 1822, xxviii. 219–64), and Christopher North in 'Blackwood's Magazine' (xiv. 172), in reviewing it, assailed O'Meara furiously; while the 'Edinburgh' for June defended him with equal warmth (xxxvii. 164–204).

Lowe did not take any steps to defend his character from O'Meara's embittered attacks till, in Hilary term 1823, he applied for a rule for a criminal information. He was then informed that his case was 'lost in point of time,' and he was dissuaded from indicting O'Meara, or bringing an action for damages against him. But Lord Bathurst advised Lowe to draw up a full vindication of his government at St. Helena, and publish it with other documents. This counsel Sir Hudson did not follow, but, instead, wearied the government with applications for redress. It was not until 1853 that the publication of William Forsyth's 'Captivity of Napoleon at St. Helena, from the Letters and Journals of Sir Hudson Lowe,' proved that O'Meara had overstated his case, and was largely inspired by bitter personal feeling against Lowe. Besides a few pamphlets, O'Meara's only further publication was some 'Observations upon the Authenticity of Bourrienne's "Memoirs"' (1831). He left in manuscript a journal kept at St. Helena, which he bequeathed to Mr. Mailliard of Bordentown, New Jersey, formerly Joseph Bonaparte's private secretary. He died on 3 June 1836 at his house in Edgware Road, of erysipelas in the head, contracted, it was said, by attending one of O'Connell's meetings. Many relics of Napoleon, including a tooth extracted by O'Meara, which fetched seven guineas and a half, were sold at the sale of his effects on 18 and 19 July.

O'Meara was twice married. He became, in 1823, the third husband of Theodosia, daughter of Sir Edward Boughton of Lawford, Warwickshire. She first married, in 1777, Captain John Donellan, who was hanged at Warwick in 1781 for poisoning her brother, Sir Theodosius Edward Allesley Boughton. Her second husband was Sir Egerton Leigh, bart. (*d.* 1818), by whom she had one son and three daughters. She died in 1830 (*Gent. Mag.* 1830, pt. ii. p. 179). Kathleen O'Meara, the granddaughter of O'Meara, is noticed separately.

[Las Cases' Mémorial de Sainte-Hélène, pt. vi. p. 370; 'Napoleon à Sainte-Hélène,' Rapports Officiels du Baron Sturmer; Firmin-Didot's La Captivité de Sainte-Hélène d'après les Rapports du Marquis de Montchenu, 1894; Thiers's Hist. de l'Empire, 1879, iv. 678, 681; Alison's Hist. of Europe; Moore's Corresp. vol. iii.; Fagan's Reform Club, pp. 27, 30, 35; Annual Register, 1836; Gent. Mag. 1836, pt. ii. pp. 219, 434; Allibone's Dict.; Brit. Mus. Cat.; information kindly given by Charles M. Tenison, esq., of Hobart, Tasmania; and see art. Lowe, Sir Hudson.] W. W. K.

O'MEARA, DERMOD or DERMITIUS (*fl.* 1610), author and physician. [See Meara.]

O'MEARA, EDMUND (*d.* 1680), physician. [See Meara.]

O'MEARA, KATHLEEN (1839–1888), biographer and novelist, eldest surviving daughter of Dennis O'Meara of Tipperary, the son of Barry Edward O'Meara [q. v.], was born in Dublin in 1839. She accompanied her parents to Paris at an early age, and it is doubtful whether she afterwards visited her native land. She adopted the literary profession, and, under the pseudonym of 'Grace Ramsay,' became well known as a writer of works of fiction, which were remarkable for purity of tone, delicacy of feeling, and sympathetic language. Her biographical works also won her a high reputation. For many years she was the Paris correspondent of the 'Tablet' newspaper. She died in Paris on 10 Nov. 1888.

Among her works of fiction are: 1. 'A Woman's Trials,' a novel, 3 vols. London, 1867, 8vo. 2. 'Iza's Story,' 3 vols. London, 1869, 8vo, reprinted under the title of 'Iza: a Story of Life in Russian Poland,' London, 1877, 8vo. 3. 'The Battle of Connemara,'

London, 1878, 8vo. 4. 'Are you my Wife?' a novel, 3 vols. London, 1878, 8vo. 5. 'The Old House in Picardy,' a novel, London, 1887, 8vo. 6. 'Narka,' a novel, 2 vols. London, 1888, 8vo.

Her biographical works are: 7. 'Frederick Ozanam, Professor at the Sorbonne, his Life and Works,' Edinburgh, 1876, 8vo. 8. 'One of God's Heroines: a Biographical Sketch of Mother Mary Teresa Kelly,' New York, 1878, 16mo. 9. 'The Bells of the Sanctuary: Mary Benedicta, Agnes, Aline, One of God's Heroines, Monseigneur Darboy,' London, 1879, 8vo. Some of these biographies had previously been published separately. 10. 'Henri Perreyve, and his Counsels to the Sick,' being a translation of Perreyve's 'Journée des Malades,' with a sketch of his life prefixed, London, 1881, 8vo. 11. 'Madame Mohl, her Salon and her Friends. A Study of Social Life in Paris,' London, 1885, 8vo; another edition, Boston, Massachusetts, 1886, 8vo; translated into French, Paris [1886], 12mo. 12. 'Queen by Right Divine, and other Tales, being the second series of "Bells of the Sanctuary,"' London, 1885, 8vo. 13. 'Thomas Grant, First Bishop of Southwark,' London, 1874, 8vo; 2nd edit., with a preface by Dr. William Bernard Ullathorne, bishop of Birmingham, London, 1886, 8vo. 14. 'The Blind Apostle (Gaston de Ségur), and a Heroine of Charity (Madame Legras), being the third series of "Bells of the Sanctuary,"' with an introduction by Cardinal Manning, London, 1890, 8vo. 15. 'The Venerable Jean Baptiste Vianney, Curé d'Ars,' a biography, London, 1891, 8vo.

[Irish Monthly, October 1889, xvii. 527; Times, 13 Nov. 1888, p. 1 col. 1, and 14 Nov. p. 5 col. 3; Tablet, 17 Nov. 1888, p. 789.]

T. C.

OMMANNEY, Sir JOHN ACWORTH (1773–1855), admiral, born in 1773, eldest son of Rear-admiral Cornthwaite Ommanney (*d.* 1801), entered the navy in 1786 on board the Rose frigate, commanded by Captain Henry Harvey [q. v.], on the Newfoundland station. He afterwards served, 1788–92, in the Mediterranean, and in July 1792 was appointed to the Lion, which, under the command of Sir Erasmus Gower [q. v.], took Lord Macartney to China. On 20 May 1793 Ommanney was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, and on returning to England was appointed, in October 1794, to the Aquilon frigate, cruising in the Channel. In March 1795 he was moved into the Queen Charlotte, one of the ships with Lord Bridport in the engagement off Lorient on 23 June. On 6 Dec. 1796 he was promoted to be commander. During the mutiny at the Nore he commanded gun-brig No. 28 for the defence of the Thames, and in December 1797 was appointed to the Busy brig, in which, during the next two years, he cruised in the North Sea with considerable success. In August 1799, in company with the Speedwell brig, he stopped a fleet of Swedish merchant ships under the convoy of a frigate. Ommanney had intelligence that some of these ships were laden with contraband of war, and were bound for French ports, and, as the frigate refused to allow them to be searched, he sent the whole fleet into the Downs for examination. His tact and determination in this business received the particular approval of the admiralty. In January 1800 he went to the West Indies, but was obliged by the state of his health to return in July. On 16 Oct. he was advanced to post rank, and during 1801 commanded, in rapid succession, the Hussar frigate, the Robust, and the Barfleur, bearing the flag of Rear-admiral Collingwood, in the Channel fleet. From 1804 to 1806 he was flag-captain to Sir Erasmus Gower on the Newfoundland station. In 1825 he was appointed to the Albion, in which, after some time at Lisbon, he joined Sir Edward Codrington [q. v.] in the Mediterranean, and had an important part in the battle of Navarino on 20 Oct. 1827, for which he was made a C.B., and from the allied powers received the crosses of St. Louis, the third class of St. Vladimir, and the Redeemer of Greece. On 22 July 1830 he was promoted to be rear-admiral, was knighted on 23 May 1835, and nominated a K.C.B. on 20 July 1838. From 1837 to 1840, with his flag in the Donegal, he had command of the Lisbon station, and from September 1840 to October 1841 he commanded at Malta, during the prolonged absence of the commander-in-chief, Sir Robert Stopford [q. v.] He became a vice-admiral on 23 Nov. 1841, and admiral 4 May 1849. He was commander-in-chief at Devonport from 1851 to 1854, during the latter part of which time the fitting out of the fleet for the Baltic brought a severe strain on nerves enfeebled by age. He died on 8 July 1855. Ommanney had married in 1803 Frances, daughter of Richard Ayling of Slidham in Sussex, and had by her four daughters. Lady Ommanney died a few days after her husband, on 17 Aug. Sir Francis Molyneux Ommanney, the navy agent and M.P. for Barnstaple, was the admiral's brother.

[Marshall's Roy. Nav. Biogr. iii. (vol. ii.), 303; O'Byrne's Nav. Biogr. Dict.; Gent. Mag. 1855, ii. 315.]

J. K. L.

O'MOLLOY, ALBIN, or ALPIN O'MOELMHUAIDH (*d.* 1223), bishop of Ferns, was a native Irishman, who became a Cistercian monk at Baltinglass, and eventually rose to be abbot of that house. In Lent 1186, when John, archbishop of Dublin, held a synod at Holy Trinity Church, Albin preached a long sermon on clerical continency, in which he laid all the blame for existing evils on the Welsh and English clergy who had come over to Ireland (GIR. CAMB. *Opera*, i. 66). Albin was shortly afterwards made bishop of Ferns or Wexford, the see having been previously declined by Giraldus Cambrensis. He was present at the coronation of Richard I on 3 Sept. 1189 (*Gesta Ricardi*, ii. 79). On 5 Nov. he was appointed by Pope Innocent III, with the Archbishop of Tuam and Bishop of Kilmacduagh, to excommunicate the Bishop of Waterford, who had robbed the Bishop of Lismore (*Cal. Papal Registers*, i. 15). In 1205 Albin received 10*l.* from the royal gift, and on 3 April 1206 was recommended by the king to the chapter of Cashel for archbishop (*Calendar of Documents relating to Ireland*, i. 258, 291). In November 1207 Innocent addressed a letter to Albin with reference to persons who had been improperly ordained. On 17 June 1208 Albin was sent by the king on a mission to the King of Connaught. On 15 Sept. 1215 he had protection while attending the council at Rome; and on 5 Sept. 1216 received custody of the bishopric of Killaloe (*ib.* i. 385, 658, 721). William Marshal, first earl of Pembroke [q.v.], while in Ireland between 1207 and 1213, seized two manors belonging to the Bishop of Ferns. For this Albin excommunicated him; but the earl pleaded that it was done in time of war, and retained the manors all his life. After Marshal's death, Albin came to the king at London and petitioned for the restoration of his lands. Henry begged the bishop to absolve the dead, but Albin refused to do so unless restoration were made. To this the younger William Marshal [q.v.] and his brothers refused their consent, and Albin then cursed them, and foretold the end of their race (MATT. PARIS, iv. 492). The quarrel appears to have been at a crisis in 1218. On 18 April of that year Albin was prohibited from prosecuting his plea against William, earl Marshal, and on 25 June Honorius III directed the Archbishop of Dublin and the legate to effect a reconciliation between the bishop and the earl (*Calendar of Documents relating to Ireland*, i. 823; *Cal. Papal Registers*, i. 56). Albin died on 1 Jan. 1223 (*Annals of Loch Cé*, i. 267). Matthew Paris speaks of him as conspicuous for his sanctity. Albin consecrated the infirmary chapel at the Cistercian abbey of Waverley on 6 Nov. 1201, and dedicated five altars there on 10 July 1214. The monks of St. Swithin's, Winchester, made him a member of their fraternity. He appears as a witness to several charters in the 'Chartulary of St. Mary, Dublin' (i. 31, 142–3, 147–8, Rolls Ser.)

[Matthew Paris, iv. 492 (Dr. Luard is clearly mistaken in identifying the Bishop of Ferns with Albin's successor, John St. John); Annales Monastici, ii. 253, 282; Surrey Archæological Collections, viii. 165; Annals of the Four Masters, ed. O'Donovan; Cotton's Fasti Eccl. Hib. ii. 331; Ware's Works on Ireland, i. 439–40, ed. Harris; Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, iv. 264–6, 277.] C. L. K.

O'MOLLOY, FRANCIS (*fl.* 1660), theologian and grammarian. [See MOLLOY.]

O'MORAN, JAMES (1735-1794), lieutenant-general in the French service, was born in 1735 at Elphin, co. Roscommon, where his father is said to have been a shoemaker. Domiciled at Morin-le-Montagne, Pas-de-Calais, James was appointed a cadet in the regiment of Dillon in the Irish brigade on 15 Nov. 1752, and became a lieutenant-en-second on 14 Jan. 1759. He served in Germany in the campaigns of 1760–1, became sous-lieutenant on 1 March 1763, sous aide-major on 4 Feb. 1769, captain on 16 April 1771, captain-en-second on 5 June 1776, captain-commandant on 30 Jan. 1778, major on 20 Oct. 1779, mestre-de-camp (colonel) on 24 June 1780, lieutenant-colonel of Dillon on 9 June 1785, and colonel of the regiment on 25 Aug. 1791. He served as major in the trenches, and was wounded at the siege of Savannah in 1779. He was in Grenada, West Indies, in 1779–82, and in America in 1783. On 6 Feb. 1792 he was appointed maréchal-de-camp (general of brigade), in which capacity he served under Dumouriez in Champagne and Belgium. He captured Tournay and occupied Cassel. On 3 Oct. 1792 he was made a general of division (lieutenant-general). On the representations of the Division Ferrières, and apparently under suspicion of receiving English gold, he was arraigned before the revolutionary tribunal of Paris, was condemned as a traitor to his country, 'en contrariant les plans au moment de l'exécution,' and was guillotined on 16 Ventose of the year 2 (6 March 1794).

[O'Callaghan's Irish Brigades in the Service of France (Glasgow, 1870) for particulars of the regiment of Dillon; Liste des Généraux . . . Paris, year viii; Prudhomme's Les Crimes de la Révolution.] H. M. C.

O'MORE, RORY or RURY OGE (*d.* 1578), Irish rebel, called in Irish Ruaidhri og ua Mordha, was second son of Rory O'More, captain of Leix, by Margaret, daughter of Thomas Butler, and granddaughter of Pierce or Piers Butler, eighth earl of Ormonde [q. v.] (cf. LODGE, *Peerage of Ireland*, ed. Archdall, iv. 19; and *Harl. MS.* 1425, f. 119*b*). Sir Henry Sidney once called him 'an obscure and base varlet,' but his family was one of the most important of the minor Irish septs, and also one of the most turbulent.

RORY O'MORE (*fl.* 1554), the father, was son of Connell O'More (*d.* 1537), and early acquired the character of a violent and successful chieftain. On the death of Connell a fierce dispute broke out between the three sons—Lysaght, Kedagh, and Rory—and their uncle Peter the tanist. Peter was for the time a friend of the Butlers. Consequently the deputy, Lord Leonard Grey, supported the sons; and, although Peter was acknowledged chief, Grey got hold of him by a ruse, and led him about in chains for some time. Kedagh then seems to have secured the chieftainship, Lysaght having been killed; but he died early in 1542, and Rory, the third brother, succeeded. He, after a period of turmoil, agreed on 13 May 1542 to lead a quieter life, and made a general submission, being probably influenced by the fact that Kedagh had left a son of the same name, who long afterwards, in 1565, petitioned the privy council to be restored to his father's inheritance. Like other Irish chiefs of the time, O'More was only a nominal friend to the English. In a grant afterwards made to his eldest son his services to King Edward VI are spoken of; but they must have been of doubtful value, as an order of 15 March 1550–1 forbade any of the name of O'More to hold land in Leix (*App. to 8th Rep. Dep.-Keep. Publ. Rec. Ireland*). At some uncertain time between 1550 and 1557 Rory O'More was killed, and was succeeded by a certain Connell O'More, who may be the Connell Oge O'More mentioned in 1556 in the settlement of Leix (cf. BAGWELL, *Ireland under the Tudors*, i. 400, and *Cal. State Papers*, Irish Ser. 1509–73, pp. 135, 414). He was put to death in 1557 (*Annals of the Four Masters*, ii. 1545). Rory left two sons, Callagh and Rory Oge. Callagh, who was brought up in England, was called by the English 'The Calough,' and, as he describes himself as of Gray's Inn in 1568, he may be assumed to be the John Callow who entered there in 1567 (FOSTER, *Reg. of Gray's Inn*, p. 39). In 1571 Ormonde petitioned for the Calough's return, and soon afterwards he came back to Ireland, where in 1582 he was thought a sufficiently strong adherent to the English to receive a grant of land in Leix (*Cal. State Papers*, Irish Ser. 1574–85, pp. 392, 412).

Rory Oge O'More, the second son, was constantly engaged in rebellion. He received a pardon on 17 Feb. 1565–6, but in 1571 he was noted as dangerous, and in 1572 he was fighting Ormonde and the queen at the same time, being favoured by the weakness of the forces at the command of Francis Cosby, the seneschal of Queen's County, and the temporary absence of Ormonde in England. In this little rebellion the Butlers and the Fitzgeralds were united against him; but when, in November 1572, Desmond escaped from Dublin, it was Rory Oge O'More who escorted him through Kildare and protected him in Queen's County (cf. 12*th Rep. Dep.-Keep. Publ. Rec. Ireland*, p. 78). He was mixed up in Kildare's plots in 1574, and taken prisoner in November. But he was soon free, and Sidney, when on his tour in 1575, wrote of him: 'Rory Oge O'More hath the possession and settling-place in the Queen's County, whether the tenants will or no, as he occupieth what he listeth and wasteth what he will.' However, O'More was afraid of the deputy, and when Sydney came into his territory, he went to meet him in the cathedral of Kilkenny (December 1575), and 'submitted himself, repenting (as he said) his former faults, and promising hereafter to live in better sort (for worse than he hath been he cannot be).' Hence we find a new pardon granted to him on 4 June 1576 (*ib.* p. 179). But in the next year he hoped for help from Spain, and, pushed on by John Burke, his friend, he made a desperate attack on the Pale. He allied himself with some of the O'Connors, and gathered an army. On 18 March 1576–7 the seneschal of Queen's County was commanded to attack Rory Oge and the O'Connors with fire and sword (13*th Rep. Dep.-Keep. Publ. Rec. Ireland*, p. 25). There was good reason for active hostilities, as on the 3rd the insurgents had burned Naas with every kind of horror. Sidney wrote to the council the same month: 'Rory Oge O'More and Cormock M'Cormock O'Conor have burnt the Naas. They ranne thorough the towne lyke hagges and furies of hell, with flakes of fier fastned on poles ends' (*Cal. State Papers*, Irish Ser. 1574–85, p. 107; cf. *Carew MSS.* 1575–88, f. 110). Later in the year O'More captured Harrington and Cosby. They were rescued by a ruse. O'More's wife and all but O'More himself and one of those who were with him were killed.

Infuriated at being caught, O'More fell upon Harrington, 'hacked and hewed' him so that Sidney saw his brains moving when his wounds were being dressed, then rushing through a soldier's legs, he escaped practically naked (*Carew MSS.* 1575–88, f. 356). He soon afterwards burned Carlow; but in an attempt to entrap Barnaby Fitzpatrick, baron of Upper Ossory, into his hands, he was killed by the Fitzpatricks in June 1578, and his head set up on Dublin Castle. He left a son, Owen McRory O'More, whom John Burke, son of the Earl of Clanricarde, took charge of. The English got hold of him after some difficulty, and foolishly allowed him to return to his own country. He became as great a rebel as his father, and, after a life of fighting and plundering, in which, however, he recovered almost all Leix, was killed in a skirmish near Timahoe, Queen's County, 17 Aug. 1600. Moryson called him 'a bloody and bold young man,' 'The Four Masters' an 'illustrious, renowned, and celebrated gentleman.' After his death the importance of the O'Mores as a sept was gone.

[Bagwell's Ireland under the Tudors; Webb's Compendium of Irish Biogr.; Cal. of State Papers, Irish Ser., and of the Carew MSS.; State Papers; Annals of the Four Masters, ed. O'Donovan, vols. vi. vii.; authorities quoted.]

W. A. J. A.

O'MORE, RORY (*fl.* 1620–1652), Irish rebel, often called Roger Moore or More, son of Calvagh O'More, was descended from the ancient chiefs of Leix. After the plantation of the Queen's County the O'Mores raised various rebellions, which were afterwards reckoned as nineteen in number. A transplantation to Kerry, Clare, and Connaught was undertaken during the reign of James I, of which the state papers contain many details. But they kept always drifting back to their own district, and it was said that they preferred dying there to living anywhere else. Chichester, with a reference to Spanish history, called them White Moors. One of this harassed clan was Roger's father, Calvagh, who had become possessed of a castle and lands at Ballina in Kildare, and these were not affected by the transplantation. Roger, the elder son, inherited Ballina, married a daughter of Sir Patrick Barnewall [q. v.], the noted catholic champion, and was thus connected with the best families of the Pale.

It has been said that O'More, who was in poor circumstances, had hopes of recovering the lands of his family from Strafford; but there is no trace of any such idea in that statesman's correspondence. There was a moment of weakness after the great viceroy's final departure in April 1640; the English government were busy in Scotland, and the time seemed propitious for an effort by the Irish catholics to regain their lost territories, and to restore the splendour of their religion. O'More, who afterwards admitted to an English prisoner (Temple, *Hist. of Irish Rebellion*, p. 103) that a plot had been hatching for years, began negotiations with John or Shane O'Neill, the great Tyrone's younger son and last surviving heir, who was acknowledged by the Irish and on the continent as Earl of Tyrone. He sounded some of the discontented gentry of Connaught and Leinster, having an ally among the latter in Colonel Richard Plunkett, who was his wife's first-cousin. Plunkett, who was a needy man, was well known at the English court and in Irish society, and had seen service in Flanders. The disbanding of Strafford's army had left a great many officers and soldiers without employment, and these very willingly listened to the plotter. O'More's means of persuasion were mainly two: there was a chance for old Irish and Anglo-Irish families to recover their lost estates or to win new ones; and there was something like a certainty that the puritan parliament in England would deal harshly with the adherents of Rome. Many lent a favouring ear; but all agreed that nothing could be done without a rising in Ulster. His position made O'More the fittest person to mediate between the Pale and the native clans.

In February 1641 O'More applied to Lord Maguire [see Maguire, Connor, second Baron of Enniskillen], who was in Dublin for the parliamentary session, with Hugh Oge MacMahon [q. v.], and others of the northern province. Richelieu promised arms, ammunition, and money to the titular Earl of Tyrone; but the latter was killed in Spain in the spring of 1641, and the conspirators transferred their hopes to Colonel Owen Roe O'Neill [q. v.], who was then in Flanders. O'More appears throughout as the mainspring of the whole plot, and his parish priest, Toole O'Conley, was chosen as the messenger to Owen Roe. It was O'More who swore Maguire, Sir Phelim O'Neill [q.v.], and the rest to secrecy (Hickson, *Ireland in the Seventeenth Century*, ii. 190). About 1 Sept. 1641 it was decided to seize Dublin Castle on 5 Oct., but the day was afterwards changed to the 23rd. O'More was to lead the party charged with seizing the lesser of the two gates. He visited Ulster at the beginning of October, shifting constantly from place to place to avoid suspicion, and was one of the five who made the final arrangements on the 15th. The place of meeting

was his son-in-law's house in Armagh county, Sir Phelim O'Neill [q. v.] and Lord Maguire being present there with him. But it is hard to be hidden in the country, and Sir William Cole, in a letter dated 11 Oct., warned the lords justices that there was mischief brewing (Nalson, *Collections*, ii. 519). He did not name O'More, and nothing really was known until the evening of 22 Oct., when Owen O'Connolly made his statement to Lord-justice Parsons. Late that night O'More went to Lord Maguire and told him that the cause was lost. It is from Maguire's often printed narrative that we know most of the details. O'More, with Plunkett and Hugh O'Byrne, escaped over the river, and was perhaps not at first suspected, for O'Connolly did not mention him, nor does his name occur in the first statement made by MacMahon, or in the letter of the Irish government to Lord Leicester. His brother-in-law, Lord Kingsland, was one of those on whom the Irish government at first relied for the preservation of peace.

The plot to seize Dublin Castle totally failed, but the Ulster rebellion broke out as arranged, and O'More almost at once appears in the field as colonel with a large, but only partially armed, force under him. His brother Lewis had the rank at first of captain, and afterwards of colonel. O'More fought victoriously at Julianstown, in Meath, on 29 Nov., and acted as spokesman for the Ulster Irish at the conference held a few days later on the hill of Crofty, between their chiefs and the gentry of the Pale. The substance of his speech, which had been carefully prepared, is preserved by Bellings (Gilbert, *Hist. of Confederation and War*, i. 36). In the proclamation of the lords justices, dated 8 Feb. 1641–2, a price was put upon his head—400*l.* for its actual production, and 300*l.* for satisfactory evidence of having slain him. He was present when Ormonde defeated the Irish at Kilrush on 15 April 1642. Carte says he went to Flanders about this time; and, if so, he probably returned with Owen Roe O'Neill, who reached Ireland in July. He was serving in the King's County at the end of that month, the title of general being accorded to him by the Irish thereabouts. On the formation of the supreme council of the confederate catholics at Kilkenny in October he was appointed to command in the King's County and half the Queen's County, and was present at the taking of Birr in January 1642–3 (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 2nd Rep. p. 218).

In spite of his many connections, O'More was not thoroughly trusted by the Anglo-Irish; he was a Celt, and towards the Celtic party he drifted more and more. The gentry of the Pale were soon sorry for the war, which ruined most of them; and when O'More confessed to his brother-in-law Fleming that he was the real originator of it, the latter answered that he found himself mistaken, for he thought the devil had begun it (Carte). In 1644 O'More's name appears in a list of Owen Roe's followers, his title in the Irish cipher being 'the shoemaker' (*Contemp. Hist.* i. 605). In the same year he offered himself for service in Antrim's Scottish expedition [see Macdonnell, Randal, 1609–1683], with a half-armed regiment of fifteen hundred men (*ib.* i. 652). In 1648 he was living at Ballinakill, in the district where his clan once ruled (*ib.* i. 229). In the same year he was in arms against the Kilkenny confederation, and was employed by Owen Roe in abortive negotiations with Inchiquin (*ib.* i. 747, 751). Early in the following year the author of the 'Aphorismical Discovery,' who regarded him as a mere temporiser, says he was one of O'Neill's cabinet council, and that he tried to bring about an understanding between his leader and Ormonde, but only succeeded in offending both (*ib.* ii. 21). After the declaration of Jamestown on 12 Aug. 1650 O'More and his brother Lewis both took arms, and he commanded some foot in Connaught in the following year (*ib.* ii. 114, 158). He had Clanricarde's commission as commander in Leinster, with full civil and military authority (*ib.* iii. 1, 15). But the cause was quite lost by this time, and O'More was driven into the remote island of Bofin. The author of the 'Aphorismical Discovery' says that he was basely deserted there by Bishop Lynch and others in December 1652; that he escaped to the Ulster coast, and lived there for a time disguised as a fisherman; and that he was reported to have escaped to Scotland (*ib.* iii. 143). It seems quite as likely that he perished obscurely in Ireland. Both brothers were excepted from pardon for life or estate in the Cromwellian Act of Settlement 12 Aug. 1652, and Lewis was soon afterwards hanged as guilty of murder (Ludlow, *Memoirs*, ii. 8).

O'More was an accomplished man, and could speak well both in English and Irish. He was undoubtedly the main contriver of the rebellion; but he was not a professional soldier, and played no great part in the war. He was distantly connected by marriage with Ormonde, and Carte gives him credit for doing his best to check the barbarities of which Sir Phelim O'Neill's followers were guilty. That he was considered reasonable and humane by the protestants may be inferred from the fact that Lady Anne Parsons applied to him for protection. His answer

has been preserved (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 2nd *Rep.* p. 218). He wrote like a gentleman, but did not grant the lady's request. Popular tradition clings to the name of Rory O'More, but it is probable that some of this glory really belongs to Rory Oge, who gave the government so much trouble in Queen Elizabeth's time.

[Calendar of Irish State Papers, 1603-25; Carte's Life of the Duke of Ormonde, bk. iii.; Nalson's Collection, vol. ii.; Ludlow's Memoirs; Temple's Hist. of Irish Rebellion, ed. 1766; Lodge's Peerage, ed. Archdall, art. 'Viscount Kingsland;' Hickson's Ireland in the Seventeenth Century; Gilbert's Hist. of the Confederation and War in Ireland and his Contemporary Hist. of Affairs in Ireland; Carte MSS. in the Bodleian Library, passim.] R. B–L.

O'MULCONRY, FEARFEASA (*fl.* 1636), Irish chronicler. [See O'Maelchonaire.]

O'NEAL or **O'NEALE.** [See also O'Neill.]

O'NEAL, JEFFREY HAMET (*fl.* 1760–1772), miniature-painter, was a native of Ireland. He practised for many years in London as a miniature-painter, and exhibited occasionally with the Incorporated Society of Artists, of which he was a fellow, being one of the artists who signed the declaration roll in 1766. O'Neal is also stated to have painted landscapes, natural history, and 'Japan' pieces, the last for a printseller in Cheapside. In 1772 he was living in Lawrence Street, Chelsea.

[Pasquin's Artists of Ireland; Graves's Dict. of Artists, 1760–1880; Catalogues of the Soc. of Artists.] L. C.

O'NEIL, O'NEALE, and O'NEAL. [See also O'Neill.]

O'NEIL, HENRY NELSON (1817–1880), historical painter, was born of British parentage at St. Petersburg on 7 Jan. 1817. He came to England at the age of six, and in 1836 entered the schools of the Royal Academy, where he formed a close friendship with Alfred Elmore [q. v.], with whom he afterwards visited Italy. His first picture, 'A Student,' appeared at the Royal Academy in 1838, and was followed in 1840 by 'Margaret before the Image of the Virgin,' and in 1841 by 'The First Thought on Love' and 'Theckla at the Grave of Max Piccolomini.' In 1842 he exhibited 'Paul and Francesca of Rimini,' and 'Peasants returning from the Vineyard;' in 1843, 'Jephthah's Daughter: the last day of mourning,' which was engraved in line by Peter Lightfoot for the Art Union of London; in 1844, 'Boaz and Ruth,' which was purchased by the prince consort; and in 1846, 'By the Rivers of Babylon, there we sat down, yea, we wept, when we remembered Zion.' Subsequently his chief contributions to the Royal Academy were 'Mozart's Last Moments,' 1849; 'Esther,' 1850; 'The Scribes reading the Chronicles to King Ahasuerus,' 1851; 'Katharine's Dream,' 1853; 'The Return of the Wanderer,' a work which marked great progress, and was engraved in mezzotint by W. H. Simmons, 1855; 'Eastward Ho!' the most popular of all his works, engraved in mezzotint by W. T. Davey, 1858; 'Home again,' also engraved by W. T. Davey, 1859; 'A Volunteer,' an incident connected with the wreck of the Royal Charter, 1860, in which year he was elected an associate of the Royal Academy; 'The Parting Cheer,' 1861; 'The Landing of H.R.H. the Princess Alexandra at Gravesend,' 1864; 'The Lay of King Canute,' 1865; and 'The Last Moments of Raffaelle,' 1866. He exhibited also at the British Institution, where he had in 1840 'A Musical Party' and 'La Biondina in Gondoletta,' and in 1843 a 'Scene from Twelfth Night,' and at the Society of British Artists. Latterly his work became very unequal, and it was often coarse of touch and crude in colour. He painted also landscapes and some portraits, among which were those of the Duke of Newcastle, John Phillip, R.A., Robert Keeley, and William Mackworth Praed. Some interesting portraits by him belong to the Garrick Club.

O'Neil published in 1866 his 'Lectures on Painting delivered at the Royal Academy,' and afterwards made some other attempts in literature. 'Two Thousand Years hence' appeared in 1868; 'Modern Art in England and France' in 1869; 'Satirical Dialogues,' in verse, in 1870; and 'The Age of Stucco: a Satire in three Cantos,' in 1871. He was also an amateur musician and a good violin player. He died at 7 Victoria Road, Kensington, London, on 13 March 1880, and was buried in Kensal Green cemetery.

[Art Journal, 1880, p. 171; Times, 15 March 1880, notice by Anthony Trollope; Athenæum, 1880, i. 384; Academy, 1880, i. 220; Royal Academy Exhibition Catalogues, 1838–79; Exhibition Catalogues of the Society of British Artists, 1838–43; British Institution Exhibition Catalogues, 1839–1861.] R. E. G.

O'NEILL, CON BACACH, i.e. Claudus or the Lame, first Earl of Tyrone (1484?–1559?), grandson of Henry O'Neill, lord of Tyrone (*d.* 1489) [q. v.], and youngest son of Con O'Neill and Alice, daughter of Gerald

Fitzgerald, eighth earl of Kildare [q. v.], was born about 1484, and succeeded his elder brother, Art Oge O'Neill, as chief of Tyrone in 1519. His connection with the house of Kildare rendered him naturally hostile to Henry's policy of anglicising Ireland, and immediately on the arrival of the Earl of Surrey in 1520 he invaded the English Pale. His attempt to obstruct Surrey's government was not, however, very successful, owing to the hostility of Hugh 'Black' O'Donnell, and the support which the Earl of Ormonde rendered to the viceroy, and before long he submitted. In the hope of retaining him in his obedience, Henry sent him 'a collar of gold of our livery,' and authorised Surrey to make him a knight, and, if possible, to induce him to repair to England. In the following year he consented to accompany the viceroy against O'Melaghlin, but was compelled, much to Surrey's annoyance, to return to defend his own country against O'Donnell, with whom his strife was incessant. He retaliated in 1522 by invading Tyrconnel, and was successful in capturing Ballyshannon, Bundrowes, and Belleek; but in a pitched battle at Knockavoe, near Strabane, he was utterly defeated by O'Donnell. In 1524 Kildare succeeded Ormonde as viceroy, and at his installation O'Neill carried the sword of state before him. In 1528, during Kildare's detention in England, O'Neill and Brian O'Connor [q. v.] did their utmost, acting on Kildare's instructions, to obstruct the government of the Earl of Ormonde. Some stronger hand than Ormonde's was needed to suppress them, and in 1530 the deputyship was transferred to Sir William Skeffington [q. v.]

The restoration of Kildare, and his substitution for Skeffington in August 1532, established things on their old footing, and complaints were soon rife that O'Neill was allowed to plunder the Pale at his pleasure. He supported the rebellion of 'Silken Thomas,' but, after the capture of Maynooth, submitted to Skeffington at Drogheda on 26 July 1535. He renewed his submission to Lord Leonard Grey in the following year; but the deputy, though he found him 'very tractable in words,' could not, without employing force, 'whereunto time serveth not,' persuade him to put in hostages for his loyalty. The result was that next year (1537) O'Neill attacked Ardglass. Grey wished to retaliate by invading Tyrone, but he was overruled by the council, and commissioners were sent to treat with O'Neill, who found him 'very reasonable,' but obstinate in his refusal to give hostages for his loyalty. He renewed his assurances of loyalty in the following year, but early in 1539 he concluded an alliance with Manus O'Donnell [q. v.] at Donegal, the object of which was supposed to be the restoration of Gerald Fitzgerald, the young heir to the earldom of Kildare. Failing to induce O'Neill to surrender Fitzgerald, Grey invaded Tyrone, and ravaged much of his country. O'Neill and O'Donnell in the autumn invaded the Pale with the greatest army, as some thought, that had ever been seen in Ireland. After burning Navan and Ardee, and accumulating immense booty, they were on their way homewards when they were overtaken and utterly defeated by Grey at Ballahoe. In May 1540 O'Neill consented to parley with the lord justice, Sir William Brereton, at the Narrow-water, and promised to observe the conditions of the treaty made with Skeffington in 1535. But his agents were at the time in Scotland negotiating for assistance, and there was a plot on foot to inveigle the lord justice to Fore in Westmeath, under pretence of parleying, preparatory to a general attack on the Pale.

The plot was frustrated by Brereton; but the hollowness of O'Neill's professions was sufficiently apparent, and after vainly endeavouring 'by all honest persuasions to bring him to conformity,' St. Leger determined to prosecute him with fire and sword. He was fortunate to detach O'Donnell and some of his urraghs or vassal chiefs from him, and in September 1541 he invaded Tyrone. O'Neill made an unsuccessful counter-attack on the Pale, and the lord deputy, after destroying 'miche of his cornis and butters, whiche is the grete lyvinges of the said Oneil and his followers,' retired. A few weeks later he again invaded Tyrone, and carried off several hundred head of cattle. A third invasion in December brought O'Neill to his knees. He sent letters to St. Leger at Armagh, offering unqualified submission, and promising, as no O'Neill had ever done before, to surrender his son as hostage for his loyalty. It was doubtful if his submission would be accepted, for the propriety of extirpating him and planting his country with English settlers had been seriously mooted. But the difficulties in the way of such a plan were insuperable, and St. Leger thought it wise to accept his offer, and 'to beate him, and siche like as he is, with the same rodde that they have often beten your subjects here; that is, to promyse theim faier, to wynne tyme, whereby other enterprises more benificiall for your poore subjectes here mought be acheved.' Accordingly O'Neill, having promised to become a loyal subject, to re-

nounce the pope, to attend parliament, to cut down the woods between him and the Pale, and to rebuild the ruined churches in his country, was received to mercy. He renewed his submission to St. Leger on 19 May 1542, attended a parliament at Trim, and shortly afterwards repaired to England, St. Leger lending him two hundred marks 'rather to adventure the losse thereof, then he should lette to come to your Majestie.'

On 24 Sept. he submitted to Henry at Greenwich, and a week later was created Earl of Tyrone for life, with remainder to his supposed son Mathew, alias Ferdorach O'Neill, alias Kelly, who was created at the same time Baron of Dungannon, with remainder to the eldest son of the Earl of Tyrone for the time being. The expenses of his installation were borne by Henry, who also gave him a gold chain of the value of 'three score pounds and odde,' and one hundred marks in ready money. Subsequently, on 7 May 1543, Tyrone was admitted a privy councillor of Ireland, and on 9 July received a grant of lands in Dublin for his maintenance during his attendance on parliament. His submission produced a profound sensation in Ireland, and St. Leger was in hopes that, if the arrangement could only be continued for two generations, the country would be for ever reformed. It was afterwards urged by Tyrone's eldest legitimate son, Shane, that, in surrendering his lands and consenting to hold them by English tenure, Tyrone exceeded his rights as chief of his clan; and it was doubtless true that, in theory at least, an Irish chief possessed merely a life interest in the lands of his tribe. But it pleased Shane to forget that the arrangement was one established at the point of the sword, and that Tyrone's submission implied the submission likewise not only of his immediate followers, but of his urraghs as well. It was not here that the real difficulty lay, but in the attempt to substitute succession by primogeniture for that by tanistry, and in the unfortunate accident that led to the choice of Mathew as Tyrone's heir. Still, his acceptance of an English title did unquestionably impair Tyrone's authority. It was felt to be a degradation, and it only wanted that some ambitious rival, such as ultimately presented himself in Shane O'Neill, should arise to oust him from his position, and restore things to their old footing.

For some time, however, the arrangement worked fairly well, and in 1544 Tyrone furnished ninety kerne to the Irish contingent for service in France. But rumours were rife of intrigues with Rome; the claims of Tyrone over his urraghs led to constant breaches of the peace, and there were not wanting signs that Tyrone himself was growing discontented with his position, to which he was not reconciled by the impolitic behaviour of subordinate officials, like Andrew Brereton, in calling him a traitor. The government fixed its hopes on the Baron of Dungannon, but it was inevitable that as power slipped from Tyrone's grasp, it should fall into the hands of Shane. Still the result was not at first so apparent, and the baron was by no means a despicable rival. One consequence of the struggle was that the country suffered severely. 'The contre of Tyrone,' Cusack wrote on 27 Sept. 1551, 'is brought throughe warre of the Erle and his sonnes (oon of them silves against other) to suche extream myserie as there is not ten plowes in all Tyrone.' 'Hundreddis,' he calculated, 'this last yere and this somer died in the field throghe famen.' At the request of the Baron of Dungannon, Tyrone was persuaded to go to Dublin, and an attempt was made to restore the country to some sort of order. But even with the assistance of government, the baron was barely able to hold his own against Shane, and after a year's trial Tyrone was, in December 1552, restored, in the vain hope 'that quiet and tranquillity would follow, and that the Scots could be the more easily expelled from the northern parts.' But practically Shane was master of the situation, and in 1557 Tyrone and the Baron of Dungannon were obliged to seek shelter in the Pale. After Shane's defeat by Calvagh O'Donnell [q. v.], they were restored by the Earl of Sussex; but in 1558 the baron was murdered by Shane's orders, and Tyrone once more fled for safety into the Pale, where, worn out with age and injuries, he died, apparently, in 1559.

Con O'Neill married, first, Mary, a daughter of Hugh Boy O'Neill, lord of Clandeboye, who was mother of Shane [q. v.]; secondly, a daughter of O'Byrne, by whom he had a son, Niall Riach, the father of Turlough Breaslach. In addition to his putative son Mathew or Ferdorach, he had among other illegitimate children Henry, Con, a priest, and Shane Glade, and two daughters, one of whom was married to Sorley Boy MacDonnell, and the other to Hugh Oge MacMahon, lord of the Dartrie.

[State Papers, Henry VIII (printed); Cal. State Papers, Irel. ed. Hamilton; Cal. Carew MSS.; Ware's Annals; Annals of the Four Masters, ed. O'Donovan; Annals of Loch Cé, ed. Hennessy; Marquis of Kildare's Earls of Kildare; Irish Genealogies, Harl. MS. 1425.]

R. D.

O'NEILL, DANIEL (1612?-1664), soldier, royalist, and postmaster-general, elder son of Con M'Neill M'Fachartaigh O'Neill, by his wife, a sister of Owen Roe O'Neill [q. v.], was born in Ulster about 1612. His father must be distinguished from another Con O'Neill who was nephew of Hugh O'Neill [q. v.], the great earl of Tyrone, was younger brother of Owen Roe O'Neill, and also had a son Daniel (BURKE, *Extinct Peerage*, p. 415). Con M'Neill M'Fachartaigh O'Neill was very distantly related to the Tyrone branch of the O'Neills (*Montgomery MSS.* ed. Hill, p. 14); he possessed lands in Ulster called Upper Claneboys or Clandeboye, Ards, and Sliocht or Slut O'Neill, worth 12,000*l.* a year, and had served during Elizabeth's reign on the English side. In 1605, owing either to a difference with Lord-deputy Chichester and dealings with the rebels, or to a riot in which his servants came into collision with the English troops, Con was imprisoned at Carrickfergus. Thence he escaped to Scotland, where he entered into an agreement with James Hamilton, afterwards viscount Claneboye [q. v.], and Hugh Montgomery, afterwards viscount Ards, to grant them two-thirds of his lands on condition of their obtaining his pardon. This was done, and Con afterwards lived quietly on his remaining estates. He left two sons, Daniel and Con Oge; the latter took an active part in the rebellion of 1641, became a colonel, and was killed in an action at Clones in 1643 by a presbyterian minister after quarter had been given (HENRY O'NEILL's Diary in LODGE, *Desiderata Cur. Hibernica*, ii. 492; CASTLEHAVEN, *Memoirs*, ed. 1753, p. 53).

Daniel, the elder son, was early introduced at the court of Charles I, and, unlike the rest of his family, became a protestant. He spent 'many years between it [the court] and the Low Countries, the winter seasons in the one, and the summer always in the army in the other, which was as good an education toward advancement in the world as that age knew any; he had a fair reputation in both climates, having a competent fortune of his own to support himself without dependence or beholdingness, and a natural insinuation and address which made him acceptable in the best company' (CLARENDON, *Rebellion*, bk. viii. §§ 268 et seq.) Before 1635 he took service as a volunteer under Sir Horace Vere, and was also employed on missions to the titular queen of Bohemia and the elector-palatine. Soon after his father's death Viscounts Claneboye and Ards managed to secure the remaining third of Con's property, leaving Daniel and his brother little more than 160*l.* a year. In 1635 O'Neill endeavoured to recover his heritage, and, armed with letters of recommendation from Archbishop Laud and the elector-palatine, pressed his suit at Dublin on Wentworth, who ordered the two viscounts to treat with him. Nothing, however, came of the negotiation. Wentworth resented O'Neill's importunity, and threatened to put him in prison. This led to bitter animosity between the two, and O'Neill was henceforth one of Wentworth's most active enemies. In 1636 O'Neill was again in the Netherlands, and next year served at the siege of Breda, being wounded in the thigh in an assault (HEXHAM, *Siege of Breda*, 1637, pp. 28–31, &c.) When the troubles broke out with Scotland in 1639 he was given the command of a troop of horse, 'to which he was by all men held very equal, having had good experience in the most active armies of that time, and a courage very notorious' (CLARENDON, viii. 268). After the retreat from Berwick in May 1639 O'Neill returned to the Netherlands with letters for the queen of Bohemia, and is mentioned as a devoted servant to Northumberland and Conway. When the Scots again took up arms early in 1640 Sir John Conyers eagerly pressed upon O'Neill a command in his regiment (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. Ser. 1639–40, p. 422). At the rout of Newburn on 28 Aug. he was ordered to protect the rear, but after a sharp skirmish was surrounded and taken prisoner, being reported as dead. He was well treated by the Scottish officers, some of whom he had known in the Netherlands, and was restored to liberty at Ripon in October (BAILLIE, *Letters*, Bannatyne Club, i. 257; NALSON, i. 426; RUSHWORTH, II. ii. 1238; *Cal. State Papers*, Dom. Ser. 1640–1, p. 5; *Cal. Clarendon State Papers*, ed. Macray, i. 204; WELFORD, *Newcastle and Gateshead in Seventeenth Century*, p. 400).

During the ensuing winter he was with the army in the north of England; early next year he made another attempt to recover his lands by petitioning the House of Lords, which referred the matter to the ordinary courts of law; the civil war stopped further proceedings. At the same time he was implicated in the first army plot, being early taken into consultation by Percy, Goring, and others; he was also, under the pseudonym 'Louis Lanois,' in communication with his relatives in Ulster, who were planning the Irish rebellion, and his brother Con O'Neill was sent over to secure his services. In May he went down to York in connection with the second army plot, to sound Conyers and Sir Jacob Astley [q. v.] as to the possibility of bringing the army to London

(D'Ewes, *Diary* in Harl. MS. 164, f. 157). Neither Conyers nor Astley would hear of that plan, and meanwhile the secret committee of the House of Commons had reported on the first plot. On 14 June O'Neill was summoned to answer for his share in it, but fled from York, and, in spite of his reported capture in Norfolk, escaped to Brussels in safety.

A committee of the house was appointed to inquire into his proceedings, and in August his pay was stopped; in September O'Neill returned to Weybridge with Sir John Berkeley, and surrendered himself at Pym's house in Chelsea during the recess. After an examination bail was refused, and he was taken into custody by the sergeant-at-arms. On 20 Oct. he was committed to the gatehouse, and on 4 Dec. was brought to the bar of the house. He pleaded the act of oblivion, but this was disallowed; it was resolved to impeach him, and articles of high treason were passed on 13 Dec. After further examination by the House of Lords, his trial was postponed by a difference between the two houses; in January 1642 he was removed, on the plea of ill-health, to the Tower, whence on 5 May he escaped in female attire, and made his way to Brussels in spite of proclamations for his arrest (*Treason Discovered, or the Impeachment of Daniel Oneale*, 1641; *Oneale's Escape out of the Tower*, 1642; *Commons' Journals*, ii. 175, &c.; *Lords' Journals*, iv. 399, &c.; Evelyn, *Diary*, ed. Bray, App. passim).

On the outbreak of the civil war O'Neill returned to England; his first commission was that of major in Colonel Osborne's regiment (Masson, *Life of Milton*, ii. 442; Peacock, *Army Lists*, p. 17); in October he was with Rupert at Abingdon, complaining of the bad discipline of his troops (Warburton, *Prince Rupert*, ii. 82). His promotion was retarded by Charles I, who could not forgive O'Neill's hostility to Strafford. In June 1643 he was fighting at Gloucester, and on 27 Sept. was at the first battle of Newbury. During the winter he was at Oxford (Carte, *Original Letters*, &c. i. 26). In January 1643–4 he was selected to accompany Randal MacDonnell, second earl of Antrim [q. v.], on his mission to Ormonde, with the object of procuring ten thousand Irish troops for England and three thousand for Scotland. O'Neill was on good terms with Ormonde, and had great influence over Antrim, with whom he was distantly connected. By a court intrigue of Digby's, detailed at great length by Clarendon, O'Neill was previous to his departure made groom of the bedchamber by Charles, under the impression that it would be long before he returned to assume his duties. He arrived at Kilkenny on 23 Feb., and superintended the despatch of fifteen hundred troops for Scotland, but otherwise the mission was unsuccessful.

O'Neill had returned to Beaumaris by 25 June, and joined Rupert's army in time to take part in the battle of Marston Moor on 2 July; he commanded Rupert's regiment of foot (Sanford, *Studies of the Great Rebellion*, p. 595; Markham, *Life of Fairfax*, pp. 161–9). He then joined the army of the west, at Bath, on 17 July, and marched into Devonshire 'Essex-hunting' (O'Neill to Trevor in Carte, *Original Letters*, i. 58–61); he was present in September when Essex allowed himself to be surrounded in Cornwall, and fought at the second battle of Newbury on 27 Oct. He was again at Oxford during the winter, and fought at Naseby on 14 June 1645; he was then directed, on 27 June, to proceed to Falmouth to procure ships, probably in order to secure a retreat for Prince Charles (Husband, *A Collection of Ordinances*, 1646, pp. 855–6; Ludlow, *Memoirs*, ed. 1753, iii. 305). Thence he was sent with a letter of recommendation from Charles I to Ormonde, and landed at Passage, co. Waterford, on 24 Aug.

For the next few years O'Neill was principally engaged in fruitless negotiations between his uncle Owen Roe and Ormonde, and in endeavours to save the royalist cause in Ireland. In 1647 he was treating with Sir James Turner and the Scots (Turner, *Memoirs*, Bannatyne Club, p. 47); and in October of the same year he was despatched by Ormonde to seek aid at St. Germains, when he took part, as second, in the duel between Digby and Wilmot (O'Neill to Ormonde in Carte, *Original Letters*, i. 146–59). Returning to Ireland, he was made governor of Ormonde's horse-guards, and served with Castlehaven in Carlow (Castlehaven, *Memoirs*, ed. 1753, pp. 87, &c.) In July 1649, as governor of Trim, he defended that town against the parliamentarians, and in the autumn he brought to a successful issue the fresh negotiations with Owen Roe, which had been started early in the year. Soon after he was sent with two thousand foot and four hundred horse to recover places in Down and Antrim, but retired on finding the country completely in the power of the parliamentarians. O'Neill was now promoted major-general, a step which subsequently formed one of the charges brought by the bishops against Ormonde (Cox, *Hibernia Angl.* vol. ii.) For a short time during his uncle's illness he actually commanded the Ulster army, being the only man from whom

its various sections were willing to receive orders (*The Marquess of Ormond's Answer to the Declaration*, &c., in Cox, vol. ii.) He endeavoured to bring the army to Ormonde's assistance while Cromwell was marching on Wexford. Owen Roe died on 6 Nov. Daniel was proposed as his successor, and the nobility and gentry were generally in his favour; he was also supported by Ormonde, but as a protestant he was obnoxious to the papal party, and Heber or Emer MacMahon [q. v.], bishop of Clogher, who had promised, if elected general, to hand over the command to O'Neill, made his conversion an absolute condition (Henry O'Neill's Diary in Lodge, *Desiderata Cur. Hib.*; Carte, *Life of Ormonde*, iii. 532). O'Neill declined to abjure his faith; the royalist cause in Ireland was now hopeless, and O'Neill sought terms from Ireton, who gave him permission to enlist five thousand Irish troops for the service of Spain or the States-General (O'Neill to the Marchioness of Ormonde in Carte, *Original Letters*, i. 384–90).

O'Neill arrived at the Hague just in time to accompany Charles II, who embarked at Terheyden on 2 June 1650 for Scotland. As in the case of most of Charles's followers, his expulsion had been already voted by the Scottish parliament. Falling into the hands of the Scots, he was accordingly expelled, but was first forced to sign a document consenting to his death if ever he returned. In October he was back at the Hague pressing his services upon the Spanish ambassador. He stipulated for the command of all the Irish in the Spanish dominions, with the rank of colonel-general. This was apparently refused; and after a visit to Paris, O'Neill, in April 1651, again joined Charles in Scotland (Nicoll, *Diary of Transactions*, Bannatyne Club, p. 52). Charles was now practically at liberty to choose his own followers. O'Neill remained in Scotland throughout the summer, and joined in the Scottish invasion of England; he was at Penrith on 8 Aug., but he ridiculed the idea of invading England while Charles was utterly unable to hold Scotland (Cary, *Memorials of the Civil War*, ii. 305). After the battle of Worcester on 3 Sept. he made his escape to the Netherlands.

From this time he was the busiest of the exiled intriguers, and his journeys in Holland, Flanders, France, and Germany were incessant. He was principally attached to the princess royal, but as groom of the bedchamber to Charles II his influence was considerable; at one time Nicholas complained that O'Neill directed all the correspondence of the court. In 1652 he was in England; in March 1654–5 he paid another visit to estimate the prospects of a royalist rising Landing at Dover, he proceeded to London, where, after interviewing the principal royalists, he was arrested, but soon made his escape to Holland. In the same year his expulsion from France was stipulated in the treaty between Cromwell and Mazarin. In February 1657–8 he set out with Ormonde from Cologne, landed at Westmarch in Essex, and, leaving Ormonde at Chelmsford, proceeded to London, whence he returned in safety to Flanders. In August 1659 he accompanied Charles through France to Fuentarabia, and returned with him to Brussels in November.

At the Restoration O'Neill received numerous rewards for his loyal exertions; he was made captain of the king's own troop of horse-guards, became M.P. for St. Ives, and was admitted a member of Gray's Inn. His numerous grants of land, in London and elsewhere, included one of fourteen hundred feet in length and twenty-three feet broad between St. James's Park and Pall Mall; he was also sole manufacturer of gunpowder to the crown, and accountant for the regulation of alehouses. He received a pension of 500*l.* and a grant of the profits of all mines north of the Trent, the working of which he had investigated as early as 1641 (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1641–3, pp. 12, 13, 1660–1). In March 1662–3 he became postmaster-general; he paid 21,500*l.* annually for the lease, in return for which he had a monopoly of carrying letters, with liberty to make as much as he could from it provided he adhered rigidly to the rates fixed by parliament; he was also empowered to make contracts with foreign postmasters for the transmission of letters abroad (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1661, &c.; Joyce, *Hist. of Post Office*, pp. 33–4). With the wealth he thus acquired he built Belsize House, Hampstead, 'at vast expense' (Evelyn, *Diary*, ed. Bray, ii. 106); he also had a country house at Boughton-Malherbe, Kent. He died on 24 Oct. 1664. Charles II, writing to the Duchess of Orleans, said: 'This morning poor O'Neill died of an ulcer in the guts; he was as honest a man as ever lived. I am sure I have lost a good servant by it.' Pepys writes: 'This day the great Oneale died; I believe to the content of all the Protestant pretenders in Ireland' (*Diary*, ed. Wheatley, iv. 273–4; cf. also *Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1664–5, pp. 43, 49; Edward Savage to Dr. Sancroft in *Harl. MS.* 3785. f. 19). He was buried in Boughton-Malherbe church, and his tomb was subsequently removed within the altar rails, but it no longer exists; a full inscription on it stated

that he died in 1663, aged 60, both of which assertions are erroneous.

Clarendon draws an elaborate portrait of O'Neill: 'A great observer and discerner of men's natures and humours, and very dexterous in compliance when he found it useful,' he had, 'by a marvellous dexterity in his nature, an extraordinary influence' over those with whom he was brought in contact. Naturally inclined 'to ease and luxury, his industry was indefatigable when his honour required it, or his particular interest;' 'he was in subtlety and understanding much superior to the whole nation of the old Irish' —qualities which earned him the nickname of 'Infallible Subtle,' and the distinction of being the first Irishman to occupy a conspicuous position at the court and in the English administration. In 1642 he was described as being 'of a sanguine complexion, of a middle stature, light brown hair, about the age of thirty years, little or no beard.' A number of letters from O'Neill are printed in the works mentioned below, especially Carte's 'Collection of Original Letters,' the 'Clarendon State Papers,' and Gilbert's 'Contemporary History of Affairs;' many letters, memoranda, and plans are among the Carte MSS. in the Bodleian Library.

He married Catherine, eldest daughter of Thomas, second baron Wotton, and widow of (1) Henry, second baron Stanhope, by whom she was mother of Philip, second earl of Chesterfield; and (2) John Poliander Kirckhoven, lord of Henfleet, Holland, by whom she had Charles Henry, subsequently created Baron Wotton and Earl of Bellamont. For her services at court she was created Countess of Chesterfield for life; she died in 1666, and was buried at Boughton-Malherbe. O'Neill had no issue by her, to whom he left all his wealth; but apparently he had by a previous marriage a son Harry, whom he educated as a protestant; nothing more is known of him, and he probably died young.

[There is considerable confusion in the O'Neill genealogy, and O'Hart makes two persons of Daniel O'Neill, giving each a separate pedigree. For the genealogy and for Con O'Neill see Cal. State Papers, Irish Ser. 1603–6, passim; Laud's Works, ed. 1860, vii. 226; Montgomery MSS. ed. Hill, p. 41; Reeves's Eccl. Antiq. of Down, Connor, and Dromore, pp. 343–7; Morrin's Cal. Patent Rolls (Charles I), passim; Ulster Journ. of Archæology, iii. 135, &c.; Richey's Lectures on Irish Hist. ii. 464–72; Lodge's Peerage, ed. Archdall, iii. 2–4; O'Hart's Irish Pedigrees, ed. 1887, i. 724, 734. For Daniel O'Neill see, besides authorities quoted, Cal. State Papers, Dom. passim; Hist. MSS. Comm. Appendices to 3rd Rep. p. 429, 4th Rep. passim, 5th Rep. passim, 6th Rep. p. 771 *b*, 7th Rep. pp. 74, 456, 9th and 10th Rep. passim, 12th Rep. ix. 264, 495, 13th Rep. v. 99; Nalson, Rushworth, and Thurloe's Collections, throughout; Journals of the Lords and Commons for 1641–2; Clarendon's Hist. of the Rebellion; Clarendon State Papers. ed. 1786, vol. iii. and Cal. by Macray, passim; Strafford Papers, passim; Nicholas Papers (Camden Soc.), passim; Hatton Corr. (Camden Soc.), i. 42; The King's Packet of Letters, 1645, pp. 8–11; D'Ewes's Diary in Harl. MS. 164, f. 157 *b*; Pythouse Papers, ed. Day, pp. lv–lvii, 25; Lloyd's Memoirs, 1668, pp. 664–5; Burton's Diary, ed. Rutt, vol. i. p. cxxxviii; The Warr of Ireland, p. 114; Sir John Temple's Hist. of the Rebellion, 1646, p. 74; Borlase's Hist. of the Execrable Rebellion, 1662, pp. 152, 227; Col. Henry O'Neill's Diary in Lodge's Desiderata Curiosa Hibernica, ii. 492, &c.; Castlehaven's Memoirs, ed. 1753, pp. 53, 87; Rinuccini's Embassy in Ireland, ed. Hughes, p. 325; Pepys's Diary, ed. Wheatley, ii. 274, iv. 273–4, ed. Braybrooke, i. 279, ii. 175; Evelyn's Diary, ed. Bray, passim; Cox's Hibernia Anglicana, vol. ii. App. pp. 179, 191, 202; Somers Tracts, v. 654; Rapin's Hist. of England, ii. 400; Carte's Life of Ormonde, throughout, especially vol. iii. and Letters, &c., throughout; Dalrymple's Memorials of Great Britain and Ireland, ii. 27 App.; Laud's Works, ed. 1860, vol. vii. 122, 226–7; Warburton's Prince Rupert and Rupert MSS.; Gilbert's Confederation and War, and Cont. Hist. of Affairs, throughout; Gardiner's Hist of England, vols. ix. and x., Civil War, and Commonwealth, vol. i. passim; Cary's Memorials of the Civil War, ii. 136, 164; Leland's Hist. of Ireland, vol. iii.; George Hill's Montgomery MSS. and Macdonnells of Antrim; Joyce's Hist. of the Post Office, pp. 33–4; Ulster Journal of Archæology, ii. 57, iv. 37, v. 275, &c.; Official Returns of Members of Parl.; Dircks's Life of the Marquis of Worcester, 1865, p. 113; Foster's Register of Gray's Inn, p. 291; Peerages by Burke (Extinct). Collins, iii. 316, and Lodge, ed. Archdall; Hasted's Kent, ii. 431, 437; Dalton's English Army Lists, 1661–1714, i. 4–5; Notes and Queries, 6th ser. ii. 48.] A. F. P.

O'NEILL, ELIZA (1791–1872), actress. [See Becher, Eliza, Lady.]

O'NEILL, Sir FELIM (1604?–1653). [See O'Neill, Sir Phelim.]

O'NEILL, FLAITHBHEARTACH (*d.* 1036), king of Ailech, son of Muircheartach (*d.* 943) [q. v.], and grandson of Niall (870?–919) [q. v.], is sometimes called Flaithbheartach an trostain, i.e. of the pilgrim's staff—a name given to him because he went on a pilgrimage to Rome. He first appears in the chronicles in 1004, when he ravaged the district of Lethchathail, now Lecale, co. Down, and then part of the kingdom of Lesser Ulster or Ulidia. He slew the king of Lethchathail, and in a second battle overthrew the Uli-

dians and killed the heir of the chief of the Ui Eathach, their allies. In 1005 he plundered Conaille Murtheimhne, a level district of Louth, but was attacked and defeated with great loss by Maelseachlainn II [q. v.], king of Ireland; but next year he again invaded Ulidia, and slew another lord of Lethchathail, Cuuladh Mac Aenghasa, taking home seven hostages. In 1008 he plundered the rich plain called Magh Breagh, in the south of Meath, and in 1010, in alliance with Munstermen under Murchadh, son of Brian (926–1014) [q. v.], king of Ireland, and with some of the southern O'Neills from Meath, he attacked Cinel Luighdheach, now the barony of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, then the patrimony of the O'Donnells, and carried off three hundred cows. Later in the year he demolished Dun Eathach, a fortress in Ulidia. He invaded the Cinel Conaill as far as Moy, co. Donegal, in 1012, and later marched right through it to Drumcliff, co. Sligo. In his absence, Maelseachlainn invaded Tyrone, but retired, and Flaithbheartach attacked the Ards, co. Down, and again obtained a great spoil from the Ulidians. In 1013 he attacked Meath by way of Maighin attaed, a place not hitherto identified, but which is clearly Moynalty, co. Meath, since the chronicle adds, 'i ttaobh Ceanannsa' (near Kells), a phrase which, by a misprint in O'Donovan's translation of the 'Annals of the Four Masters,' is rendered 'by the son of Cenanus.' The pass by which the Ulstermen came down may still be traced in the hills on the right bank of the river Borora, which here divides Cavan from Meath. He slew Muireadhach Ua Duibheoin, chief of Uí Micuaisbreagh in Meath, in 1017, and in 1018 was at war with Maelseachlainn, the king of Ireland. Next year he again ravaged O'Donnell's country. He was defeated by the people of Magh Breagh in 1025, but again invaded Meath in 1026. In 1030 he went on a pilgrimage to Rome, and came back in 1031. It was a year of plenty, and he was able to lead a force into Inishowen. In 1036 he died, 'iar ndeighbheathaidh agus iar bpennain' ('after a good life and penance'), says the chronicle. He had two sons: Domhnall, who died in 1027; and Muireadhach, who was slain by the Ui Labhradha, a sept of the Ulidians, in 1039.

[Annala Rioghachta Eireann, ed. O'Donovan, vol. ii.; Annals of Ulster (Rolls Ser.), ed. Hennessy and MacCarthy; Annals of Loch Cé (Rolls Ser.), ed. Hennessy.] N. M.

O'NEILL, HENRY (*d.* 1392), Irish chief, called by Irish writers Enrí aimhreidh or the Contentious, was son of Niall mór O'Neill, chief of the Cinel Eoghain, son of Aedh reamhar or the Fat, also chief, who died in 1364, and was descended from Brian O'Neill, who was slain at the battle of Down in 1260, and was twelfth in descent from Muircheartach (*d.* 943) [q.v.], son of Niall (870?–919) [q. v.] These points of descent explain several references to him in poetry. Some verses by Brian ruadh Mac Conmidhe [q. v.] in the poem 'Temair gach baile i mbi ri' ('Any demesne whatever in which there is a king may justly be held to be Tara'), addressed to Henry O'Neill (*d.* 1489) [q. v.], great-nephew of Enrí aimhreidh, suggest that the Irish Enrí is not Henricus, but énri, sole king. Enrí aimhreidh is the earliest O'Neill of the name. The 'Annals of Loch Cé' state that he was called the Contentious by antiphrasis because he was so peace-loving. His descendants were among the most turbulent of the Ulstermen. He lived at Ardsratha, now called Ardstraw, co. Tyrone, not far from Strabane, where a gateway, flanked by towers and other fragments of his castle, is still to be seen, at the foot of Slieve Truim, a mountain often marked on maps as Bessy Bell. He never became chief of Cinel Eoghain, as he died in 1392, before his elder brother, Niall óg, whose son, Owen Eoghan, is noticed separately. Enrí married his cousin Aiffric, daughter of Aedh O'Neill. She died in 1389, having borne him six sons: Domhnall, Brian, Niall, Ruaidhri, Seaan, and Enrí. The six sons, their followers, and descendants formed a sept known as Clann Enrí, and afterwards as Sliocht Enrí aimhreidh, most of whose lands at the plantation of Ulster became the property of the Earl of Abercorn. Domhnall was taken by the English in 1399, and sent a prisoner to England, but was ransomed in 1401, and in 1403 became chief of Cinel Eoghain. He was slain at Keenaght, co. Derry, by Domhnall and Aibhne O'Cahan in 1432. Brian made an expedition into Donegal in 1401. He was met by the Cinel Conaill under Toirdhealbhach, son of Niall garbh O'Donnell, and hard pressed while driving off his spoil of cattle. At last he was surrounded, and after killing Enrí O'Gairmleaghaidh with one stroke of his sword, was himself killed by Toirdhealbhach O'Donnell.

[Annala Rioghachta Eireann, ed. O'Donovan, vols. iii. and iv.; Bishop William Reeves's Acts of Archbishop Colton, Dublin, 1850; Annals of Loch Cé, ed. Hennessy, vol. ii. (Rolls Ser.); Fitzgerald's Statistical Account of Ardstraw; Lewis's Topographical Dict. of Ireland, vol. i.; Egerton MS. 111 (Brit. Mus.), fol. 38 *b*.] N. M.

O'NEILL, HENRY (*d.* 1489), chief of Cinel Eoghain, called in Irish Enrí Mac Eoghain Ua Neill, was son of Owen or Eoghan

O'Neill [q. v.] and his wife Caitríona, daughter of Ardghal MacMahon, and was twentieth in descent from Niall (870?–919) [q. v.], king of Ireland. He was a young man in 1431, when he was taken prisoner by Neachtan O'Donnell, who released him as one of the conditions of a peace with Eoghan O'Neill. In 1435 Neachtan O'Donnell, in alliance with Brian óg O'Neill, decided to attack Eoghan O'Neill and his sons Enrí and Eoghan óg. As soon as the news arrived, Eoghan, with Enrí and his brother, marched into the heart of O'Donnell's country by the pass now known as the bridge of Duchary to the Rosses, the district between the Gweebara and Gweedore, co. Donegal, and there encamped. That a hostile army was able to live there shows that the district can hardly have been less productive then than it is now. O'Donnell attacked the O'Neills, drove them out, and occupied the camp. Enrí O'Neill, after a short retreat, made a speech to his clansmen and to his gallowglasses, or hired men at arms, the MacDonnells, and again led them against the camp. He led the assault, and drove O'Donnell out. Mac Suibhne of Fanad, leader of the gallowglasses of O'Donnell, obstinately resisted MacDonnell, and seems to have led off his men in good order. He retreated eastwards, probably with the intention of marching north along the Foyle, and so reaching Fanad, but was overtaken near Slieve Truim, co. Tyrone, by Enrí O'Neill. In the action which ensued MacSuibhne was defeated and taken prisoner. Brian O'Neill tried to get into favour by giving up O'Donnell's castle of Ballyshannon, and coming to O'Neill with his two sons. O'Neill cut off one foot and one hand from each, and one of the sons died at once. In 1439 he marched to Portora on Lough Erne, and released the chief of the Maguires, who had been made a prisoner in his own castle by one of his vassals. With some English allies he again defeated Neachtan O'Donnell in 1442, and obtained from him Castle Finn, co. Donegal, the territory of Cinel Moain, and the tribute of Inishowen. In the same year he fought for MacQuillin against Aedh Buidh O'Neill, and in 1444 sustained a severe defeat fighting with MacQuillin against O'Neill of Claneboy, co. Down, and had to give up his son Aedh as a hostage. He again helped MacQuillin in 1450, and in the same year his son Niall was slain while on a foray by his cousin Enrí, great-grandson of Enrí aimhreidh. He aided his father in 1452 in obtaining an eric from MacMahon, who had slain MacDonnell, the chief of O'Neill's gallowglasses. Enri O'Neill had married the daughter of MacMurchadha, a stepsister of the Earl of Ormonde, but had for some time been living with the daughter of MacWilliam Burke, widow of Neachtan O'Donnell. The Earl of Ormonde marched against him, and compelled him to send away Baintreabhach O'Donnell, and to take back his lawful wife. He deposed his father, who was probably in a state of senile decay, in 1455, and was inaugurated O'Neill at Tullahoge, in the presence of the Archbishop of Armagh and of all the O'Neills. He went to war with the O'Donnells in 1456, and established Toirdhealbhach Cairbrech as their chief, with whom in 1458 he successfully plundered Lower Connaught and Breifne. In 1459 he tried, with English allies, to take the castle of Omagh from the Sliocht Airt Ui Neill, but failed, and made peace with them. The king of England sent him forty-eight yards of scarlet cloth, a chain of gold, and other presents in 1463, thus recognising him a chief king of the Irish. In 1464 he plundered and burned Donegal as far as Ballyshannon, and in 1467 ravaged Oireacht Ui Cathain or O'Cahan's country, co. Derry. His alliance with MacQuillin still subsisted, and they invaded Claneboy in 1470, and captured the castle of Sgathdeirge on Sketrick Island in Strangford Lough. In 1471, after a siege of six months, he took the castle of Omagh, and later in the year plundered Tirbreasail, co. Donegal. Five years later he again attacked the O'Neills of Claneboy, and demolished their castle of Belfast. In 1479 and 1480 he plundered Donegal. These were his last expeditions, and in 1483 he had his son Con inaugurated chief of the Cinel Eoghain in his stead, and after six years of retirement died in 1489. The poet Brian ruadh Mac Conmidhe [q. v.], who also praised his enemy, Neachtan O'Donnell, praises him as chief king of the Irish in a poetical address of which there is a late copy in the British Museum (Egerton MS. 111).

[Annala Rioghachta Eireann, ed. O'Donovan, vol. iv.; Annals of Loch Cé, ed. Hennessy, vol. ii.; Transactions of Iberno-Celtic Soc. (O'Reilly), Dublin, 1820; S. H. O'Grady's Cat. of Irish MSS. in British Museum.] N. M.

O'NEILL, HENRY (1800–1880), Irish archæologist, born at Dundalk in 1800, issued two works which are held in high estimation by Irish antiquaries. The first of these, entitled 'The Most Interesting of the sculptured Crosses of Ancient Ireland, drawn to scale and lithographed by H. O'Neill,' an imperial folio, containing thirty-six fine tinted lithographs with descriptive letterpress and an essay on ancient Irish art, was published by the author, London, 1857. It was followed by 'The Fine Arts and Civilisation of

Ancient Ireland, illustrated with chromo and other lithographs, and several woodcuts,' London, 1863. This ambitious work attempts to prove the existence of advanced civilisation in Ireland at a prehistoric period, and to refute the conclusions of Dr. George Petrie [q. v.] in his 'Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland' (1845). O'Neill maintained that the round towers were of pagan origin, but this view is now discredited; nor have his other contentions borne the test of criticism as well as those which he attacked. He also wrote in 1868 a brochure claiming 'Ireland for the Irish' and attacking 'landlordism.' His last production was a lithograph, with a careful description of the twelfth-century metal cross known as the 'Cross of Cong.' O'Neill died at 109 Lower Gardiner Street, Dublin, on 21 Dec. 1880, in the same year as his namesake the artist, Henry Nelson O'Neil [q. v.], leaving a family in straitened circumstances.

[Irish Times, 24 Dec. 1880; Athenæum, 1881, i. 27 (where, and also in the Academy, O'Neill is wrongly credited with a separate work on the Round Towers); Brit. Mus. Cat.] T. S.

O'NEILL, HUGH (*d.* 1230), lord of Cinel Eoghain, often called less accurately lord of Tyrone, was perhaps a son of the Aedh or Hugh O'Neill whom the 'Annals of Ulster' relate to have been slain in 1177. The younger Hugh O'Neill seems to have become chief of the Cinel Eoghain about 1197. In 1199, while John de Courci was plundering in Tyrone, Hugh went to some place near Larne, and was in the act of burning the town when the English took him by surprise. Hugh, however, defeated the English, and so forced De Courci to come back from Tyrone. Later in the same year O'Neill was engaged in warfare with the Cinel Connell and O'Heignigh the chief of Fermanagh, but in the end some sort of peace was made. In 1201 Hugh and O'Heignigh went to help Cathal O'Connor (1150?–1224) [q. v.] in Connaught against Cathal Carrach and William Burke [see under FITZALDHELM, WILLIAM]. They raided as far as Tebohine in co. Roscommon; but when Cathal Crobhderg wanted to proceed against Cathal Carrach and William Burke, the northern Irish refused, and turned homewards. Burke and Cathal Carrach pursued them, and overtook them near Ballysadare. At first the men of Connaught would not join battle, but eventually they defeated and slew O'Heignigh, and compelled Hugh to give hostages to Cathal Carrach. It was perhaps in consequence of this defeat that Hugh was deposed by the Cinel Eoghain in favour of a MacLochlainn. O'Neill, however, soon recovered his lordship; in 1207 Hugh de Lacy, earl of Ulster [q. v.], made a raid into Tyrone, but could exact no pledges from O'Neill. In 1209 Hugh O'Neill was plundering Inishowen, and had a great fight with the elder O'Donnel, but eventually the two made peace, and united against the English. In 1211 Hugh defeated the English at Narrow-Water in co. Down, and next year repulsed an invasion of Tyrone by John de Gray, and afterwards burnt the castle of Clones, which the justiciar had lately erected. In 1214 he defeated the English with great slaughter, and burnt Carlingford, and next year was again raiding in Ulster. In 1222 Hugh de Lacy returned to Ireland against the king's consent, and, joining with Hugh O'Neill, destroyed the castle of Coleraine, and ravaged Meath and Leinster. O'Neill also supported De Lacy in his later warfare, which led to the despatch of William Marshal, second earl of Pembroke and Striguil [q. v.], to Ireland in 1224. In 1225 O Neill went to the aid of the sons of Roderic O'Connor (1116–1198) [q. v.] against Hugh, son of Cathal O'Connor called Croibhdhearg [q. v.], and set up Turlough O'Connor, Roderic's third son, as prince of Connaught. O'Neill himself evaded the English, but Turlough was soon expelled and forced to take refuge in Tyrone. Hugh O'Neill died a natural death in 1230, though he was 'the person that it was least thought would find death otherwise than by the foreigners' (*Annals of Ulster*, ii. 285).

The Irish annalists speak of Hugh O'Neill with much exaggeration, as 'a king who had never rendered hostages, pledges, or tribute to English or Irish; who had gained victories over the English, and cut them off with great slaughter; who had never been expelled or exiled, and was the most hospitable and defensive that had come of the Irish for a long period' (*Annals of Kilronan*). The 'Annals of Loch Cé' call Hugh the 'most generous king and very best man that had come of the men of Erinn for a long time.' Hugh O'Neill is spoken of as 'worthy future arch-king of Ireland' (*Annals of Ulster*, ii. 285); and in a solitary reference to him in the English records, he is said to have styled himself king of all the Irish of Ireland (*Calendar of Documents relating to Ireland*, i. No. 1840). In the same place reference is made to his having been brought into the English king's peace.

[Annals of the Four Masters, ed. O'Donovan; Annals of Loch Cé (Rolls Ser.), and Annals of Ulster, ed. Hennessy (the dates are given in accordance with the Ulster Annals; the chronology of the Annals of the Four Masters is generally a year earlier); Webb's Irish Biography, pp. 405–6.] C. L. K.

O'NEILL, HUGH, third BARON OF DUNGANNON and second EARL OF TYRONE (1540?–1616), the second son of Mathew or Fedoragh O'Neill, first baron of Dungannon, the reputed son of Con O'Neill, first earl of Tyrone [q. v.], was born about 1540. After the murder of his elder brother Brian by Turlough Luineach O'Neill [q. v.], on 12 April 1562, he became Baron of Dungannon, and, being taken under the special protection of the state, was for greater security removed to England. Beyond the fact recorded by Gainsforde that 'he trooped in the streets of London with sufficient equipage and orderly respect,' nothing particular is known of his life at court, though from certain expressions in his letters it seems probable that he attached himself to the household of the Earl of Leicester. After the death of Shane O'Neill [q. v.] in June 1567, and the inauguration of Turlough Luineach as O'Neill, government began to regard Hugh as a sort of counterpoise to the latter. He returned to Ireland early in 1568, and was established by Sir Henry Sidney in that part of Tyrone which corresponds with the modern county of Armagh. At first he found it no easy matter, even with the assistance of Sir Nicholas Bagenal, to maintain himself against O'Neill, who, on one occasion, was said to have robbed him of thirty thousand head of cattle, and is believed to have instigated more than one attempt to murder him. In 1574 he assisted Walter Devereux, earl of Essex [q. v.], against Sir Brian Mac Phelim O'Neill, and the earl spoke strongly in favour of advancing him to the earldom of Tyrone. But after the failure of Essex's enterprise, feeling that he was unequally matched against Turlough, he accepted his overtures for a reconciliation, and was reported to be about to marry his daughter.

The government strongly remonstrated against this change of policy; and Hugh was easily dissuaded from pursuing it because Turlough's age and ill-health rendered it probable that his death was at hand. In that event Turlough's position as O'Neill would fall into Hugh's hands in the natural course of events. But Sir William Drury, who thought he detected in Hugh an ambition to follow in the footsteps of his predecessors, advised, as a further precaution, that Henry MacShane O'Neill, one of Shane's sons, should be maintained as a check on him. After returning to his allegiance, Hugh wrote piteously on 3 Sept. 1580 to the lord deputy, Arthur, lord Grey of Wilton, that he had been driven by Turlough to take refuge in the woods, and that unless he was speedily relieved he would be compelled to submit to him. Later in the year he was given a troop of horse, and served against the Earl of Desmond in Munster. Subsequently, in January 1582, he did good service by capturing John Cusack, of Allis-ton-read, co. Meath, who had taken a prominent part in the rebellion of William Nugent [q. v.] The fact that, on a report of Turlough Luineach's supposed death during a drunken debauch in May 1583, he rode post-haste to the stone at Tulloghoge, with the intention of having himself elected O'Neill, does not appear to have come to the ears of government, or, if it did, did not shake their confidence in him; for about this time the defence of the northern marches was entrusted to him, and the appointment was confirmed from England. But Sir Nicholas White and Sir Nicholas Bagenal agreed that the state was raising up for itself a formidable enemy, and that he would never rest satisfied with less than Shane possessed. Their opinion received some confirmation from a rumour early in 1584 that he had been elected tanist, and that he, Turlough, and O'Donnell had arrived at an understanding.

But whatever the object of the combination may have been, it ceased to exist, or at any rate sank into abeyance, on the arrival of Sir John Perrot. Dungannon's name is attached to an order for a general hosting issued on 22 June, and he accompanied Perrot on his expedition against the Ulster Scots. His request to be admitted Earl of Tyrone was allowed, and he sat by that title in the parliament of 1585. About the same time Turlough, at Perrot's instance, consented to an arrangement by which Tyrone was put in possession of that portion of Tyrone which lies between the Blackwater and the Mullaghcarne mountains, at an annual rent of one thousand marks, to which Perrot added the command of all the urraghs or vassal chiefs lying between the Pale and Slieve Gullion. The arrangement, which was to hold good for seven years, but to be terminable at Turlough's option at the end of three, worked badly from the first. Tyrone's treatment of Sir Hugh Magennis, one of his urraghs, aroused suspicion as to his ulterior intentions, and in January 1587 it was noted that 'generally all men of rank within the province are become his men, receive his wages, and promise him service according to the usual manner of that country.' With Turlough Luineach, his only really formidable rival, he was on particularly bad terms. Accusations of aggressions on the one side, of non-payment of rent on the other, were bandied to and fro. In March Tyrone obtained permission to go to England to petition for a regrant

of all the lands contained in the patent granted by Henry VIII to his reputed grandfather Con. But the government thought enough had already been conceded to him, and he was obliged to accept a patent which practically confirmed the settlement arrived at by Perrot.

Returning to Ireland, Tyrone was soon involved in fresh disputes with Turlough and Sir Ros MacMahon. In March 1588 Perrot, who was beginning to lose confidence in his professions of loyalty, proclaimed a general hosting against him; but Tyrone at once submitted, went to Dublin, and put in two of his best pledges as guarantee to keep the peace. Commissioners Benyon and Merriman were sent to settle his differences with Turlough, but he resented their intrusion, and in April invaded Turlough's territory with a large army. He took Turlough by surprise, and harried his country up to the very walls of Strabane. But at Carricklea, on 1 May, he was utterly routed by the combined efforts of Turlough, Niall Garv O'Donnell [q. v.], and Hugh Mac Deaganach, and forced to seek safety in flight. The news of his defeat was received with great satisfaction in Dublin. 'Nothing,' according to Perrot, 'had done so much good in the north these nine years.' But it required something like a threat of instant war to compel him to desist from attempting to revenge his defeat by a fresh invasion. Later in the year Turlough took advantage of the proviso in his agreement to demand the restoration of his lands between the Mullaghcarne mountains and the Blackwater. The privy council were inclined to concede his demand; but Tyrone swore he would lose his life sooner than surrender them. Lord-deputy Fitzwilliam was afraid that Shane O'Neill's sons, who had found a patron in Turlough, and had a strong following in the country, would seize the opportunity to assert their claims. Turlough was consequently induced in May 1589 to waive his demand, and to consent to a renewal of the lease for the remaining four years at an increased rent of five hundred fat beeves.

The new arrangement was equally distasteful to Tyrone and to Turlough, and served to embitter still further the relations between them. Depredations occurred on both sides, and Tyrone complained that Turlough was instigating Shane's sons, Hugh Geimhleach and Con, to plunder him. Fitzwilliam, who went to Newry to inquire into the matter, thought that Turlough was the principal sufferer, but he agreed in laying the blame on Shane's sons. About the end of the year Tyrone bribed Hugh Maguire [q. v.] with some cattle and horses to surrender Hugh Geimhleach, and if he did not, as was asserted, hang Hugh with his own hands on a thorn tree, he procured a hangman from Cavan to execute him. Fitzwilliam was indignant, and summoned Tyrone to Dublin. But the earl merely said he thought he had done well to execute him, 'being the son of a traitor and himself a traitor;' and having given surety in 2,000*l.* to appear whenever he was wanted, he was allowed to return home. But he subsequently professed sorrow for what he had done; and Fitzwilliam, who was inclined to regard him with favour, gave him permission to go to England. On arriving at court in March 1590, he was for some time placed under restraint. But the deputy wrote eloquently in his behalf, urging that of his own knowledge the Pale had 'felt great good and security in his neighbourhood,' and that so long as Turlough lived he was not really dangerous, though 'when he is absolute and hath no competitor, then he may shew himself to be the man which now in his wisdom he hath reason to dissemble.' He was accordingly 'purged with mercy,' and returned to Ireland on 20 Aug. For some time he caused the government little or no anxiety.

In January 1591 his wife, the daughter of O'Donnell, died, and Tyrone, who had been attracted by the personal charms of Mabel Bagenal, daughter of Sir Nicholas Bagenal, made overtures to her brother, Sir Henry, for an alliance with her. But Bagenal repulsed his overtures with contempt. Tyrone, however, found opportunities to speak with the young lady in private, and, having succeeded in winning her affections, persuaded her to elope with him 'to an honest gentleman's house within a mile of Dublin . . . when I did not once touch her until I had sent to Dublin and had entreated the Bishop of Meath to marry us together in honest sort, which he did' in August. The elopement caused a great sensation. Sir Henry refused to pay his sister's dowry, which henceforth became a principal grievance with Tyrone. According to a statement attributed to Tyrone himself (*Trevelyan Papers*, ii. 101), Mabel herself before long regretted her rashness, and 'because I did affect two other gentlewomen, she grew in dislike with me, forsook me, and went unto her brother to complain upon me to the council of Ireland, and did exhibit articles against me.' She died a year or two later, and so did not live to see her brother killed in battle by her husband. As for Tyrone, he declared that his chief object in marrying her was 'to bring civility into my house and among the country people'—a specious plea,

and likely to carry weight with the government.

In July 1592 Tyrone was instrumental in persuading Hugh Roe O'Donnell [q. v.] to go to Dundalk and submit to the deputy. But as the year drew to a close rumours of a disquieting nature reached Fitzwilliam's ears. Hitherto Tyrone's ambition had been limited to crushing his rival, Turlough Luineach, and asserting his supremacy as head of the O'Neills. Hostility towards Turlough rather than towards the government was the motive of his conduct. Afterwards, when he was seen to be aiming at the separation of Ireland from England, it became the fashion to ascribe to him a degree of astuteness and duplicity of which he was certainly innocent. Private ambition, the influence of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, and Spanish intrigues, rather than any statesmanlike interest in the welfare of his country or regard for the catholic religion, were at the bottom of his revolt. Cautious even to timidity, he resorted to a system of duplicity, to call it by no more offensive title, which, while it proved wholly ineffective, has served sufficiently to perplex his biographers, and to give rise to a view of his character which has no foundation in fact. In May 1593 he came to terms with Turlough Luineach, and the latter having resigned the chieftainship in his favour, he was inaugurated O'Neill. Something of what had happened reached the ears of the deputy, who, failing to inveigle him to Dublin, ordered him to repair to Dundalk on 20 June, 'so that, under pretence of border causes, we might lay hold on him there.' Tyrone obeyed the summons, expressed profound grief at having been falsely accused of disloyalty, and consented to concede a life interest in the district of Strabane to Turlough. He was allowed to return home, Fitzwilliam explaining that he had not sufficient ground to proceed against him on a charge of foreign conspiracy as directed in her majesty's letters.

It was deemed advisable to overlook his delinquencies, and to employ him to recover Hugh Maguire [q.v.], who in June had invaded Connaught and defeated the president, Sir Richard Bingham, at Tulsk, co. Roscommon. It was a hazardous proceeding if, as there were good grounds for believing, Maguire was only acting on secret instructions from Tyrone and O'Donnell. Tyrone readily undertook the task committed to him, but failed to induce Maguire to submit. Accordingly, in September 1593, Sir Henry Bagenal, with 143 horse and 208 foot, invaded Fermanagh from the side of Monaghan. At Enniskillen he was joined by Tyrone with two hundred horse and six hundred foot. On 10 Oct. they encountered Maguire at Belleek, and gained 'a splendid victory' over him. During the fight Tyrone was wounded in the leg, of which he did not fail to make the most; but it was noticed in his disparagement that he 'made earnest motion to be gone the day before the conflict.' He protested that Bagenal and Fitzwilliam had conspired to rob him of the honour that was due to him; but the impression that he had assisted unwillingly at Maguire's discomfiture was shared by the Irish (O'Clery, *Life of O'Donnell*, p. 65). After the battle he retired to Dungannon, where he awaited the further development of events. In March 1594 Archbishop Loftus, Chief-justice Gardiner, and Sir Anthony St. Leger, being personæ gratæ, were sent to Dundalk to treat with him. Tyrone, after keeping the commissioners waiting some days, handed in a list of his grievances (*Cal. Carew MSS.* iii. 87), chiefly to the effect that Fitzwilliam and Bagenal were knit together to take his life and deprive him of all honour. Official opinion was divided, the commissioners suggesting the removal of Bagenal; Sir Richard Bingham and Solicitor-general Wilbraham urging that Tyrone's country should be shired and partitioned as Monaghan had been. Eventually, on 15 March, 'a kind of truce' was concluded, 'to last till her majesty's pleasure touching the earl's griefs and petitions may be ascertained.'

On 11 Aug. Fitzwilliam surrendered the sword of state to Sir William Russell. A day or two later Tyrone, in fulfilment of a promise he had made to Ormonde, but to the evident astonishment of the council, appeared in Dublin, and, having deluded the deputy with the belief that he was the most loyal of subjects, was allowed to slip quietly away again. The deputy had soon good reason to regret his short-sighted leniency. Proof was forthcoming that he was secretly supporting Maguire, and had arrived at an understanding with Fiagh MacHugh O'Byrne [q. v.] Spanish gold was current in Tyrone, and rumours were rife of a Spanish invasion, supported from Scotland by the Earl of Huntly. The government deemed an immediate attack on Tyrone essential. Reinforcements under Sir John Norris [q. v.] were advertised as being on the way; but Tyrone had prior information, and struck the first blow by invading Louth, which he burned up to the very walls of Drogheda. When Norris landed at Waterford on 4 May 1595, the fort at the Blackwater had fallen into Tyrone's hands, and a day or two later Enniskillen was recaptured by Maguire. Before Norris could take the field, Sligo Castle

had fallen, and its commander, George Bingham, been slain. On 24 June Tyrone was proclaimed a traitor in English and Irish at Dundalk. There was plenty of skirmishing and considerable loss of life; but Norris failed to bring him to an open engagement, and Cecil, who thought the situation dangerous, advised a compromise. 'Her majesty,' he wrote, 'would be content to see what was in the traitor's heart, and what he would offer.' But Tyrone insisted on a general pardon all round, and to this Norris refused to consent.

In the midst of the struggle old Turlough Luineach died, and Tyrone assumed the title, as he had for some time past possessed the authority, of O'Neill. 'The coming to the place of O'Neill,' wrote Norris, 'hath made the rebel much prouder and harder to yield to his duty, and he flattereth himself much with the hope of foreign assistance.' As if to confirm Norris's statement, letters were shortly afterwards intercepted from him and O'Donnell to Philip II and Don John d'Aquila, soliciting speedy assistance. But Tyrone protested that he had never corresponded with Spain before 20 Aug., which was probably true enough, and, the government being willing to accept his assurances, a truce was concluded on 2 Oct. for a week, but was subsequently extended to 1 Jan. 1596. Gardiner and Wallop were sent to Dundalk to come to some terms with him; but Elizabeth thought their language too subservient to him, and substituted Norris and Fenton. On 9 April Maguire, MacMahon, and O'Reilly submitted on their knees in the market-place of Dundalk. But Tyrone and O'Donnell refused to meet the commissioners anywhere except in the open fields, and, this being regarded as undignified, intermediaries were appointed. 'Free liberty of conscience' and local autonomy were the points chiefly insisted on. But there were explanations, and Elizabeth having professed herself satisfied, a hollow peace was signed on 24 April.

A day or two later a messenger arrived from Spain with a letter from Philip to Tyrone, encouraging him to persevere in his valiant defence of the catholic cause. There can be no question as to the nature or Tyrone's answer, for it is extant in the archives at Simancas, and has been published (O'Clery, *Life of O'Donnell*, p. lxxviii). But to Norris Tyrone declared that he had told the Spaniard who brought the letter that he and O'Donnell had been received into the favour of their own princess, and therefore could not answer Philip's expectations. To put the matter at rest, he submitted Philip's letter to Russell's inspection. But in this he rather overshot his mark, for Russell retained the letter, and caused it to be transmitted to Philip, who was indignant at Tyrone's breach of faith. Tyrone excused himself by saying his secretary had run away with it.

For the next two years it is impossible to describe the relations between Tyrone and the government as those either of settled peace or open war. So far as Tyrone was concerned, it was, of course, to his interest to avoid coming to an open breach with the government until the arrival of Spanish assistance was assured. The unfriendly relations existing between Sir William Russell and Sir John Norris, and the obstinate blindness of the latter to Tyrone's real intentions, favoured his design. He manifested no eagerness to sue out his pardon, but when it arrived he received it, according to Fenton, 'most dutifully, and, as a public token of his rejoicing, caused a great volley of shot to be discharged in his camp.' He proffered his assistance to restore order in Connaught; but nothing came, as it was meant nothing should come, of his intervention. To everybody except Norris it was evident that he was merely spinning out the time. At the end of August 1596 two 'barks of adviso' were announced to have arrived at Killybegs, and Tyrone, O'Donnell, and O'Rourke at once posted thither. Letters addressed by them to the king of Spain, the infante, and Don John d'Aquila, calling for instant support, were betrayed by Tyrone's secretary, Nott, but it was some time, 'owing to the handling of the matter by the Earl of Tyrone,' before any absolute knowledge of the correspondence came into the possession of the government. After this, further dissimulation on his part might have seemed impossible. Nevertheless, he was highly indignant at what he called Russell's breach of faith in attacking his ally, Fiagh MacHugh O'Byrne, and threatened instant war unless the deputy desisted from his purpose. But Russell treated his threats with contempt, and Tyrone, after making a demonstration on the borders of the Pale and cutting off all supplies from the garrison at Armagh, abandoned his ally.

In January 1597 Norris moved down to Dundalk, and the earl, 'contrary to the minds of his brethren and chief followers, who would have him still remain Irish,' consented to parley. He could not deny having written letters to Spain, but he laid the blame partly on O'Donnell, partly on the government. He protested his loyalty with 'oaths deep and vehement.' But Norris doubted whether his words corresponded with 'his heart or inward meaning,' and refused to assure him of the queen's pardon, though agreeing to an-

other parley in March. A few days later Tyrone wrote to O'Donnell that he had refused to make peace, and advised him to strengthen himself in Connaught. The day appointed for the parley arrived, but Tyrone asked that it might be postponed, 'pretending that his pledges were not changed according to covenant, nor restitution made him by those that had purged his country, and that his confederates could not come so soon.' Norris, Bourchier, and Fenton, who had been appointed to treat with him, replied that they were not to be deluded with his excuses, and fixed 16 April as the last day of grace. Meanwhile, a ship from Spain arrived in Donegal, and Tyrone hastened to Lifford to learn the news. He asserted at the same time that, 'if all the Spaniards in Spain should come into Ireland, they could not alter his mind from being a dutiful subject to her majesty, if promise was kept with him;' but by this time neither Norris nor Fenton believed him, and Tyrone thought it prudent not to go to Dundalk on 16 April.

On 22 May Russell surrendered the sword of state to Thomas, lord Borough, and on the same day Norris wrote to Tyrone, offering a final meeting for 20 June. The new deputy, who declared that he was 'not so covetous of action that he would not most willingly hearken to terms of humiliation,' refused to be deluded by Tyrone's excuses, and sternly reproved him for his disloyalty. A general hosting was proclaimed for 6 June, and a day or two later Captain Turner attacked Tyrone between Newry and Armagh. The earl was completely taken by surprise, but managed to escape, with the loss of his horse and hat, into a neighbouring bog. Armagh was revictualled by Turner, and Tyrone withdrew across the Blackwater. On 14 July the lord deputy captured the fort on the Blackwater, and, having placed a strong garrison in it, returned to Dublin. But Tyrone, who 'hanged twenty of his knaves that were appointed for the defence of the sconce,' pressed the garrison so closely that Borough was compelled to return to their relief. Succeeding in this, but failing to come to 'prick proke' with Tyrone, he was pushing forward to Dungannon, when he was taken suddenly ill, and compelled to retire to Newry. There he died, a few days later, on 13 Oct. It was anticipated that Tyrone would seize the opportunity to overrun the Pale, which, according to Loftus, he could very easily have done, 'even to the gates of Dublin.' But instead of doing so, he wrote submissively to the state, and on 22 Dec. humbly submitted himself to the Earl of Ormonde at Dundalk, 'and upon the knees of his heart professed most hearty penitence for his disloyalty, and especially his foul relapses thereinto.' He promised to renounce the title of O'Neill, to refrain from putting obstacles in the way of victualling the fort on the Blackwater; and undertook not to correspond with Spain or any other foreign nation. Ormonde promised to transmit his grievances and petitions, in which 'free liberty of conscience for all the inhabitants of Ireland' held the foremost place, to Elizabeth, and on these terms a truce for eight weeks, subsequently renewed to 7 June 1598, was concluded.

His pardon passed the great seal on 11 April 1598; but, feeling that the demands of the crown, if yielded to, would completely destroy his authority over his urraghs, he took advantage of the expiration of the truce to besiege the fort on the Blackwater. His efforts to capture it were not successful, but lack of provisions before long reduced the garrison to the direst extremities. In August a strong force, under the command of Marshal Sir Henry Bagenal, was sent to relieve it; but on 14 Aug. it was cut to pieces and almost annihilated by Tyrone at Beal-an-atha-buidhe, or the Yellow Ford on the Blackwater. The government was panic-stricken at the news. But Tyrone, who might have marched directly on Dublin, showed no ability to profit by his unexpected victory, and was content to allow the remnants of Bagenal's army to retreat to Newry, 'so that the fort might be delivered him, to the governor whereof, Captain Williams, and his soldiers, he would give no better conditions than to depart in their doublets and hose only with rapier and dagger.' As a result of the victory, the smouldering elements of discontent burst everywhere into open activity. Nowhere was the effect more visible than in Munster, which, in the expressive language of the Irish annalists, again became 'a trembling sod.' But three months elapsed before Tyrone showed any appreciation of the advantage he had won, or manifested any design of extending his operations beyond the limits of a provincial revolt. In October he sent a strong force into Munster under Tyrrell, and Cecil was informed 'that the very day they set foot within the province, Munster to a man was in arms before noon.' The general estimation in which Tyrone was at this time held may be gathered from the fact that the king of Spain was said to have stayed all Irish ships that had not the earl's pass. Under his protection James Fitzthomas Fitzgerald, commonly called the Sugan Earl [q. v.], assumed the title of Earl of Desmond, and before long found himself at the head of eight thousand clansmen. Donald MacCarthy, Florence MacCarthy's

rival, seized the opportunity, with Tyrone's consent, to have himself proclaimed MacCarthy mor. The English planters fled without striking a blow, and the settlement on which English statesmen had set such store vanished like the unsubstantial fabric of a vision.

But Tyrone possessed few of those qualities, of which foresight and breadth of aim are not the least essential, that go to constitute generalship, and months of precious time were lost during which he might have made himself master of Ireland, and welded into one homogeneous mass all those scattered elements of hostility towards England, to which recent events had imparted extraordinary vigour. When Essex landed at Dublin on 15 April 1599, the situation, so far as Tyrone was concerned, was practically unaltered. Essex's plan of first securing the three provinces of Munster, Leinster, and Connaught, 'that thereby the main action of Ulster may be proceeded with with less distraction,' whether his or the council's, has been harshly criticised; but it was rather the manner of its execution than the plan itself that was mainly responsible for his failure. After a fruitless expedition into Munster, he returned to Dublin on 3 July with his forces 'weary, sick, and incredibly diminished.' The wisdom of postponing further operations for that year was manifest to every one on the spot. But towards the end of July letters arrived from Elizabeth with peremptory orders to attack Tyrone with all speed. Accordingly, on 28 Aug., Essex left Dublin with a wholly inadequate force of 2,500 men. As he approached the borders of Ulster there was some skirmishing between him and Tyrone's outposts, but nothing like a general engagement. Tyrone, according to his wont, made overtures for a parley, and on 7 Sept. he and Essex met at a ford on the river Lagan, identified as Anagh-clint. What passed at this meeting has been much disputed, for Tyrone, according to Essex, flatly refused to commit to writing the conditions on which he was willing to submit, and Essex, unwisely as the event proved, consented to humour him. There is an interesting account of the meeting in the 'Trevelyan Papers' (ii. 101–4), in which Essex is made to say 'If I was sure you would not violate your oath and promise, as heretofore you have already done, I would be very well content to speak unto the Queen's majesty, my mistress, for you' (cf. *Addit. MS.* 5495, f. 16). The gist of Tyrone's demands appears in a document called 'Tyrone's Propositions,' printed in Winwood's 'Memorials' (i. 119); but a fuller copy of the same, contained in a letter from Captain Warren, has been printed in Gilbert's 'Account of the National Manuscripts of Ireland,' p. 249. The suggestion of treason on Essex's part may be dismissed as mere calumny. It was surely enough to condemn him in Elizabeth's eyes that he had shown so little regard for the dignity of the crown by consenting to treat on equal terms 'as best becomes soldiers' with a proscribed traitor. Sussex and Sidney would have shown themselves much more sensitive in this respect. It was agreed that commissioners should be appointed to arrange the details of the pacification, and that in the meantime there should be a truce for six weeks to six weeks, until 1 May 1600, either side being at liberty to break it on giving fourteen days' notice.

On 8 Nov. Tyrone in a letter signed O'Neill—the style he now openly adopted—announced his intention not to renew the cessation, but in December he was induced by the Earl of Ormonde to consent to a truce for one month. The interval was employed in completing his preparations for an expedition into Munster. Letters, little less than regal in style, were sent to MacCarthy Muskerry, to Florence MacCarthy, to Lords Barry and Roche, the 'White Knight,' and the 'Sugan Earl of Desmond,' appointing a meeting at Holy Cross in Tipperary 'to learn the intentions of the gentlemen of Munster with regard to the great question of the nation's liberty and religion.' For the benefit of the catholics of the towns in Ireland a manifesto was drawn up and scattered broadcast, calling on them to join Tyrone's standard, and threatening punishment if they refused. For himself, he declared that he had only the interests of religion at heart, and protested 'that if I had to be king of Ireland without having the catholic religion, I would not the same accept.' Early in January 1600 he began his march southward. Proceeding slowly through the central districts, scrupulously observing his promise to plunder all those who refused to join his standard, he reached Holy Cross on the appointed day. Saluting with all reverence the sacred relic preserved there, he proceeded to Cashel, where he was joined by the 'Sugan Earl.' Passing the Blackwater on 18 Feb., he fixed his camp at Inniscarra, on the river Lee, where he received the homage of the principal magnates of the province, and caused Florence MacCarthy [q. v.] to be inaugurated MacCarthy Mor. He pillaged the country of Lord Barry, who defied him; but, on the whole, the expedition was a failure. His principal henchman, Hugh Maguire, lost his life in a skirmish with Sir Warham St. Leger on 1 March. The loss was irreparable, and Tyrone, hearing that Sir

George Carew was on his way to Cork with reinforcements, thought it prudent to decamp. He returned by forced marches to Ulster, and by doing so avoided Mountjoy, who was preparing to intercept him in Westmeath.

Shortly after his return he received welcome intelligence that a ship from Spain had arrived at Donegal bearing on board Mathew de Oviedo, titular archbishop of Dublin, with letters from Philip III, and considerable supplies of money and ammunition to be divided between him and O'Donnell, together with a phœnix feather (penna phœnicis) from Clement VIII for himself, and indulgences for all who should rise in defence of the faith. On 15 May Sir Henry Docwra [q. v.] landed with four thousand foot and two hundred horse on the shores of Lough Foyle; and, in order to assist him in establishing himself firmly at Derry, Mountjoy drew down with the army to Newry. These tactics were successful, and the continued efforts of Tyrone and O'Donnell during the summer proved inadequate to dislodge Docwra, who was assisted by Sir Art O'Neill, Turlough's eldest son, and later by Niall garv O'Donnell [q. v.] During the summer Mountjoy was occupied in settling the disturbed districts of Leix and Offaly, but in September he established his camp at Faughard, near Dundalk, with the intention of conducting a winter campaign against Tyrone. There was some sharp fighting in the Moyry Pass, where Tyrone had entrenched himself, but he was compelled to retire to Armagh. He was unable to prevent the erection of fort Mount Norris; but Mountjoy, finding insufficient forage for his horses, contented himself with offering a reward of 2,000*l.* for his apprehension and 1,000*l.* for his head, and retired to Carlingland, skirmishing all the way with Tyrone, who narrowly escaped being shot. During the winter Tyrone stood on the defensive. In May 1605 Mountjoy again invaded Ulster, and meeting with no resistance from Tyrone, he had penetrated as far as Benburb, and was making preparations in connection with Docwra for a winter campaign, when he was suddenly called south by the news that the Spaniards were preparing to land at Kinsale (September).

But it was not till the beginning of November that Tyrone was able to put his army in motion, and the month was fast drawing to a close before he united his forces with those of Hugh Roe O'Donnell at Bandon. Hemmed in by the forces of the crown, and weary of his enforced inactivity, Don John d'Aquila, the Spanish commander, urged a combined attack on the English lines. Tyrone and O'Donnell, who seem to have been agreed on the expediency of starving out the besiegers, yielded to his pressure, the former very reluctantly, and it was resolved to make a joint attack on Christmas morning. The plan was betrayed to Mountjoy, who, being forewarned, was also forearmed. The attack was badly managed, and when morning broke the Irish fell into confusion on finding themselves confronted by a well-prepared and active enemy, and withdrew in disorder to Inishannon. The situation was far from hopeless, and Tyrone was strongly in favour of a fresh attempt, but his opinion was overruled by O'Donnell, who very unjustly laid the blame of the failure on Don John d'Aquila, and immediately sailed for Spain in order to solicit fresh assistance from Philip. After his withdrawal, Tyrone returned to Ulster, when was fulfilled the saying of O'Donnell that 'they which did kiss them in their going forward, did both strip them and shoot bullets at them on their return; and for their arms they did drown them and tread them down in every bog and soft place.' According to Carew, a troop of women could have beaten Tyrone's army on its homeward march.

During his absence, Docwra had established a fort at Omagh; and Tyrone, after burning Dungannon, retreated into the fastnesses of Glenconkein. He pleaded earnestly for pardon, and the queen, after much hesitation, authorised Mountjoy to promise him his life. But Tyrone was by no means at the end of his resources, and refused to make an unconditional surrender, knowing that if the worst did indeed come to the worst he could always effect his escape into Scotland, where he hoped, and not without reason, to find a sympathiser in James VI. In August Mountjoy established a garrison at Augher, and broke down the inauguration-stone of the O'Neills at Tullaghoge; but though the end was far from doubtful, it was uncertain how long Tyrone might succeed in evading his efforts or those of Docwra and Chichester to capture him. In February 1603 Elizabeth authorised Mountjoy to promise him life, liberty, and pardon, with restoration, on certain conditions, of his estate, and on these terms he consented to treat with Sir William Godolphin and Sir Garret Moore. The fact of Elizabeth's death, which occurred in the interval, was carefully concealed from him; and on 3 April, in entire ignorance of it, he submitted to Mountjoy at Mellifont. He abjured the title of O'Neill, renounced all dependency on any foreign prince, especially on the king of Spain, and promised to forbear all intermeddling with the urraghs. Accompanying Mountjoy

to Dublin, he was greatly chagrined on learning of the death of Elizabeth; but he signed the proclamation of James I, and on 8 April renewed his submission before the lord deputy and council in Dublin. He consented to go to England, and about the end of May he sailed with Mountjoy and Rory O'Donnell [q.v.] on board the Tramontana.

Narrowly escaping shipwreck on the Skerries, he and his companions landed at Beaumaris, and immediately proceeded to London, where they arrived, not without some rough experience on Tyrone's part of the feelings of hostility with which he was regarded by Englishmen, on 4 June. He was graciously received by the king at Hampton Court, and confirmed in his title and estate. But a feeling of bitter hostility towards him prevailed. 'I have lived,' exclaimed Sir John Harington, 'to see that damnable rebel Tyrone brought to England, honoured, and well liked. . . . How I did labour after that knave's destruction! . . . who now smileth in peace at those who did hazard their lives to destroy him.' He returned to Ireland towards the end of August, and was shortly afterwards involved in a dispute with Donnell O'Cahan [q. v.], formerly his principal urragh, but, by the terms of his submission to Sir Henry Docwra on 27 July 1602, constituted an independent chieftain. Tyrone maintained that O'Cahan's independence was incompatible with the terms of his own restoration, and insisted on exacting his customary rents from him. He was supported by Mountjoy, and O'Cahan submitted. Subsequently, during the deputyship of Sir Arthur Chichester, it became the object of the government to reverse Mountjoy's policy, and, by persuading the minor chiefs 'to depend wholly and immediately' upon the crown, to break down the territorial influence of the native aristocracy. At the instigation of George Montgomery, bishop of Derry, O'Cahan in 1606 renewed his suit against Tyrone. The government, which, without having anything very definite to charge Tyrone with, had for some time past suspected his intention to raise up a fresh rebellion, thought the matter worthy of close attention, and in April 1607 summoned the earl to Dublin to answer O'Cahan's plaint. Whether the suspicions of the government were well founded or not—and subsequent revelations seem to show that they were—Tyrone's violent behaviour towards O'Cahan in the council-chamber greatly damaged his cause. The government, unable to come to any definite conclusion, referred the matter to the king's decision, and Tyrone promised to go to London.

Meanwhile information had reached Cuconnacht Maguire in the Netherlands that it was intended to arrest Tyrone if he went to England. Subsequent arrests seem to prove that the information was not so ill-founded as has been imagined, though the undisguised surprise of Chichester when he heard of Tyrone's flight proves that he at least was unaware of any such design. Maguire at any rate believed the information to be sufficiently reliable to justify him in sending a vessel of eighty tons into the north of Ireland in order to facilitate his escape. Tyrone was at Slane with the lord deputy when the news of its arrival reached him. He seems to have come to an immediate decision, and it was afterwards recollected 'that he took his leave of the lord deputy in a more sad and passionate manner than he used at other times.' His wife, who hated him for his brutality, showed some reluctance to accompany him, but he swore to kill her on the spot 'if she would not pass on with him and put on a more cheerful countenance withal.' In the hurry of the flight his youngest son, Con, was left behind. At midnight on 14 Sept 1607 Tyrone, Tyrconnel, their wives and retainers—ninety-nine persons in all—'having little sea-store, and being otherwise miserably accommodated,' sailed from Rathmullen.

The story of the flight was written in Irish by Teigue O'Keenan, a member of a family who acted as ollavs or hereditary bards to Maguire, in 1609. The original, which is incomplete, is preserved in the Franciscan convent removed from Rome to Dublin, and forms the basis of C. P. Meehan's 'Fate and Fortunes of Tyrone and Tyrconnel.' Intending to make for Spain, the fugitives encountered a violent storm, which drove them out of their course, and after three weeks' buffeting about they were glad to make the mouth of the Seine. Proceeding to Rouen, they were on their way to Paris, when, in consequence of the remonstrances of the English ambassador, they were compelled to withdraw into the Spanish Netherlands. Passing through Amiens, Arras, Douay, and Brussels, where they were splendidly entertained by Spinola, they reached Louvain on 9 Nov. There they passed the winter, and there Tyrone drew up that extraordinary catalogue of his grievances now preserved in the Record Office, London, which must astonish any one who expects to find in it any adequate explanation of his flight. Debarred from entering Spain, Tyrone accepted the hospitable offer of Paul V to take up his abode in Rome, and on 28 Feb. 1608 he and his companions, now reduced to thirty-two persons, left Louvain. They reached Rome at the end of April, and were

welcomed by a large concourse of ecclesiastics and others. The pope granted them an audience on the following day, and assigned to Tyrone a monthly pension of a hundred crowns, a house (called the Borgo Vecchio) rent free, together with an allowance of bread and wine for ten persons; the king of Spain added four hundred ducats a month. Rory O'Donnell, earl of Tyrconnel, died in June 1608, and in December 1613 Tyrone, who by that time was probably fully convinced of his folly in leaving Ireland, made overtures through the Earl of Somerset for his restoration. But his overtures met with no response from the government, which was engaged in perfecting the plantation of Ulster, to which in the following year the Irish parliament gave its sanction by passing an act of outlawry and attainder against the fugitives. Tyrone talked of recovering his inheritance by force of arms, and lived in hope of seeing and profiting by a rupture between England and Spain. But the government contented itself with watching his movements and taking such steps as were necessary to frustrate his designs. He was seized with a settled melancholy. His eyesight failed him at the beginning of 1616, and later in the year he was prostrated by frequent attacks of intermittent fever, to which he eventually succumbed on 20 July. He is said to have been buried with great pomp and ceremony between his eldest son and the Earl of Tyrconnel in the church of San Pietro di Montorio. The absence of any memorial slab, and the existence of several copies (Egerton MSS. 127 [39], 155 [60], 174 [8]) of a poem by an anonymous author on seeing his skull, beginning 'O Man that gazest on the bone,' lead irresistibly to the conclusion that his remains were subsequently removed, but to what final resting-place is not known.

Tyrone's first wife was a daughter of Sir Brian MacPhelim O'Neill, lord of Clandeboye, whom he divorced, and who subsequently married Niall MacBrian Faghartach O'Neill. His second wife, the daughter of Hugh MacManus O'Donnell, died in 1591. By her he had Hugh, called the baron of Dungannon, who died in Rome in September 1608, and was buried in San Pietro di Montorio; Henry, a colonel of an Irish regiment in the archduke's army, who died about 1626; Ursula, said to have been married to Sir Nicholas Bagenal, and two other daughters —one married to Magennis, and the other to Richard Butler, viscount Mountgarret. The circumstances of his marriage with his third wife, Mabel, the daughter of Sir Nicholas Bagenal, have already been recounted. His fourth wife was a daughter of Sir Hugh Magennis of Iveagh. She accompanied him in his flight, and is believed to have died at Louvain in 1607. She was the mother of Shane Niall or John O'Neill, who entered the Spanish army, was called 'El conde de Tyrone,' and was killed in Catalonia in 1641; Con Brian, who either was murdered or committed suicide at Brussels on 16 Aug. 1617; and several daughters, one of whom married Sir Randal MacDonnell, first earl of Antrim [q. v.], and another Hugh Roe O'Donnell. It is probable Tyrone married a fifth time, for mention is made of a young countess of Tyrone during his residence in Rome. He had, in addition, numerous illegitimate children, of whom one, Con, who was left behind at the time of the flight, was educated at Eton as a protestant, and died apparently about 1622 in the Tower.

Two portraits of Tyrone—one in armour, and the other made in his decrepitude at Rome—belonged in 1866 to Mr. C. de Gernon (*Cat. First Exhibition of National Portraits*, Nos. 375, 378). A portrait forms the frontispiece to C. P. Meehan's 'Life and Fortunes of the Earls of Tyrone and Tyrconnel.

[Cal. State Papers, Ireland, Eliz. and James I; Cal. Carew MSS.; Annals of the Four Masters, ed. O'Donovan; Gainsforde's True Exemplary and Remarkable History of Hugh, Earl of Tyrone, London, 1619; Meehan's Fate and Fortunes of the Earls of Tyrone and Tyrconnel; O'Sullivan-Beare's Hist. Cath. Ibern. Compendium, ed. O'Kelly; O'Clery's Life of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, ed. Murphy; Mitchel's Life and Times of Aodh O'Neill; Fynes Moryson's Itinerary; Stafford's Pacata Hibernia; MacCarthy's Life and Letters of Florence MacCarthy Reagh; Trevelyan Papers, pt. ii. (Camden Soc.); Abbot's Bacon and Essex; Lee's Brief Declaration in Desiderata Curiosa Hibernica, and the same author's Discovery and Recovery of Ireland in Addit. MS. 33743; Cal. Cotton MSS.; Ayscough's Catalogue of MSS. in Brit. Mus. pp. 151–3; Addit. MS. 12503, f. 389 sqq.; Hist. MSS. Comm. 1st Rep. p. 48, 3rd Rep. pp. 179, 203, 281, 4th Rep. p. 597, 5th Rep. pp. 136–7, 6th Rep. p. 668, 7th Rep. pp. 251, 525–8, 9th Rep. p. 265, 10th Rep. pt. i. p. 535, 11th Rep. pt. vii. p. 133; Cal. Hatfield MSS. passim; Cal. Portland MSS. ii. 23; Irish Genealogies in Harl. MS. 1425; Shirley's Hist. of Monaghan; Devereux's Lives of the Earls of Essex; Lombardus De Regno Hib. Commentarius; Kilkenny Archæol. Soc. Journal, new ser. vol. i.; Chamberlain's Letters (Camden Soc.); Carleton's Thankful Remembrance of God's Mercy; Hill's MacDonnells of Antrim; Moran's Catholic Archbishops of Dublin; Gilbert's Account of Facsimiles of National MSS. of Ireland; Bagwell's Ireland under the Tudors; Lyte's Hist. of Eton College; Webb's Compendium of Irish Biogr.] R. D.

O'NEILL, HUGH (*fl.* 1642–1660), major-general, born in the Spanish Netherlands, was son of Art Oge, who was elder brother of Owen Roe O'Neill (*d.* 1649) [q. v.], and nephew of Hugh O'Neill [q. v.], the great earl of Tyrone. Hugh gained distinction as an officer in the army of Spain, and accompanied Owen O'Neill in 1642 to Ireland, where, from his father, he was known as 'MacArt,' and styled in Irish 'buidhe,' or the swarthy, from his complexion.

O'Neill was taken prisoner in a skirmish with British troops in the county of Monaghan in 1643, and remained in durance till released through exchange after the battle of Benburb in 1646. In that year he was appointed major-general of the Irish forces in Ulster; and they were partly under his direction during the illness of his uncle, General Owen Roe O'Neill, whose confidence he enjoyed, and by whom he was despatched with two thousand soldiers to aid the Marquis of Ormonde. After Owen O'Neill's death, in November 1649, Hugh was, like his cousin, Daniel O'Neill [q. v.], one of the numerous unsuccessful candidates for the command of the Ulster army.

In February 1650 Ormonde appointed him governor of Clonmel. He had under his command some 1,200 men, of whom all but fifty-two were infantry, and with these forces he inflicted on Cromwell the most serious check he experienced in Ireland. On 27 April Cromwell opened a formal attack on the place, which had been more or less blocked up since February. O'Neill vainly appealed to Ormonde for succour, and on 9 May, after effecting a breach, Cromwell ordered the place to be stormed. Never did the parliamentary army meet with stouter resistance. No sooner had they entered the breach than they found themselves face to face with a new semicircular wall, from which the besiegers poured into their ranks a steady fire. Cromwell's soldiers were caught in a trap, 'and when night fell the survivors staggered back to acknowledge for once that they had been foiled' (Gardiner, *Hist. of the Commonwealth*, i. 174; Carlyle, *Cromwell*, ii. 294–5; Ludlow, *Memoirs*, ed. Firth, i. 238).

Nevertheless, the garrison could not prolong the struggle, and in the dead of night O'Neill and his followers slipped away in the direction of Waterford, leaving instructions with the mayor to come to terms. On 10 May Cromwell received a deputation, and granted them terms. It was not until he got within the walls that he learnt of the escape of the garrison. He kept his word, but sent in pursuit of O'Neill, and, according to Ludlow, killed two hundred of his soldiers. O'Neill himself escaped. A letter to him from Oliver Cromwell, in relation to exchange of prisoners, has been reproduced in the 'Facsimiles of National Manuscripts of Ireland' from the original in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. In the same publication will also be found a facsimile of a letter signed by O'Neill and the mayor of Clonmel in April 1650.

O'Neill subsequently commanded in Limerick during the protracted siege of that city by Ireton. In the articles, dated in October 1651, for the surrender of Limerick, the governor, Major-general Hugh O'Neill, was excepted from quarter, and excluded from any benefit, on the ground that he had largely contributed to 'the long and obstinate holding out of the place.' In conformity with them, O'Neill, as governor, on 29 Oct. 1651 surrendered the city to Ireton, and was committed to prison. A council of war on the same day voted that O'Neill and others should be executed. On the following day O'Neill, in a letter, remonstrated against the judgment passed on him. He averred that he had not been guilty of any base or dishonourable act, having only discharged his duty as a soldier, and appealed to the justice of the lord-deputy, Ireton. On 1 Nov., after reconsideration, the vote for the death of O'Neill was revoked, and it was determined to send him as a prisoner to be dealt with by the authorities of the parliament at London. This course, it would appear, was adopted mainly in consequence of O'Neill's rights as a subject of the king of Spain (having been born in Flanders) and his numerous influential connections.

As a prisoner in the Tower of London, where he arrived on 10 Jan. 1652, O'Neill was treated with consideration by the government, and allowed twenty shillings a week for his maintenance; he was also granted the privilege of having 'the liberty of the Tower.' In July 1652 Cardenas, the Spanish ambassador at London, applied officially for the discharge of O'Neill from the Tower, on the grounds that he was a subject of the king of Spain, that he had not been guilty of excesses in Ireland, and that his liberation would promote the bringing together of the Irish soldiers then about to be levied for the Spanish service.

O'Neill appears to have ended his days in Spain after 1660. In October in that year he addressed letters from Madrid to Charles II and the Marquis of Ormonde in reference to his hereditary right to the earldom of Tyrone, consequent on the death in Spain in 1641 of John O'Neill, titular earl of Tyrone, and youngest son of Hugh O'Neill, the great earl of Tyrone. A reproduction

of O'Neill's letter to Charles II was given in Gilbert's 'Contemporary History of Affairs in Ireland, 1641–1652,' printed in 1880.

[Authorities quoted; Ormonde Archives, Kilkenny Castle; Carte Papers, Bodleian Library; O'Hart's Irish Pedigrees, ed. 1887, i. 723; Gilbert's Hist. of Irish Confederation, 1890; Bate's Elenchus Motuum, 1676; Articles for Limerick, 1651; Whitelocke's Memorials, 1853; Ludlow's Memoirs, ed. Firth, 1894; cf. also authorities for art. O'Neill, Daniel.] J. T. G.

O'NEILL, HUGH (1784–1824), architectural draughtsman, son of an architect who designed a portion of Portland Place, was born in Bloomsbury on 20 April 1784. He spent the early part of his life at Oxford, where he taught drawing, and afterwards resided in Bath, Edinburgh, and Bristol. Of Bristol alone he made over five hundred drawings. The originals he usually worked up and retained, disposing only of copies. Six sketches by him of the ruins of the fire at Christ Church, Oxford (3 March 1809), were engraved by W. Crotch, and published, with descriptive letterpress, at Oxford in 1809. Five drawings of Oxford and its vicinity were engraved by Skelton for his 'Oxonia Antiqua Restaurata' (vol. ii. plates 109, 110, 116, 117, 119). Drawings of St. Peter's Church and of Balliol, Magdalen, Exeter, and All Souls Colleges (engraved by Basire and Storer) were published in the 'Oxford Almanacks' for 1809, 1810, 1812, 1813, and 1828. Several of his drawings were engraved by Skelton for his 'Antiquities of Bristol' (Oxford, 1820, 1826). In the print-room of the British Museum are fifteen of O'Neill's drawings in pencil and water-colour, and in the South Kensington Museum there are three. A lithograph by him of a large manor-house, with wings, is in vol. ii. of 'Polyautography vel Lythography' in the print-room, British Museum. He was possibly the H. Neill who exhibited drawings in the Royal Academy in 1800, 1802, 1803, and 1804. He made a fair collection of fossils, minerals, and other curiosities.

O'Neill died in poverty, in Princes Street, Bristol, on 7 April 1824.

[Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Bryan's Dict. of Painters and Engravers (Graves); Cat. of the Library of the Royal Institute of British Architects; Gent. Mag. 1824, pt. i. p. 381; Farley's Bristol Journal, 10 April 1824.] B. P.

O'NEILL, JOHN, first Viscount O'Neill in the peerage of Ireland (1740–1798), born at Shane's Castle, co. Antrim, on 16 Jan. 1740, was the eldest son of Charles O'Neill, of Shane's Castle, by Catherine, daughter of the Right Hon. St. John Brodrick. He matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, on 14 April 1762, and was created M.A. on 15 June in the same year. In the Irish parliaments elected in 1761, 1769, and 1776, he sat for the family borough of Randalstown, co. Antrim. In 1783 and 1790 he was returned for Antrim county as well as the borough, but preferred to sit for the former.

During these years he acted both in and out of parliament with the nationalist party. (cf. *Irish Parl. Debates*, 2nd ed. i. 3–10). On 12 Aug. 1785 he spoke against Pitt's proposal for free trade between Great Britain and Ireland, holding that the government disturbed the settlement of 1782 by legislating for Ireland (*ib.* v. 347). Haliday, writing to the first Earl of Charlemont on 27 Dec. 1785, said: 'I spent Saturday at Shane's Castle, and was delighted to hear Mr. O'Neill express himself with such animation against this reprobated bill, and on behalf of the independency and rights of Ireland; he lamented at the same time that opposition was but a rope of sand, and seemed anxious that some means could be found to cement it and bind it together' ('Charlemont Papers' in *Hist. MSS. Comm. Rep.* ii. 31–2). During the session of 1787 O'Neill was prominent among the opponents of the Riot Bill, which he regarded as unnecessary, and designed to overawe the spirits of the people (*ib.* vii. 199, 205, 207, 449–52). In the course of these debates O'Neill was consequently singled out for attack by the attorney-general, John Fitzgibbon, afterwards Earl of Clare [q. v.] (*Irish Parl. Debates*, vii. 471–4; cf. *Grattan's Life*, iii. 309–12).

O'Neill was one of the four delegates appointed by the Irish House of Commons on 20 Feb. 1789 to present a joint address of the two houses requesting the Prince of Wales to assume the regency in Ireland without stipulating any conditions; and on 20 March he moved that the prince's answer be read from the chair (*Irish Parl. Debates*, ix. 145, 331). On the question of catholic relief he at first hesitated, but finally, though a protestant and representative of a protestant county, became a warm supporter of emancipation (*ib.* xii. 82, 84, 123, 124, xiii. 5, 6, 310; Lecky, *Hist. of England*, vi. 567).

O'Neill had been one of the five Ulster delegates to the national convention of 1783. He signed the so-called 'round robin' of 22 Feb. 1789, the signatories to which promised not to accept any office which might become vacant by the dismissal of any of them in consequence of their votes on the regency question. He was also one of the original members of the Northern Whig Club formed at Dublin on 26 June of the same year.

Nevertheless, on 25 Oct. 1793, he was raised to the Irish peerage as Baron O'Neill of Shane's Castle, and advanced to the rank of viscount on 3 Oct. 1795.

When in the spring of 1798 the rebellion broke out in the north of Ireland, O'Neill was governor of Antrim. Having received intelligence of the intended outbreak while in Dublin, he summoned by public notice the county magistrates to meet him at Antrim on 7 June. Thereupon the rebel leaders resolved to attack the town of Antrim on the same day, and to seize O'Neill and the magistrates. O'Neill slept at Hillsborough on the night of 6 June, while on his way from Dublin, and, having passed through Lisburn unrecognised early next morning, arrived at Antrim soon after noon. His servants, who followed him, were robbed of their arms.

The rebels attacked the town before the greater part of the reinforcements promised by General Nugent had arrived. During the engagement O'Neill was in the main street with a party of dragoons. After the enemy had gained a temporary advantage, Colonel Lumley ordered a retreat of the troops within the town towards the Lisburn road, along which reinforcements were advancing. O'Neill's horse was disabled, and he was left behind in the town. Here he was knocked down by one of the rebel pikemen (according to one account, his own park-keeper), and, after shooting one of his assailants, was mortally wounded. He died on 18 June at Lord Massereene's castle in the neighbourhood (cf. a full account in *Charlemont Papers*, ii. 325–6, 328–9).

Sir Jonah Barrington speaks of O'Neill's 'portly and graceful mien,' and adds that he was 'high-minded, well-educated, his abilities moderate, but his understanding sound; incapable of deception; one of the most perfect models of an aristocratic patriot.' Musgrave bears testimony to other amiable qualities, and to the fact that he was charitable in all senses of the word. Grattan's son calls O'Neill 'a high-spirited and independent member;' but Lord Charlemont, in a letter to Richard Jephson, dated 4 Dec. 1793, while admitting that 'it is impossible not to love O'Neill,' speaks of the great fault in his character—'his too great pliancy'—the cause of which was his 'milkiness of disposition' (Hardy, *Life of Charlemont*, ii. 322; *Charlemont Papers*, ii. 225). O'Neill married on 18 Oct. 1777 Henrietta, only child of Charles Boyle, lord Dungarvan, son of John Boyle, fifth earl of Cork and Orrery. She died on 3 Sept. 1793, leaving two sons, both of whom were successively Viscounts O'Neill.

A portrait was painted by Peters, and engraved by Reynolds. Another, engraved by Maguire, is in 'Walker's Hibernian Magazine' for August 1798, where also are printed some highly eulogistic memorial verses by Amyas Griffith, esq., 'who for a series of years (since his Misfortunes in the year 1785) has existed by his unsolicited bounties.'

Charles Henry St. John O'Neill, second Viscount and first Earl O'Neill (1779–1841), elder son of the first viscount, was born 22 Jan. 1779. He was educated at Eton and Oxford, matriculating at Christ Church 23 Nov. 1795. Lord Cornwallis, in a letter to the Duke of Portland of 3 June 1800, recommended that he and Lord Bandon should have precedence in the creation of Irish earls then contemplated. On 7 Aug. O'Neill accordingly became Viscount Raymond and Earl O'Neill. His borough of Randalstown was disfranchised at the union (*Cornwallis Corr.* 2nd ed. iii. 245, 319, 323). In September he was elected one of the first Irish representative peers in the imperial parliament. In 1807 he was appointed joint postmaster-general of Ireland. On 13 Feb. 1809 he was created a knight of the order of St. Patrick. In 1831 he became lord-lieutenant of Antrim. He was also grand master of the orangemen of Ireland until the union of the English and Irish bodies under the Duke of Cumberland. He died unmarried at the Bilton Hotel, Sackville Street, Dublin, on 25 March 1841. The earldom then became extinct, the viscounty devolving on his younger brother.

John Bruce Richard O'Neill, third Viscount (1780–1855), was born on 30 Dec. 1780. He entered the army as an ensign in the Coldstream guards on 10 Oct. 1799, saw much active service, and attained the rank of major-general 27 May 1825, lieutenant-general 28 June 1838, and general 20 June 1854. He also represented the county of Antrim from 19 July 1802 till his succession to the peerage on the death of his brother in 1841. He supported the Reform Bill, but took little part in public affairs. He was re-elected on 15 May 1811, after his appointment as constable of Dublin Castle, and also on 9 May 1812, 'he having vacated his seat by sitting and voting without having taken the oaths' (*Official Returns Memb. Parl.*) In February 1842 he was elected a representative peer of Ireland. Besides being constable of Dublin Castle, he was vice-admiral of the coast of Ulster. He died of a complication of gout and influenza at Shane's Castle on 12 Feb. 1855.

The name of O'Neill was assumed by the inheritor of the estates, the Rev. William

Chichester (1813–1883), who is separately noticed.

[O'Hart's Irish Pedigrees, 1887, i. 738; Burke's Peerage; Foster's Peerage, 1882, and Alumni Oxon.; Gent. Mag. 1798, i. 544; Irish Parl. Debates, 2nd ed. vols i. xiii. passim; Musgrave's Rebellions in Ireland, pp. 547–54; Teeling's Personal Narrative of the Rebellion of 1798 (Glasgow ed.), p. 145; Grattan's Life, by his son, iii. 309–12, 382, 482, Append. i. iv., and vol. iv. 58; Barrington's Hist. Anecdotes, i. 198, 201; Ret. Memb. Parl.; Evans's Cat. Engr. Portraits; Madden's United Irishmen; see also Ann. Reg. 1841 App. to Chron. p. 192, 1855 App. to Chron. p. 251; Haydn's Book of Dignities; Smith's Military Obituary for 1855; Times, 14 Feb. 1855; Morning Post, 15 Feb. 1855.] G. Le G. N.

O'NEILL, JOHN (1777?–1860?), temperance poet, was born in the city of Waterford on 8 Jan. 1777 or 1778, and was the son of a poor shoemaker. He left school when nine years of age, and was apprenticed to the shoemaking business under his uncle. In 1798 he was living in Carrick-on-Suir, and in 1799 went to Dublin in search of employment. He returned to Carrick in the following year, and there married, though in extremely poor circumstances. At this time he began to write verse, some of which became popular, and he produced a satire against master-tailors called 'The Clothier's Looking-Glass.' His poverty was great, but he prided himself on his sobriety. After his removal to London early in the century he tried many callings, but was unsuccessful in all. Meanwhile he wrote poetry, eight dramas, and a novel in three volumes, entitled 'Mary of Avonmore; or the Foundling of the Beach.' None of these works seem now accessible. Hampered by a very large family, he managed to subsist by working as a shoemaker.

Connecting himself with temperance organisations, he prominently identified himself with their principles, and attracted the notice of Mrs. S. C. Hall and George Cruikshank. In 1840 he published a poem called 'The Drunkard,' and dedicated it to Father Mathew [q. v.] For a new edition of 1842 Cruikshank designed his remarkable etchings of the effects of the 'Bottle.' O'Neill died about 1860.

His published works are: 1. 'Irish Melodies.' 2. 'The Sorows of Memory,' a poem. 3. 'Alva,' a drama, 1821. 4. 'The Drunkard,' a poem, 12mo, London, 1840; ditto, with a portrait and etchings by George Cruikshank, 8vo, 1842; another edition, under the title of 'The Blessings of Temperance,' and containing the author's life and portrait, 12mo, London, 1851. 6. 'The Triumph of Temperance; or the Destruction of the British Upas Tree,' a poem in three cantos, 12mo, London, 1852. 7. 'Handerahan the Irish Fairy-Man, and Legends of Carrick' (edited by Mrs. S. C. Hall), 12mo, London, 1854.

Another John O'Neill published a poem entitled 'Hugh O'Neill, the Prince of Ulster,' in Dublin, 1859.

[The Blessings of Temperance, 1851, introduction; O'Donoghue's Poets of Ireland; Brit. Mus. Cat.] D. J. O'D.

O'NEILL, Sir NEILL or NIALL (1658?–1690), soldier, born late in December 1657 or early in January 1658, was the eldest son of Sir Henry O'Neill of Shane's Castle, co. Antrim, who was created baronet of Killelagh on 23 Feb. 1666, and his wife, Eleanor Talbot, sister of Richard Talbot, earl of Tyrconnel [q. v.] He must be distinguished from Niall Og O'Neill, a well-known Ulster tory (cf. Prendergast, *Ireland from the Restoration to the Revolution*, pp. 101–2). In 1687 O'Neill raised a regiment of dragoons for the service of James II; on 10 May 1689 he was sent with his dragoons into Down and Antrim, where he signalised himself by his bravery. He was also present at the siege of Derry early in 1689, and was afterwards despatched to oppose a detachment of Schomberg's army in Sligo. On 25 March 1690 he had a skirmish with an English force at Hacketstown, co. Meath, when he was wounded in the thigh, but quickly recovered (*An Exact Journal of the Victorious Progress of their Majesties' Forces in Ireland*, 1690, p. 4). About the same time he was appointed lord lieutenant of Armagh. At the battle of the Boyne he was placed with his dragoons at the ford of Rosnaree, a little below the bridge of Slane, which had been previously broken down; the object was to prevent Schomberg crossing and attacking the flank of James II's army. For some time O'Neill defended the ford with conspicuous bravery, more than once charging through the river and beating back Schomberg's troops. At length he was wounded and his troops gave way. He was carried from the battlefield to Dublin, and thence to Waterford, where, owing to the carelessness of his surgeons, he died of his wound on 8 July, aged thirty-two years and six months. He was buried in the church of the Franciscan abbey at Waterford, where his tomb is still extant. He was attainted in 1691, and his estates confiscated.

O'Neill married Frances, daughter of Caryll, third viscount Maryborough [see under Molyneux, Sir Richard, Viscount Maryborough]. By her he had four or five daugh-

ters, but no sons, and he was succeeded by his brother, Sir Daniel O'Neill. His widow, who survived until 1732, succeeded in recovering his estates in 1700.

[A Light to the Blind, or a Brief Narration of the Warr in Ireland, among the Earl of Fingall's MSS. in Hist. MSS. Comm. 10th Rep. App. pt. v. pp. 133–5, 2nd Rep. App. p. 530; Macpherson's Original Papers, i. 226, 339; Memoirs of Ireland, pp. 86, 122; Somers Tracts, xi. 411; O'Kelly's Macariæ Excidium, p. 352; O'Conor's Military Memoirs, p. 107; Irish Compendium, 1756, p. 288; Clarke's Hist. of James II, ii. 382, 395–6; Rapin's Hist. of England, iii. 137; Lodge's Peerage, ed. Archdall, iii. 256; O'Hart's Irish Pedigrees, ed. 1887, i. 726–7, 737; D'Alton's Army Lists of James II, pp. 99, 299–304; O'Callaghan's Irish Brigades, pp. 130–1; Cusack's Irish Nation, p. 906; Macaulay's Hist. ii. 190.] A. F. P.

O'NEILL, OWEN or EOGHAN (1380?–1456), Irish chieftain, probably born about 1380, was the eldest son of Niall Og O'Neill, chief of Cinel Eoghain, less correctly known as king of Tir-Eoghain or Tyrone, who was styled one of the four kings of Ireland, was knighted by Richard II in 1395, and died in 1402. In 1398 Owen slew Rory Maguire, and perhaps for this offence was next year a prisoner in Dublin Castle, when his father raised a large force, and threatened to ravage the Pale unless he were released. In 1410 Owen was engaged in war with his kinsman, Aedh Hugh O'Neill; in 1414 his brothers attacked Owen, and took him prisoner as a hostage for Donnell Boy O'Neill, 'the O'Neill,' and Owen's kinsman. He was soon afterwards released. In 1417 Owen O'Neill repulsed Talbot's attack on Eastern Ulster; but in 1419 war broke out between O'Neill and Donnell O'Neill; Owen sought alliance with his neighbours, the O'Donnells; a league was formed, and the allies marched into Tyrone, 'the O'Neill's' country, where, being joined by Brian MacMahon, 'lord of Oriel' (i.e. a portion of co. Louth), and Thomas Maguire, lord of Fermanagh, they ravaged the country, and expelled the O'Neill, who sought refuge with the English across the Bann. Peace was concluded the same year, but in 1420 Owen again drove the O'Neill into Sligo. In 1421 Owen was taken prisoner by Mac-i-Neill Boy, but was ransomed next year by his wife and sons; then, uniting with other chiefs, Owen plundered Carbery, and, marching against Mac-ui-Neill Boy, recovered more than the equivalent of his ransom. Next year he co-operated with the English in an attack upon Connaught, but in 1423 he turned against his new allies, and ravaged Louth in alliance with Magennis and MacMahon.

In 1425 O'Neill was captured by Sir John Talbot [q. v.] at Trim, and after imprisonment in Dublin Castle was ransomed. In order to protect settlers and the tenants of Richard, duke of York, on whom the earldom of Ulster had devolved, Ormonde in the same year entered into a compact with O'Neill. In an elaborate indenture, drawn up in Latin, and printed in the 'Reports on the Records of Ireland, 1810–1815,' pp. 54–56, Owen acknowledged the suzerainty of the king of England, and declared himself a tenant of the Duke of York; he covenanted that neither he nor his people would molest the English settlers or invade the lands of the earldom of Ulster, but would aid King Henry and the Duke of York in war and peace. But in 1430 he was again in open war, levying contributions on the Pale, plundering the settlements in the plains, and burning fortresses. Descending from Ulster on Longford and West Meath with other chiefs, he made war on the English settlers until they came to terms. In 1431 he attacked the MacQuillins, and maintained his army in their country for six weeks. In 1432, on the death of Donnell Boy O'Neill, Owen was inaugurated 'O'Neill' and chief of Cinel Eoghain. In 1435 he won the victory of Sliabh-truim (now the mountain Bessy Bell) over Brian Oge O'Neill and the Conallachs, and in 1443 he slew Emher MacMathghamhna (MacMahon). In the following year he again levied blackmail on the English settlers of the Pale and in Ulster, and John Mey [q. v.], archbishop of Armagh, was compelled to recognise his regal authority. In 1455, after further wars, he was deposed from the kingship of Tyrone, and banished by his eldest son, Henry, who was inaugurated the O'Neill in his stead. Owen died in the following year.

He married Catherine or Caitriona (*d.* 1427), daughter of Ardghal MacMahon, by whom he had numerous offspring, of whom Niall was killed in 1435. Henry, the eldest, who became the O'Neill in 1455, is separately noticed.

[Annals of the Four Masters, passim; Annals of Loch Cé (Rolls Ser.), ii. 147–63; Hardiman's Statute of Kilkenny (Irish Archæol. Soc.), pp. 52–53; Gilbert's Viceroys of Ireland, pp. 292–354; O'Hart's Irish Pedigrees, ed. 1887, i. 719; Wright's Hist. of Ireland, i. 211–41; Lingard's Hist. of England, iii. 175; Burke's Extinct Peerage; Webb's Compendium of Irish Biography.] A. F. P.

O'NEILL, OWEN ROE (1590?–1649), Irish patriot and general, born about 1590, was the son of Art O'Neill, the younger brother of Hugh O'Neill, earl of Tyrone, whose flight in

1607 was the immediate cause of the plantation of Ulster. Owen Roe, or the Ruddy, as he was called, entered the Spanish military service about 1610 ('Aphorismical Discovery' in GILBERT'S *Contemporary History of Affairs in Ireland*, i. 6). After a distinguished service of about thirty years, he conducted the defence of Arras in 1640, surrendering it to the French after a notable resistance (*ib.* i. 350). According to Irish ideas the chieftainship did not necessarily follow hereditary right, and after the deaths of Tyrone and his sons, Owen was looked up to as the representative of the pretensions of the O'Neills, though his own elder brother, Art Og O'Neill, and a son of his father's elder brother, Con MacCormac O'Neill, were still living. His position was also strengthened by his marriage with Rose, daughter of Sir Cahir O'Dogherty [q. v.] of Inishowen, who had led an abortive insurrection against the English in 1608, and widow of Rory O'Donnell, earl of Tyrconnel [q. v.], who had fled with Tyrone in 1607. As Owen's aunt had been married to Sir Randal MacDonnell, first earl of Antrim [q. v.], he was connected by blood or alliance with the leading families in every part of Celtic Ulster. His nephews, Daniel O'Neill and Hugh O'Neill (*fl.* 1642–1660), are separately noticed.

Absence from Ireland, however, prevented Owen from taking part in the Ulster insurrection of 1641, and, as far as the O'Neills were concerned, the leadership fell into the hands of Sir Phelim O'Neill [q. v.]

As the Ulster insurrection widened into a general resistance to English domination, Owen resolved to carry his sword to the defence of his country (O'Neill to Wadding, 28 May–7 June 1642, in GILBERT, u.s., i. 476). He arrived in Lough Swilly at the end of July 1642, when he was at once chosen general by the Ulstermen. For some time he carried on a partisan warfare with the Scottish army under the command of Robert Monro (*d.* 1680?) [q. v.] He always consistently maintained that he fought as a loyal subject of the king against the parliamentary rebels, but Charles's authority in Ireland was so slight that it was of little importance whether an Irish commander nominally adhered to him or not. Of more immediate interest were the relations between O'Neill and the supreme council of the confederate catholics, which had been established at Kilkenny in October 1642. Between Owen and the supreme council there were personal misunderstandings, as it had appointed as its general in Leinster Thomas Preston [see PRESTON, THOMAS, first VISCOUNT TARA], whose daughter was married to Phelim O'Neill, Owen's rival in the north. The differences, however, between Owen and the council were also political. Owen and the Ulstermen represented the purely Celtic element in Ireland, while the supreme council in great part represented the Anglo-Norman element. The former aimed at making Ireland practically independent, in its political and social life, of England, and relied on the organisation of the Roman catholic clergy; while the latter aimed at establishing under the authority of the English crown a parliamentary system in which the Irish nobility and gentry should be preponderant, and liberty of religion should be conceded to Roman catholics.

In November 1642 Owen visited Kilkenny, where he received supplies for his troops and swore the oath of confederacy (GILBERT, u.s. i. 53). The campaign of 1643 was a desultory one. None of the parties had sufficient supplies in money or in warlike stores to enable it to strike a decisive blow, and when on 15 Sept. a cessation was agreed to between the supreme council and Ormonde, the king's lord deputy, it was loyally accepted by O'Neill. In one way O'Neill had shown himself a successful general. In spite of enormous difficulties he had succeeded in attaching to himself the force which he commanded, and at no time was he deserted by his men as Montrose was deserted after Kilsyth. To feed them without resort to plunder was beyond his power; and whether the Ulster army operated in the centre or south of Ireland, its presence caused alarm among the population, from which it was compelled to draw its support.

When Rinuccini landed in Ireland as papal nuncio in October 1645, he found in O'Neill a warm supporter in his policy of pushing the claims of the Roman catholic church to the uttermost. When on 28 March 1646 a treaty was signed between Ormonde and the confederate catholics, O'Neill took advantage of it, and of the supplies with which he was furnished by Rinuccini, to attack the Scottish army under Monro. Over this army he gained a complete victory at Benburb, on the Blackwater, on 5 June [see MONRO or MUNRO, ROBERT, *d.* 1680?]. During the next three months O'Neill, though protesting his devotion to Ormonde, did little to follow up his victory, and on 1 Sept. Daniel O'Neill [q. v.], who had been sent by Ormonde to his uncle Owen to discover the cause of his lingering, gave his opinion that Owen was not to be trusted. Two days later Daniel forwarded a statement of the grievances of the Ulstermen, from which it appeared that they expected a restoration of at least a con-

siderable part of the lands which had been confiscated at the time of the plantation (Daniel O'Neill to Roscommon, 1 Sept., *Grievances of the Ulster Party*, 3 Sept., in GILBERT, i. 701, 702). The revolution, in short, was religious and political at Kilkenny, but religious and agrarian in Ulster.

By this time the situation was complicated by the rejection of the peace by Rinuccini and by most of the towns in the south of Ireland. Before the end of September the supreme council had been replaced by one entirely at Rinuccini's devotion. In the campaign of 1647 an attempt was made to combine the whole Irish force against Ormonde in Dublin, but there was rivalry between O'Neill and Preston, and the former withdrew to Connaught. In August, Preston having been defeated by Jones [see JONES, MICHAEL], who had been appointed governor of Dublin by the English parliament when Ormonde left Ireland, at Dungan Hill, the supreme council summoned O'Neill to its aid. He soon established himself in Leinster, and skilfully kept Jones in check, but his plunderings roused the southern Irish against him, and Jones and Inchiquin, who were now in arms for the English parliament, proved too strong to be resisted. By May 1648 the supreme council had revolted against the ascendency of Rinuccini, and on 20 May a cessation of arms was signed between it and Inchiquin [see O'BRIEN, MURROUGH, first EARL OF INCHIQUIN], with the object of forming a combination against Jones and the parliamentarians (*Vindiciarum Catholicorum Hiberniæ libri duo*, p. 88). This proceeding having been violently condemned by Rinuccini, O'Neill sided with the latter, and the disputes which arose prevented the Irish enemies of the parliament from taking the opportunity afforded by the absorption of the parliamentary army in England in the second civil war. On 17 June O'Neill and his commanders issued a declaration that they were still loyal to the king and to the Irish confederacy, but that they abhorred the authors of the cessation as virtually subordinating themselves to Ormonde, who had been guilty of surrendering Dublin and other garrisons in his power to the English parliament (Declaration in GILBERT, i. 741). On 30 Sept. the general assembly of the confederates replied by declaring O'Neill an enemy and a traitor (*ib.* p. 749). Yet on 13 Oct. O'Neill, hearing that Ormonde had returned to Ireland as the king's lord-lieutenant, sent him a congratulatory letter (*ib.*)

It is unlikely that there was any genuine feeling behind these congratulations. O'Neill's real thoughts were expressed in a letter to Ormonde of 6 Dec. 'The distance,' he wrote, 'your Excellency finds me at with the rest of the confederates is occasioned by my obligation to defend his Holyness's Nuncio and the rest of the clergy that adhered to him, and myself too, from the violence and indiscretion of some of the council that were at Kilkenny.... As for the treaty which your Excellency hath begun with the Assembly, if it end with the satisfaction of the clergy in point of religion, and of the rest of the Assembly in what concerns the common interest of the nation and the safety and advantage of the poor provinces which entrusted me with their army, I shall with much joy and gladness submit to the conclusion of it, for these are the ends which made me quit the good condition I was in abroad, and with a great deal of trouble to myself and expense of my fortune, stay here' (O'Neill to Ormonde, 6 Dec., *ib.* p. 754).

Everything was against the realisation of O'Neill's ideal of an Ireland strongly organised under the Roman catholic clergy, and practically independent with the English king as a figure-head. Rinuccini, vanquished by the alliance between Ormonde, Inchiquin, and the supreme council, left Ireland in February 1649, and the English Commonwealth was by that time preparing an attack in force on both Irish parties. All that O'Neill could do was to keep aloof as much as possible from the parliamentarians and from the supreme council. In a letter written to the Cardinal de la Cueva on 18 May 1649, he denounced vigorously the members of the latter body who 'iniquâ collegatione se conjunxerint hæreticis et ecclesiæ inimicis, imo ejusdem perfidiæ caput et gubernatorem instituerint regni Marchionem Ormoniæ' (GILBERT, ii. 435). Isolated as he was, it was difficult for him to make his weight felt, and his weakness was the greater because he was in great want of ammunition and provisions. During the spring of 1649 he negotiated with one or other of the parties which he detested, merely, it would seem, with the object of keeping his army on foot till he received the supplies which Rinuccini had promised to send him from the continent. He had for some time been in communication with Jones, but, finding nothing was to be gained in that quarter, he asked Ormonde in February to send commissioners to treat for an alliance. We have but little information on the course of this negotiation, but in the beginning of April it had practically broken down. O'Neill then turned to Monck, who commanded the parliamentary forces in the neighbourhood of Dundalk and Belfast, and was being attacked by the Scots for his refusal to renew the

covenant. As O'Neill wanted supplies, and Monck wanted his hands free to cope with the Scots, a bargain was easily struck. On 8 May a cessation of hostilities for three months was signed between them. Monck was to forward to parliament O'Neill's demands for religious and other concessions in Ireland, and to give him a fixed quantity of supplies [see MONCK, GEORGE, first DUKE OF ALBEMARLE]. O'Neill was to assist Monck against Ormonde and Inchiquin, who were now closely combined. In July Monck, fearing an attack by Inchiquin, summoned O'Neill to his aid, and on 23 July O'Neill sent a party of men to Dundalk to receive the promised ammunition. Unluckily they got drunk, and as they staggered out of the town with their loads were routed by Inchiquin, into whose hands the ammunition passed.

On 31 July the three months of the cessation expired, without any concession arriving from England, and early in August O'Neill made fresh overtures to Ormonde (Ormonde to Clanricarde, 8 Aug., *Carte MSS.* xxv. fol. 193). Before an answer had been received he had supplied himself with ammunition and provisions by an agreement with Sir Charles Coote, afterwards first Earl of Mountrath [q. v.], who was besieged in Londonderry by the Scots. On 9 Aug. the Scots broke up the siege, and Coote, according to promise, gave O'Neill the supplies which he needed. The news of Ormonde's defeat by Jones at Rathmines on 2 Aug. soon altered the conditions of the Irish war, and this was still more the case after Cromwell's landing at Dublin on the 15th. The danger from the English forces was now far greater than any danger from Ormonde and the confederate catholics, and O'Neill now offered heartily to co-operate with the latter. Yet Ormonde complained bitterly of the tardiness of O'Neill's movements. Of that tardiness there can be no question, the only difference of opinion being as to its cause. O'Neill's health was breaking down and his end approaching, but, though no evidence exists on the point, it seems unlikely that he would not have made greater efforts than he did to hasten forward his army if he had not wished Ormonde to be still further weakened before his own troops appeared on the scene. However that may have been, he advanced with extreme slowness. He suffered much, and even when carried in a litter he could only travel by easy stages. On 6 Nov. he died. No credit need be given to the assertion that he had been poisoned. A long Irish elegy on him is in Egerton MS. 171, f. 53.

O'Neill's position in Irish history is clearly marked. He is not, like his uncle, Hugh O'Neill, the Irish chieftain of a sept; he is the trained soldier who fights for the independence of his country. Whether he was a great commander there is not sufficient evidence to show. To keep an army together under the circumstances in which he fought was in itself a marvel of skill, and he succeeded in winning with it the one victory obtained by the Irish in the course of the war in which he fought. His material resources were, however, too small to enable him to conduct a successful campaign, and even if this had not been the case, the divisions between the purely Celtic population of Ireland and the Anglo-Norman landowners made resistance to an English reconquest in the long run impossible. It must, however, be remembered to his credit that the force which he had organised was the nucleus of the long and stubborn resistance offered by Celtic Ireland, which began when his nephew, Hugh O'Neill, drove back Cromwell himself from the walls of Clonmel.

A lithographed copy of a portrait of O'Neill from an original Dutch painting is in Mr. J. T. Gilbert's 'Contemporary History of Affairs in Ireland' (i. 1).

[The greater part of the authorities for the life of Owen O'Neill have been collected by Mr. Gilbert in his Contemporary History of Affairs in Ireland. There still, however, remain some gleanings in the Carte MSS. in the Bodleian Library. Other authorities are noted under O'NEILL, DANIEL, and O'NEILL, SIR PHELIM.]

S. R. G.

O'NEILL, SIR PHELIM (1604?–1653), Irish rebel, called in Irish Feidlimidh O'Neill and Feidlimidh ruadh, born about 1604, the eldest son of Turlough O'Neill, inherited considerable property in Armagh and Tyrone from his grandfather, Sir Henry O'Neill, who was killed in action against Sir Cahir O'Dogherty [q. v.] on 20 June 1608. Sir Phelim at that time was four and a half years old, and the lord-deputy, Sir Arthur Chichester [q. v.], in pursuance of his policy of weakening the native aristocracy by diminishing their resources, suggested that, notwithstanding Sir Henry's letters patent, his property should be divided among his heirs 'legitimate and illegitimate,' with special provision for Sir Phelim and his mother, Catherine ny Neill, subsequently Catherine Hovenden. Sir Phelim was said (*Cal. State Papers*, Irel. Jas. I, iv. 260) to have given his consent to this arrangement, which was sanctioned by the king on 31 March 1612; but the consent of a mere infant cannot have carried much weight, and it is doubtful if the arrangement was ever executed, for on 6 Aug. 1629 Sir Phelim obtained an order for a new

patent, vesting in him all the lands mentioned in his grandfather's grant. He was entered a student of Lincoln's Inn, but is said to have contracted extravagant habits; and it is certain that his estate was greatly encumbered by him with mortgages of one sort and another long before the outbreak of the rebellion (*Repertory of Inquisitions*, Tyrone, Charles II, p. 3). In 1641 he was elected member of the Irish House of Commons for Dungannon, but he was expelled with others for his share in the rebellion on 17 Nov. 1641.

Whether it was from a desire to mend his own broken fortunes or from a patriotic interest in the civil and religious liberties of his countrymen, he entered heartily into a proposal, suggested apparently to him by the Earl of Antrim some time in 1641, to create a diversion in Ireland in favour of Charles I. The affair is involved in considerable obscurity; but it would appear that in the summer of that year Charles, being hard pressed by the parliament, suggested or countenanced a conspiracy to wrest the government of Ireland out of the hands of the parliament, and to use his advantage there as a means to recover his authority in England. The design was imparted by Antrim to Lords Gormanston and Slane, and to others in Ulster. 'But the fools,' as Antrim called the northern chiefs, 'well liking the business, would not expect our time and manner for ordering the work; but fell upon it without us, and sooner and otherwise than we should have done, taking to themselves, and in their own way, the management of the work, and so spoiled it' (Cox, *Hib. Angl.* App. p. xlix). It is likely that Antrim's account of the origin of the rebellion is correct. It is certain that during the autumn frequent communications passed between O'Neill and his immediate associates and the nobility of the Pale, and that Kinard, Sir Phelim's residence in Tyrone, was a principal meeting-place of the northern conspirators. In accordance with the final arrangements for the rebellion, Sir Phelim on the evening of 22 Oct. surprised Charlemont Castle, a place of considerable strategic importance, commanding the passage of the Blackwater, on the great northern road.

The circumstances attending the outbreak of the rebellion have been, and still are, the subject of fierce recrimination. Sir Phelim himself, besides being held responsible for the outrages that took place in his neighbourhood, was directly charged with the murder of Lord Caulfeild. But of this crime he was acquitted by the high court of justice sitting in Dublin in March 1653; and it depends mainly on the degree of credibility to be attached to the depositions relating to the massacres, preserved in Trinity College, Dublin, whether he was the monster of iniquity he is described to have been by Carte and more recent historians, or a much-maligned man. In any case, his success in capturing Charlemont Castle and other northern fortresses alone prevented the rebellion from proving a miserable failure. On 24 Oct. he published a proclamation declaring that in taking up arms he and his associates had done so 'only for the defence and liberty of ourselves and the Irish natives of this kingdom;' and that it was in no way directed to the harm either of the king or any of his subjects, English and Scottish. His success and energy inspired confidence in him, and at a meeting of the Ulster leaders at Monaghan he was chosen commander-in-chief of the northern forces. At Newry on 4 Nov. he and Rory Maguire published a commission, purporting to come from the king, expressly authorising the Irish to rise in defence of their liberties against the parliament. The commission was a manifest forgery, but it created an immense sensation, and repeated efforts were made by the parliament at the time of Sir Phelim's trial to induce him to admit its genuineness. This, however, Sir Phelim declined to do, declaring that he had forged it himself, in the belief that he was justified in using any means 'to promote that cause he had so far engaged in.'

The hope of meeting with support from the Scottish settlers proving before long delusive, Sir Phelim prepared to reduce them by force. On 15 Nov. he captured Lurgan, but was repulsed from Lisburn, with considerable loss, by Sir Arthur Terringham and Major Rawdon on Sunday, 28 Nov. Turning on his heel, he marched into the north-west, captured and plundered the town of Strabane, and, with the connivance of Lady Strabane, widow of Claude Hamilton, lord Strabane, whom he subsequently married, succeeded in getting possession of the castle. He remained in the neighbourhood for several weeks, but the Lagan forces under Sir William Stewart, though unable to prevent him burning and plundering at his pleasure, frustrated his efforts to capture Castlederg and Augher. Meanwhile the siege of Drogheda had not been progressing as favourably as had been expected, and the gentry of the Pale, 'being no longer able to conceal their engagement with those of the north,' and perceiving the besiegers 'to decrease daily, by reason that the soldiers, as soon as they were become masters of any considerable booty, stole from the camp with it, resolved at length to call upon Sir Phelim O'Neill, whose power they thought unresistible.' Sir Phelim

at once obeyed the summons, reaching the camp before Drogheda apparently about 10 Jan. 1642; 'and the lords,' says Bellings, 'to endear Sir Phelim O'Neill by the highest marks of their confidence in him, not only offered to receive him as general of all the forces which were designed for the siege, but by an instrument in form of a commission entrusted him with the government of the county of Meath during that service.'

Finding after a brief experience that the resources at his command were inadequate to the reduction of the place, Sir Phelim determined to renew his attempt to subjugate the Scots in Down and Antrim; but not succeeding in this, he returned to Drogheda about 10 Feb. Two days previously (8 Feb.) he had been proclaimed a traitor, and a reward of 1,000*l.* placed on his head by the government at Dublin. About the same time there appeared in London 'The Petition of Sir Phelomy Oneale, Knight . . . Presented to the Right Honourable the Lords and Commons now assembled in the High Court of Parliament in England.' The thing was a hoax; but Ormonde's name having been appended as a petitioner, it was ordered, on 8 March, that some speedy course be taken to repair his honour, and 'for the corporal punishment of the printer and contriver.' Several such pamphlets were in circulation calculated to inflame the public mind against Sir Phelim. A more specious but equally spurious one was that entitled 'The True Demands of the Rebells in Ireland. Declaring the Cause of their taking up Armes. Sent into England by Sir Phelom O'Neale . . . Vlster. February 10, 1641. Published for preventing false copies already extant or that may be hereafter printed.'

After several months had been spent in a fruitless attempt to reduce Drogheda, Sir Phelim was compelled in April, by the approach of Ormonde, to raise the siege. In one of the numerous sallies made by the garrison at this time, he narrowly escaped capture by creeping into a fir bush. Retiring to Armagh, he was about the beginning of May forced by Monro to set fire to the place, and to beat a hasty retreat to Charlemont, while the greater part of his troops betook themselves to the fastnesses of the bogs and mountains of Tyrone. About this time, according to the author of the 'Aphorismical Discovery,' Sir Phelim, 'inflated with some odd conceits of his own actions,' assumed the title of Earl of Tyrone, but was immediately prevailed upon by Daniel O'Cahan to drop it. Sir Phelim himself denied that he ever subscribed himself as such in any official document. He was greatly crippled in his operations by want of powder, and though he made every effort to improve his position in the north-west, he was unable to prevent the recapture of Strabane by Sir William Stewart. He was joined by Alexander MacDonald (*d.* 1674) [q. v.], but on 16 June the allies were defeated at Glenmaquin, near Raphoe, after the sharpest encounter that had taken place in Ulster. Returning to Charlemont, he was confronted with a new danger. On 20 June Lord Montgomery, with a small force, having managed to capture Kinard, including Sir Phelim's own house, was preparing to attack Charlemont itself. Somewhere near the place made famous by Tyrone's victory over Sir Henry Bagenal, Sir Phelim contested the passage of the Blackwater with him, but was defeated, and narrowly escaped being captured. The same day Dungannon was surprised by Sir William Brownlow; but after a vain attempt to terrify the garrison of Charlemont into surrender, Lord Montgomery was compelled, by lack of ammunition, to raise the siege. Hitherto the possession of Fort Mountjoy had enabled Sir Phelim to command Lough Neagh, but on 26 June the fort was captured without a blow by Colonel James Clotworthy. Sir Phelim was obliged to retire into Charlemont Castle; his resources were exhausted; his followers, having lost all confidence in him, obeyed or disobeyed him as they liked; 'one day he had two or three thousand, the next day but five hundred.'

Such was the situation when the news that Owen Roe O'Neill (*d.* 1649) [q. v.] had arrived with supplies at Doe Castle revived the drooping spirits of the Irish. Hastening to meet Owen Roe, Sir Phelim escorted him in safety by way of Ballyshannon to Charlemont. He at once yielded to the superior claims of Owen O'Neill to command the northern forces; but though it was endeavoured to render his resignation as palatable as possible by making him general of the horse, it was almost inevitable that jealousies should arise between the two kinsmen. Feeling himself eclipsed, Sir Phelim gradually drew to the side of the confederation. The exertions of Scarampi, and subsequently of Rinuccini, produced a temporary reconciliation; but, according to Bellings, 'their differences were never entirely appeased, and each of them endeavoured upon all occasions to strengthen his faction . . . wherein Sir Phelim O'Neill thought he had outstripped the other by the alliance he had contracted with General Preston, whose daughter he took to wife.' He was elected a representative of Ulster on the supreme council of the confederation, and on 1 Nov. 1642 was appointed one of the

committee to 'consider and lay down a model of civil government.' He is said to have been present at the battle of Benburb on 5 June 1646, and, according to Rinuccini (*Embassy*, p. 175), 'bore himself most bravely,' and 'when asked by the colonels for a list of his prisoners, swore that his regiment had not one, as he had ordered his men to kill them all without distinction.' He supported Ormonde's endeavours at a pacification in 1646, and received the lord-lieutenant's thanks for his exertions. In September 1648 he was appointed a commissioner to treat for a peace, and for his services it was proposed to reward him with a title and an addition of estate. He was subsequently nominated a commissioner of trust for the government of Ireland, and appointed governor of the fort of Charlemont and commander of a regiment of foot. He still continued his opposition to Owen Roe O'Neill, and did his utmost to prevent an alliance between him and Ormonde.

After Owen's death he was disappointed in his expectation of succeeding to the command of the northern forces. He took part in the battle of Scarriffhollis, and afterwards escaped into Tyrone. He displayed great courage in his defence of Charlemont Castle against the forces of the parliament, but was forced to capitulate on 6 Aug. 1650. He was excepted from benefit of the articles of Kilkenny, and on 23 Aug. 1652 a reward of 300*l.* was offered for his apprehension. His hiding-place on an island in co. Tyrone was betrayed by Philip Roe MacHugh O'Neill to Lord Caulfeild, 'who, having brought together a party of horse and foot, entered the island in boats and seized him there' early in February 1652–3. He was taken to Dublin, and on 5 March placed on his trial before the high court of justice, presided over by Sir Gerard Lowther. A pardon was several times offered him if he would admit the genuineness of the commission said to have been received from Charles I at the beginning of the rebellion, but, refusing to do so, he was executed as a traitor on 10 March 1652–3. According to the impartial estimate of a contemporary calling himself a 'British officer,' Sir Phelim 'was a well-bred gentleman, three years at court, as free and generous as could be desired, and very complaisant; stout in his person, but, not being bred anything of a soldier, wanted the main art, that is, policy in war and good conduct.' A portrait of him, from a print in the British Museum, will be found in Mr. Gilbert's 'Contemporary History of Affairs,' ii. 208.

He was apparently married three times. His first wife is said to have died shortly before the rebellion. His second wife was a daughter of Thomas Preston, a younger brother of Lord Gormanston, by whom he is said to have been influenced in his relations with Owen Roe O'Neill. In 1649 he married Jean Gordon, widow of Claude Hamilton, baron of Strabane, by whom he had a son named Gordon, from his grandfather, the Marquis of Huntly.

Gordon O'Neill (*d.* 1704), captain of grenadiers in the infantry regiment of William Stewart, lord Mountjoy, was one of those catholic officers greatly favoured by the Earl of Tyrconnel in carrying out his plan for remodelling the government of Ireland in the interests of James II. He was made lord lieutenant of Tyrone, and represented the county in parliament in 1689. When the war of the revolution broke out he raised a regiment of foot for the royal cause, and was actively engaged at the siege of Derry, where he was wounded in the thigh. He was present at the battle of the Boyne, and was severely wounded at the battle of Aughrim, being left for dead on the field. He was discovered by some Scottish officers, relatives of his mother, in William's army, and removed to Dublin. On his recovery he took advantage of the treaty of Limerick to retire to France, where he was made colonel of the Irish infantry regiment of Charlemont. From 1692 to the peace of Ryswick in 1697 the regiment served against the emperor, and in February 1698 was incorporated in the infantry regiment of Galmoy, to which he was attached as a supernumerary or reformed colonel. He married a protestant lady of the city of Derry, and had a daughter Catherine, who became the wife of John Bourke, fourth lord Brittas, and ninth Lord Castle-Connell. He died in 1704.

[Carte's Life of Ormonde; Gilbert's Contemporary Hist. of Affairs in Ireland and Hist. of the Irish Confederation; Reid's Hist. of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland; Hickson's Ireland in the Seventeenth Century; Gardiner's Hist. of England and Great Civil War; Brodie's Hist. of the British Empire; Engl. Hist. Review, vol. ii.; Borlase's Hist. of the Execrable Irish Rebellion; Cox's Hib. Anglicana; Clarendon's Historical View of the Affairs of Ireland; Bramhall's Works, ed. Haddan; Dean Bernard's The whole Proceedings of the Siege of Drogheda, London, 1642; Milton's Prose Works; The Mysterie of Iniquitie, ascribed to Edward Bowles; Audley Mervyn's An exact Relation of all such Occurrences as have happened in the several counties of Donegal, &c., London, 1642; A Relation of the Proceedings of the English Army in Ulster, from the seventeenth day of June to this

present, London, 30 July 1642; A True Relation of the taking of Mountjoy ... by Col. Clotworthy, London Aug. 4, 1642; Hugh Reilly's Ireland's Case briefly stated, 1695; Benn's Hist. of Belfast; Ulster Journal of Archæology, vol. i.; Journals House of Commons, Irel.; Rinuccini's Embassy, transl. Hutton; Prendergast's Cromwellian Statement; State Papers, Irel. Commonwealth, P. R. O., Dublin; Ludlow's Memoirs, ed. Firth; Hill's MacDonnells of Antrim, and Montgomery MSS.; Lowry's Hamilton MSS.; O'Callaghan's Hist. of the Irish Brigades; O'Kelly's Macariæ Excidium, ed. O'Callaghan; Hart's Index Expurgatorius Anglicanus; Notes and Queries, 1st ser. ii. 457, 4th ser. xii. 189, 237; Hist. MSS. Comm. 5th Rep. p. 413, 8th Rep. p. 497, 10th Rep. pt. i. p. 49, pt. v. pp. 140, 149, 154, 179, 180.] R. D.

O'NEILL, SHANE, second EARL OF TYRONE, surnamed an-dio-mais, or 'the proud,' lord of Tyrone (1530?–1567), eldest legitimate son of Con O'Neill, first earl of Tyrone [q. v.], and Mary, daughter of Hugh Boy O'Neill, lord of Clandeboye, was born apparently about 1530. He was fostered among the O'Donnellys, whence his title of 'the Donnellyan,' and in 1531, when a mere infant, was carried off by force from Baile-Ui-Dhonnghaile, now Castle Caulfeild, by Niall Og O'Neill. In the settlement of 1542, when his father was created Earl of Tyrone, he was probably, on account of his youth, passed over in favour of his supposed elder brother, Mathew, or Ferdorach O'Neill, or Kelly, created Baron of Dungannon. But being a man of overweening ambition, he refused to submit to his exclusion, and, on reaching manhood, he raised, with his father's connivance, a faction against the Baron of Dungannon. In 1551 government interfered, but Shane nevertheless succeeded in holding his own, though in one of the frequent skirmishes that took place, he narrowly escaped capture by the Baron of Dungannon. Government would have been glad to get hold of him 'anywise,' but Shane was too wary to allow himself to be entrapped as his father had been, and an attempt on the part of Sir Thomas Cusack in the spring of 1552 to reduce him by force proved equally unsuccessful. In December the Earl of Tyrone was restored, and things reverted to their old position.

One of the principal motives with the government in consenting to Tyrone's restoration was the expectation of obtaining the assistance of the O'Neills in expelling the Hebridean Scots from their settlements along the Antrim coast. But Shane, whose policy at this time tended to an alliance with the MacDonnells, not only refused when called upon by Sussex in 1556 to assist him, but actually joined his forces with those of James MacDonnell. The allies were defeated, and Shane sued for and obtained pardon. But he continued to intrigue with the Scots, and in the following year he lent underhand assistance to the MacDonnells against Sussex. The same year he expelled his father and the Baron of Dungannon who sought shelter in the English Pale, and at the instigation of Hugh O'Donnell he assembled a large army on the borders of Tyrconnel against Calvagh O'Donnell [q. v.] But he was utterly defeated by O'Donnell in the neighbourhood of Strabane, and Sussex, taking advantage of the opportunity, invaded Tyrone, and restored the earl and the Baron of Dungannon. He was again pardoned, but again in 1558 refused to assist Sussex against the Scots, and 'dyd cruelly, wylfully, and trayterously murther his brother, the Baron of Dungannon, seke to repossesse himselfe of his father's and brother's estates, and ... cause his men to pray and borne dyvers of the possessions of her Majesties true and good subjects in the Englysh pale.'

Notwithstanding his misdeeds, Elizabeth shortly after her accession authorised Sussex to recognise him as his father's legitimate successor. In taking this step she cannot have been unconscious of acting unjustly to the Baron of Dungannon; but her anxiety for peace, and the fact that Shane possessed the suffrages of his clan, and was already in quiet possession, led her to acquiesce in an arrangement which from the standpoint of government was repugnant to decency and honour. At the same time she insisted that Shane should acknowledge her authority, and submit his cause to her deputy, the Earl of Sussex. But Shane flatly refused even to meet Sussex until hostages had been given for his safety, though eventually he repaired to Dundalk, and, 'after some proud and arrogant wordes spoken,' consented to refer himself and his cause to her majesty's commissioners. He insisted, however, on the recognition of his claim to dispose of his urraghs or vassal chiefs as he pleased, which was the main point in contention, and Elizabeth, finding after a little time that he was likely to prove unmanageable, in August 1560 revoked her former decision, and authorised Shane's subjugation and the restitution of rights to Mathew's son Brian, the young baron of Dungannon, 'being ye heyre in right.' Preparations were accordingly made to invade his country. But he offered to submit, whereupon 'therle of Kyldare was with others sent to parle with him, who concluded with hym upon artycles, whereunto he subscrybed, and was sworne to observe them, and to repaire with all spede

to the Queene's Majestie.' His demand for a safe-conduct under the queen's own hand, though reflecting on the Earl of Sussex, was conceded, but Shane manifested no inclination to fulfil his promise; on the contrary, he endeavoured 'by warres and other practicis to drawe O'Donel, O'Raylie, and others . . . to joyn with him in his damnable and trayterous enterprisys.' In this he was not very successful, but it was clear that nothing but force would reduce him to submission. Efforts were accordingly made through the Earl of Argyll to detach the MacDonnells from him, while the hostility of O'Donnell and O'Reilly was stimulated by the prospect of a coronet.

The scheme failed, for O'Neill by a cleverly contrived stratagem succeeded in getting hold of O'Donnell, and though Sussex proclaimed him a traitor, and harried his country with fire and sword, he managed not only to avoid capture, but also to keep a tight hold of his prisoner. Feigning an air of injured innocence, he charged Sussex with hindering his approach to the queen by beginning 'an unjust war' against him, and swore roundly that until the garrison Sussex had placed in Armagh Cathedral was withdrawn he would not go near Elizabeth. Nor did he confine himself to mere protests, and though never venturing into the open, he succeeded by watching his opportunity in so harassing the army that Sussex was compelled to withdraw to Newry. Fixing the blame entirely on the lord-lieutenant, he expressed himself willing, if the garrison at Armagh was withdrawn, to give hostages to the Earl of Ormonde for his speedy repair into England, and, in order to demonstrate his appreciation of English civilisation, he at the same time preferred a request for the hand of Sussex's sister. Sussex, who must have regarded his request as an insult, was not deluded by his professions, and insisted that his excuses were of 'the nature of Sir John Gaskon's tales, who devysing them himselfe, beleved by often tellying of them that they were true in dede.' Thinking himself justified in using every weapon, Sussex, while preparing to take the field once more, tried to bribe O'Neill's messenger to assassinate him. The attempt, if made, failed, and, compelled to resort to more legitimate methods, Sussex inflicted considerable damage on O'Neill's territory, when to his chagrin the Earl of Kildare arrived as the envoy of the government in Dublin with authority to treat. Shane, who was master of the situation, declined to treat unless his demands, which included the evacuation of Armagh, were conceded. The Earl of Kildare, who was blamed for having too little regard for the honour of the crown, yielded, though he subsequently induced Shane to waive his demand for the withdrawal of the garrison, and on 18 Oct. 1561 a treaty was arranged, and Shane, having first obtained good security for his safe return, consented to go to England.

The expenses of his journey were defrayed by government, and accordingly, accompanied by the Earls of Kildare and Ormonde, and with a train suitable to his pretensions, he sailed from Dublin on 3 Dec., arriving in London on 4 Jan. 1562. His appearance at court and in the streets of London, attended by his bareheaded gallowglasses in their saffron-coloured shirts and shaggy frieze mantles, caused an immense sensation. On 6 Jan. he publicly submitted to Elizabeth, prostrating himself before her, and confessing his crime and rebellion 'with howling,' as it seemed to the bystanders, who did not understand Irish. Being interrogated as to his claims, he insisted that he was the eldest legitimate son of Con O'Neill, and by joint consent of the nobility and people designated O'Neill. The surrender made by Con he maintained was invalid, 'forasmuch as Con had no estate in that which he surrendered but for life, nor could surrender it without the consent of the nobility and people by whom he was elected to the honour of O'Neill.' For the crown it was argued that Mathew, the late baron of Dungannon, and his son Brian claimed by letters patent and not by legitimation, and that the arrangement arrived at was by right of conquest. It was hopeless to attempt to reconcile views so diametrically opposed. But the question that chiefly concerned Elizabeth was whether it was expedient or not under the circumstances to recognise Shane's claims. Her word had been passed for his safety, but nothing had been said about the length of his stay, and accordingly he was under one pretext and another detained in England, in the vain hope that something would turn up to rescue government from its dilemma. But his detention was not without risk. On 3 April de Quadra wrote to Granvelle that Shane and ten or twelve of his principal followers had received the sacrament at the Spanish embassy in secret, and had promised to be perfectly steadfast on the question of religion, and de Quadra, though he looked on him as little better than a savage, was not without hope that Philip when he saw fit to interfere in English affairs would find a useful instrument in him. Something of this seems to have come to Cecil's ears, and the murder of Mathew's son Brian by Turlough Luineach O'Neill [q. v.] on 12 April furnishing a reasonable excuse to get rid of him, he was allowed

to return to Ireland about the middle of May. He was acknowledged as actual captain of Tyrone, with a general reservation of the rights of Mathew's younger son Hugh, afterwards earl of Tyrone [q. v.] In return he promised to keep the peace with his neighbours, to submit his grievances to arbitration, and not to molest the garrison at Armagh.

He landed at Dublin on 26 May 1562, but, hearing that 'not iii dayes before hys landyng' Turlough Luineach had caused himself to be created O'Neill, he declined to make any stay in the city, and having caused the queen's proclamation in his favour to be published, he departed the same day with a guard into Tyrone. Boasting of the victory he had obtained over Elizabeth, he soon made it apparent what value he attached to the concessions extorted from him in England by breaking them in every single particular. When Sussex landed about the end of July, he had a long story to tell of Shane's lawless behaviour in harrying Maguire and the Scots, and in levying forces against Con O'Donnell. Determined to catch him by fair means or foul, he reminded him of his promise to submit his grievances to arbitration, and sent him an ambiguously worded safe-conduct, appointing a meeting at Dundalk. But Shane was too wary to be entrapped after that fashion, and Sussex was fain to content himself with reminding him of his promise not to go to war without license. For answer Shane attacked O'Reilly, plundered Tyrconnel, and reduced Maguire to the direst extremities. Maguire warned the lord lieutenant that unless O'Neill was effectually subdued, he would be 'the strongest man of all Erlond.'

Sussex and Fitzwilliam, the latter of whom was despatched to England to report personally on the situation, were convinced that nothing but force would bring Shane to his senses. Meanwhile, until Elizabeth's consent could be obtained to that course, the lord lieutenant was obliged to act on the defensive. He managed to detach Turlough Luineach from Shane, which somewhat crippled him; but, hearing that he was meditating a fresh attack on Con O'Donnell, he determined, if the report proved correct, 'to drawe downe tharmy to Armaghe agynst the full moone, w^{ch} will staie him from goyng into eny other countrie while I wth the Armye shalbe in his countrie.' Moved by Sussex's representations, Elizabeth reluctantly consented to the employment of force, and preparations were made to take the field against Shane early in April 1563. On 6 April the army encamped at Armagh, but so badly equipped and provisioned that before three weeks had elapsed or a battle had been fought Sussex was obliged to withdraw into the Pale. A fortnight later he again took the field, and, crossing the Blackwater at Braintree, penetrated as far as Clogher. A thousand of Shane's cattle were captured; but they barely sufficed for the needs of the army, and ere long the second expedition ended, like the first, in failure. Orders were given for a general hosting; but the gentry of the Pale showed no willingness to respond to the call, and, obliged to acknowledge himself beaten, Sussex retired to Drogheda.

Force having failed, Ormonde and Kildare were sent to try what could be effected by diplomacy; but Shane stoutly refused to abate one jot of his pretensions as O'Neill, and the negotiations were broken off. But for the shame of it, Elizabeth would have consented to purchase peace even at his own price. She knew that to yield to his demands would touch Sussex to the quick; but she implored him to further Sir Thomas Cusack's proposals for an agreement rather than to force her to grant Shane an unqualified pardon. Accordingly, early in September Cusack and the Earl of Kildare met Shane at Drumcree. Professing his willingness to observe his faithfulness to her majesty, he laid the blame of his recent behaviour on Sussex, whom he charged with persistent attempts to assassinate him. He could not, he declared, omit the statutes and ordinances of his predecessors, as neither he nor his subjects were skilled in the English law; but, understanding that it was not her majesty's intention to deal sharply with him, he was content to consent to a treaty, by which he gained everything and yielded nothing (see the form of peace made at Drumcree 11 Sept. 1563, in *Cal. Carew MSS.* i. 352). The surrender on the queen's part was complete, and though Sussex contrived to put a good face on it, he felt the disgrace keenly. Even Elizabeth, when she saw the conditions of the treaty, was moved to anger, and with her own hand struck out a clause exempting Shane from attendance on the viceroy 'antequam intelligat an is est illi amicus et favorabilis an non,' and referring any differences that might arise between him and the government to arbitration. Shane was of course indignant, and insisted on having the original treaty signed, or none at all. But the queen thought she had yielded enough, and Shane, who had other projects on hand, agreed to a temporary cessation of hostilities.

His prisoner, Calvagh O'Donnell, who for nearly three years had preferred to suffer the most exquisite tortures rather than yield to his

demands, submitted about this time, and was liberated, on condition that he surrendered Lifford, together with his claim to the overlordship of Inishowen, and paid a heavy ransom. But O'Donnell, instead of fulfilling his part of the bargain, appealed to the government for assistance, and Shane was obliged to enforce his demands with the sword. He managed to get hold of Con O'Donnell, Calvagh's eldest son, and shortly afterwards captured Lifford. For some time past Shane had regarded the encroachment of the Scottish settlers on the Antrim coast with distrust. The growth of a strong independent power in that quarter would, he felt, prove fatal to his design of extending his dominion over the whole of Ulster, and he was therefore anxious to take advantage of his truce with the government to expel the intruders. A letter from Lord Robert Dudley, urging him to do something to merit the queen's favour, arrived opportunely, and Shane naïvely replied that he knew of no better service he could render than to expel her majesty's enemies the Scots. His intention was applauded by the government, and in September he attacked the Scots under Sorley Boy MacDonnell [q. v.] in the neighbourhood of Coleraine. Neither side could claim the victory, but Shane was able to point to it as an earnest of his good intentions. Shortly after Easter in the following year, 1565, he again invaded Clandeboye, and proceeding from Edenduff Carrick northward by way of Broughshane and Clogh, he destroyed almost every trace of the Scottish settlements along the Antrim coast. On 2 May he encountered the MacDonnells in the neighbourhood of Ballycastle. Outnumbering his enemies by more than two to one, he gained a complete and bloody victory. Among his prisoners were James MacDonnell and his brother, Sorley Boy.

His victory caused a great sensation, and produced a feeling something akin to consternation in government circles, especially when it was known that he had already commenced colonising those parts with his own people. Master of the north, he was less inclined than ever to treat with Elizabeth except on equal terms. It was clear that Sir Nicholas Arnold's policy of setting the Irish by the ears was producing disastrous results, and in June Elizabeth had made up her mind to entrust the government of Ireland to Sir Henry Sidney [q. v.] It was not till January 1566 that he landed at Dublin. Notifying Shane of his arrival, he called on him to appoint a parley at Drogheda or Dundalk. Shane replied by fixing a meeting at Dundalk on 5 Feb. The date was inconvenient to Sidney, and Shane, either knowing it to be so, or because he had thought better of it, refused to meet him at all until the peace concluded with Cusack at Drumcree on 11 Sept. 1563 was confirmed, and his additional petitions, including the hand of Sussex's sister, were granted. He reminded the deputy of Sussex's treacherous behaviour towards him, and of the frequent attempts made to assassinate him. He knew Sidney's 'sweetness and readiness for all good things,' but his 'timorous and distrustful people' would not, he declared, suffer him to run the risk. He eventually condescended to offer to meet the deputy in the open fields, and Sidney, though he thought proper to decline the proposal as incompatible with the dignity of the crown, promised to send commissioners to the borders to treat for a ratification of Cusack's peace.

But to Leicester, Sidney opened his mind more freely. 'I believe,' he wrote, 'Lucifer was never puft vp wth more pryde nor ambytyon than that Onele ys.' Far from being sorry for his rebellious behaviour, he had told the commissioners that 'if yt wear to do agayn I would do yt, for my ancestorys wear kyngys of Vlster, and Vlster was thearys, and Vlster ys myne, and shalbe myne.' 'He contynually kepyth 600 armed men, as it wear his Janyzery about hym; he ys able to bring to the field a thousand horsmen and 4,000 footmen; he hath alredy in Dundrum, as I am credybly aduertysed 200 toon of wyne and mutch more he lokyth for; he ys the only strong man of Ireland; hys cuntre was neuer so rytch nor so inhabyted; he armyth and weaponnyth all the peasantes of his cuntre, the fyrst that ever so dyd of an Iryshman; he hath agentys contynually in the coor of Scotland and wth dyuers potentates of the Irysh Scottes.' 'Trust me, my lord,' Sidney concluded, 'he ys able if he wyll to burn and spoyle to dublyn gates and go away vnfoght.' Sidney's letter was submitted to the queen, and afterwards laid before the privy council. Every one, Cecil wrote, was inclined to the extirpation of the proud rebel, and the queen, perhaps with a view to minimise the expenditure, proposed to send over Sir Francis Knollys [q. v.] to consult with Sidney as to the best course to pursue. Knollys arrived in April, and confirmed Sidney's proposal for a winter campaign. After some hesitation Elizabeth yielded her consent, and preparations were made for Shane's extirpation.

Meanwhile Shane, thinking, in the insolence of his pride, that Elizabeth, because she hesitated to strike, was really afraid to do so, had been busily intriguing in support of Mary

Queen of Scots. The reconciliation of Mary and Argyll had greatly encouraged him in the belief that one determined effort would lead to the emancipation of Ireland, and in April he addressed letters to Charles IX and the cardinal of Lorraine, calling on them to assist him in expelling the English, and promising for himself and his successors to become the humble subjects of the crown of France. Elizabeth had rightly conjectured that on hearing of the preparations that were being made against him, he would 'break his bryckle peace.' About the middle of July he invaded the Pale with fire and sword, but an attempt to capture Dundalk was repulsed with heavy loss. He was proclaimed a traitor on 3 Aug. 1566, and, probably feeling that the outlook was critical, he burned Armagh, razed most of his castles, entered into negotiations for a reconciliation with Alexander Oge MacDonnell, and sent a pressing message to the Earl of Desmond, urging him to join with him against the English. It was September before Colonel Edward Randolph [q. v.] landed at Derry, and the middle of the month when Sidney entered Tyrone. Pursuing his usual tactics, Shane, though able to muster four thousand foot and seven hundred horse, evaded a battle, contenting himself with hanging on the rear of the enemy and cutting off stragglers. At Lifford Sidney effected a junction with Randolph, and, leaving reinforcements with him, crossed the Foyle into Tyrconnel. Donegal, Ballyshannon, Belleek, and Sligo were captured, and having re-established O'Donnell in his former possessions, the deputy continued his journey into Connaught.

Beyond the loss of some corn and cattle, the usual results of a raid, Shane had suffered comparatively little, and, the death of O'Donnell in the hour of his triumph affording him apparently an opportunity to recover all that he had lost, he invaded Tyrconnel. He was defeated by Randolph, but the death of the English commander speedily gave him all the advantages of a victory. At first being harassed by the attacks of the Scots under Alexander Og MacDonnell, he wrote to the lord deputy and council, expressing his readiness to agree to the articles of Sir Thomas Cusack's peace. But his overtures meeting with no response, he renewed his application for assistance to the court of France, and endeavoured to secure the support of the Earl of Argyll, sending him as a propitiatory offering, among other things, the robes of state given by Henry VIII to his father Con. In May the garrison at Derry was withdrawn, and Shane at once seized the opportunity to invade Tyrconnel. He was defeated, and his army almost annihilated by the O'Donnells in the neighbourhood of Letterkenny. Riding for his very life, he managed, 'under the guidance of a party of the O'Gallaghers,' to reach his own country in safety. For a moment he thought of appealing to Sidney for mercy with a rope round his neck, but was ultimately persuaded to appeal to the MacDonnells for assistance.

Taking with him his captive, Sorley Boy, and Catherine MacLean, formerly wife of Calvagh O'Donnell, subsequently O'Neill's mistress, but now his wife, and attended by a few retainers, he made his way to Cushendun. It was a foolhardy step, but possibly, if he could have kept a civil tongue in his head, the MacDonnells might have consented to a reconciliation on his own terms of restoring Sorley Boy, surrendering Clandeboye, and paying a heavy fine. It is doubtful whether his assassination was premeditated, but his injuries to the MacDonnells were too fresh in their memory to be easily forgotten, and it is probable that when heated with wine he may have irritated them by his insolent behaviour beyond endurance. He met his death on the evening of 2 June 1567. He was literally hacked to pieces, and his body, 'wrapped in a kerne's old shirt,' was thrown into a pit near the place of his assassination. A reward of 1,000*l.* had been offered by the state for his body, one thousand marks for his head, and 500*l.* 'to him that shall kill him, though he bring neither heade nor bodie.' Of this his murderers seem not to have been aware; but the governor of Carrickfergus, Captain William Piers, 'by whose devise the tragedie was practised,' having managed to get hold of his head, and sent it, 'pickled in a pipkin,' to Sidney, obtained the promised reward. It was stuck on a pole over Dublin Castle, where it was seen by Campion in 1571. Shane's body is said to have been privately buried in the Franciscan monastery at Glenarm. A local tradition (Hill, *MacDonnells of Antrim*, p. 145) states that soon after his burial there a friar from Armagh appeared at the gate of the monastery to claim it. 'Have you,' asked the friar, 'brought with you the remains of James MacDonnell, lord of Antrim and Cantire, who was buried among strangers at Armagh?' The monk confessed that he had not. 'Then,' replied the friar, 'whilst you continue to tread on the grave of James, lord of Antrim and Cantire, know ye that we here in Glenarm will trample on the dust of your great O'Neill.' Shane O'Neill was attainted by act of parliament in 1569, and his lands declared forfeit to the crown, but no advantage was taken of the act till after the flight of Hugh, earl of Tyrone, in 1607.

O'Neill married, first, Catherine, daughter

of James MacDonnell, lord of Cantire, and by her, whom he divorced, he had two sons, Shane Oge, who was slain in battle by Philip O'Reilly in 1581, and Henry, for some time a prisoner in Dublin Castle, who escaped with Hugh Roe O'Donnell [q. v.] in 1592, and was alive in 1615. By Catherine MacLean, wife of Calvagh O'Donnell, whom he apparently married in 1565, he had at least two sons—Art, sometime a prisoner in Dublin Castle, who, escaping in 1592, was frozen to death among the Wicklow mountains; and Hugh Geimhleach 'of the fetters,' who is said to have been hanged by Tyrone with his own hand in 1590. He had also a son Con by a daughter of Shane Oge Maguire, who was alive in 1614. Other sons of doubtful origin attributed to him are Brian, Cormac, Edmund, Niall, and Turlough. Judged even by the lax standard of his age, he was a bad man—a glutton, a drunkard, a coward, a bully, an adulterer, and a murderer. He could speak no language except Irish, and was unable even to sign his own name. His views were limited to the aggrandisement of his power in Ulster, but within those limits he displayed some of those qualities that go to make a great ruler. He was treacherous, vindictive, and cruel, but in these respects he was as much sinned against as sinning. His diplomacy was the diplomacy of the age of Catherine de'Medici, but in that diplomacy he was a past master. Coming at a later time, he might have proved a dangerous enemy to England. As it was, the poverty of the crown and the unwillingness of Elizabeth to fritter away her strength in petty quarrels gave him an importance which he would otherwise not have possessed.

[Cal. State Papers, Eliz., Ireland, Foreign and Spanish; Cal. Carew MSS.; Annals of the Four Masters, ed. O'Donovan; Ulster Journal of Archæology, i. 160, ii. 218, iii. 259, vii. 45, ix. 122; Irish Statutes, Dublin, 1765, i. 322; Catalogue of Cottonian MSS.; Irish Genealogies in Harl. MS. 1425; O'Sullivan-Beare's Historiæ Catholicæ Iberniæ Compendium; Hooker's continuation of Holinshed; Hill's MacDonnells of Antrim; Froude's Hist. of England; Bagwell's Ireland under the Tudors; Kilkenny Archæol. Soc. Journal, 4th ser. viii. 449, ix. 53.] R. D.

O'NEILL, Sir TURLOUGH LUINEACH (1530?–1595), lord of Tyrone, was styled Luineach from having been fostered by O'Luinigh of Muintir Luinigh in Tyrone; he was son of Niall Conallach O'Neill, a grandson of Art Og O'Neill, a younger brother of Con mor O'Neill, the father of Con, first earl of Tyrone, and was born about 1530. His mother was Rose, daughter of Manus O'Donnell [q. v.] He became tanist when his cousin Shane [q. v.] was elected O'Neill. In 1562, when Shane was detained in England, he tried to supplant him as chief of the clan, and it was probably in pursuit of his aim that on 12 April he waylaid and murdered, between Newry and Carlingford, the young baron of Dungannon, Brian, the son of Mathew or Ferdorach, and brother of Hugh, subsequently second earl of Tyrone [q. v.] His intention to usurp the chieftainship was frustrated by the loyalty of Shane's fosterers, the O'Donnellys, and by the opportune return of Shane himself. His conduct naturally produced a coldness between the two kinsmen, and Sussex took advantage of it to draw Turlough into a combination against Shane. But, finding after a short experience that his alliance with the government was not likely to be productive of much benefit to him, Turlough came to terms with Shane, and after his death in June 1567 was inaugurated O'Neill with the customary ceremonies at Tullaghoge.

Fearing the vengeance of the government, he apologised for his 'thoughtless' behaviour, offered to renounce the title of O'Neill, and to prove his loyalty by not entertaining any Scottish mercenaries without license. It was thought best to wink at his misdemeanours, and Turlough, who had not the slightest intention of abandoning either the policy or the pretensions of his predecessor, had time to strengthen his position. To this end he contracted an alliance with O'Donnell, made overtures for a reconciliation with the MacDonnells, offering to marry either the widow or daughter of James MacDonnell, and, in order to mitigate the hostility of the MacQuillins, gave one of his daughters in marriage to Rory Oge MacQuillin. Nothwithstanding his protestations of loyalty, there was only one interpretation to be placed upon his conduct, and in June 1568 Sir William Fitzwilliam [q. v.] formed a plan to lay hold of him, which was frustrated by the lord justice's inability to provision his army. Later in the year Turlough met Sir Henry Sidney [q. v.] at the Bann, and created a favourable impression. Rumours were subsequently current of an understanding between him and James Fitzmaurice Fitzgerald [q.v.], 'the arch traitor;' but Turlough apparently found sufficient to occupy his attention in Ulster. In the summer of the following year (1569) he married Agnes Campbell, widow of James MacDonnell; but the marriage, though it brought him considerable accession of strength from a military point of view, proved in other respects of doubtful advantage. Before long it was reported that he had 'eaten himself up' by supporting his new allies, and would gladly be

rid of them and his wife at any price. To add to his discomfort, it was said that he had been accidentally shot by his jester while sitting at supper with his wife. But Sir Nicholas Malby, who was inclined to regard him with suspicion, was of opinion that he was merely 'winning time,' and that he would never be content with less than the absolute control of his urraghs or feudatory chiefs. To this the government would not consent; but on 20 Jan. 1571, acting, it is said, by the advice of his wife, but more probably by the intervention of Sir Edward Moore [q. v.], he agreed to a temporary peace in order to afford time to enable him to submit his demands to the queen. Meanwhile he promised to dismiss his Scottish mercenaries, but declined to be drawn into a combination against them.

Matters continued in this uncertain state till the rumour of the intended colonisation of Antrim by Sir Thomas Smith in the spring of 1572 drove him into active opposition. Professing his doubts as to Smith's authority for his undertaking, he took measures to render it abortive. But the prospect became more serious when it was known that Smith's project had been taken up by Walter Devereux, earl of Essex [q. v.] Refusing to be deluded by Essex's specious announcement, that the expedition was directed against the Scots, and not against loyal Irishmen, Turlough declined to render him the assistance he demanded; and in February 1574 Essex prepared to carry out his threat of wasting him with fire and sword. But for this his resources proved inadequate, and in March he consented to a truce, promising to transmit his petition to the queen. Elizabeth, who had been inclined, on the first news of Essex's inability to make good his footing in Ulster, 'to lap up' matters with Turlough, but could not make up her mind to any consistent policy, now ordered her deputy to give Essex every assistance in order to bring Turlough to his senses. Accordingly, in September Essex invaded Tyrone. Turlough suffered severely. But the expedition was productive of little advantage to Essex; and the eagerness with which Fitzwilliam obeyed Elizabeth's fresh instructions for a disbandment produced a coldness between him and Essex, which Turlough endeavoured to improve to his own advantage by addressing 'a politic letter' to the deputy, favourably contrasting his conduct with Essex's. But Elizabeth was annoyed at Fitzwilliam's precipitancy, and Turlough, fearing that the storm had not blown over, sent his wife to the viceroy to sue for peace. He still insisted on having his urraghs, and ten days were given him to reconsider his position. It was deeply mortifying to Essex, just when things seemed to be improving, to learn from Elizabeth herself that his enterprise had proved a failure, and that all that remained to be done was to induce Turlough to consent to reasonable conditions 'as our honour may best be salved,' and, if possible, to erect a fort at the Blackwater. Essex obeyed with a heavy heart; but seizing the opportunity of an attempt on Turlough's part to hinder the erection of the new fort, he crossed the Blackwater, captured twelve hundred of his cattle, and pressed him so hard that he was compelled, at no little personal risk, to seek safety in a neighbouring bog. Turlough thereupon submitted, and on 27 June 1575 articles of peace were signed whereby he promised to surrender his urraghs, to keep the peace with O'Donnell, the baron of Dungannon, and others of the queen's loyal subjects, and to assist in expelling the Scots. In return he was to receive a grant of all the lands from Lough Foyle to the Blackwater, and from the Bann to Lough Erne; to be excused from coming to any governor against his will; and to be allowed, 'for the better security of his person,' to retain three hundred Scots, so long as they were not of the MacDonnell connection.

The treaty was a victory for Turlough; and to prove that his rebellious behaviour was solely, as he declared, due to Essex's arbitrary conduct, he took the opportunity shortly afterwards to present himself before Sir Henry Sidney at Armagh, 'without Pleadge, Promis, or Hostage,' and so won upon the lord deputy that, while refusing to countenance his petition for 'as ample an Estate and Rule as others of his Surname heretofore have had,' he recommended that he should be treated leniently so far as his urraghs were concerned, and that he should be ennobled by the title of Clanoneill for life, which Sidney thought could not be long, 'consideringe his Age, wounded and imperfect Boddye, his ill Diet, and contynuall Surfett' (Collins, *Sidney Papers*, i. 78; cf. Derricke, 'Image of Ireland,' in *Somers Tracts*, i. 611, and the corresponding woodcut illustrating Turlough's submission). Sidney's suggestion was approved; but it was not till May 1578 that a patent creating him Baron of Clogher and Earl of Clanconnell was passed. The retirement of Sidney from the government of Ireland, the outbreak of the rebellion in Munster, the questionable behaviour of Turlough himself in refusing to meet Sir William Drury [q. v.], coupled with the fact that he and the Baron of Dungannon had become fast friends, frustrated the realisation of Sidney's proposal. After Drury's

death, on 30 Sept. 1579, he assumed a more menacing attitude. It was reported that the pope had promised him the principality of Ulster; and evidence was forthcoming of an understanding between him and Viscount Baltinglas. All Sir William Gerard's tact, and an offer to confirm the agreement with Essex, failed to pacify him. To Captain Piers, who was sent to remonstrate with him, he insisted on having his urraghs; nothing less would satisfy him. Provided his demand was conceded, he swore not to leave a Scot in Ireland. When the news of the defeat of the deputy, Arthur, lord Grey de Wilton [q.v.], at Glenmalure reached him, he plundered the territory of his recalcitrant urragh Magennis, and threatened to invade the Pale with five thousand men. Only the Baron of Dungannon held out against him, and he, by his own account, was compelled to betake himself to the woods for safety. But with the south of Ireland in a blaze, it was impossible to do other than temporise with him. He petitioned to have the benefit of his letters as Earl of Clanconnell; to be re-established in the rights and privileges of his ancestors; to have one hundred soldiers in the pay of the state, together with the command of the fort on the Blackwater and a grant of lands in the English Pale. Grey promised to transmit his petition, and on these terms peace was concluded at Benburb in September 1580.

But his treaty with the government did not prevent him from refusing to surrender William Nugent [q. v.], who had taken refuge with him, or from retaliating on O'Reilly by ravaging his country far and wide for having in fair and open battle slain Shane Oge, the eldest son of Shane O'Neill, and taken his brother Con a prisoner; or from assisting Con O'Donnell against his uncle, Hugh MacManus O'Donnell, at the bloody battle of Kiltole on 4 July 1581. Grey, who had lost all patience with him, suggested his extirpation; but Elizabeth, who knew too well the cost of such fruitless enterprises, advised conciliation, and on 2 Aug. the peace of September was confirmed, and his controversy with O'Donnell referred to commissioners. But Justice Dowdall and Michael Cusack, who somewhat tardily were appointed for the business, failed to give him satisfaction; and in June 1583 Turlough, who had recovered from a drunken trance, which had lasted two days and given rise to a rumour that he was dead, invaded Tyrconnel, but was defeated by O'Donnell with heavy loss at Drumleen. Early in the following year it was reported that he had made the Baron of Dungannon his tanist, and that they had entered into a close alliance with O'Donnell. The combination appeared a dangerous one to Bagenal, but whatever disloyalty there may have been in it evaporated with the appearance of Sir John Perrot [q. v.] on the borders. Without asking either for pardon or protection, Turlough met the deputy half a mile outside Newry; and, having put in his eldest son Art as a pledge, accompanied him on his expedition against the Scots. He was deserted by O'Cahan and the O'Donnellys, who went over to Sorley Boy MacDonnell [q. v.], and so slenderly accompanied that, according to Captain John Norris, he durst only lie where he might be defended by Norris's troops.

But Turlough, though old, was far from being so insignificant as Norris supposed. He attended the opening of parliament in May 1585, but it seems doubtful if he ever took his seat. Later in the year he was induced by Perrot to consent to surrender the possession of that portion of his territories lying between the Mullaghcarn mountains and the Blackwater to the Earl of Tyrone, at a sort of yearly rent of one thousand marks. The agreement took the form of a seven years' lease, terminable by Turlough at the end of three years. The arrangement, confirmed by Perrot on 10 Aug., worked badly from the first, and in May 1586 Turlough, at the instigation of his wife, demanded restitution of his lands. But the difficulty was smoothed over, and Perrot suggested that he should be created Earl of Omagh, which, besides gratifying him, would effectually serve to extinguish the name of O'Neill. To this fruitful source of discord between Turlough and the Earl of Tyrone was added another, arising from the fact that, whereas the latter supported the faction of Hugh MacManus O'Donnell and his youthful son Hugh Roe [q. v.], Turlough supported that of Hugh Mac Deaganach and Niall Garv. In consequence of this dispute, Tyrone in April 1588 attacked Turlough, and captured some three or four thousand head of cattle belonging to him. Turlough was taken off his guard; but, with the assistance of Hugh MacDeaganach and Niall Garv, he inflicted a terrible defeat on Tyrone at Carricklea on 1 May. At Michaelmas, the three years, according to the agreement between them, having elapsed, Turlough again demanded the restitution of his lands. It was impossible to deny his right to enforce his claim, and the privy council were for persuading Tyrone 'to surcease his further claim to the rest of the years.' But Fitzwilliam, who feared that to give back the land to Turlough would throw the balance of power into the hands of the sons of Shane O'Neill, contrived to

induce him to withdraw his claim, and to accept an increase of rent for the remaining four years. Neither side was satisfied with the arrangement, and in one of the numerous encounters that took place between them Turlough was shot through the shoulder with a bullet. His power, which had long been waning, began rapidly to decline after the restoration of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, and in May 1593 he resigned in favour of the Earl of Tyrone, who was inaugurated O'Neill. Subsequently, on 28 June, he was awarded a life interest in the Strabane district, while the earl's supremacy was acknowledged over all Tyrone. But the old fighting spirit was not yet extinct in him, and in May 1594 he offered, with three thousand men, armed and paid by the state, to assure Ulster to her majesty. Latterly he was desirous of repairing to Dublin, and in June 1595 the Poppinjay was sent to convey him thither. But Tyrone, who was warned of his intention, razed his castle of Strabane, and he was driven to seek the shelter of a neighbouring ruin, where he died early in September 1595, and was buried at Ardstraw.

There is a pen-and-ink portrait of Turlough Luineach by Barnaby Gooch, 'rudely drawn but greatly resembling him,' in 'State Papers,' Irel. Eliz. (xlv. 60, ii.)

The name of Turlough's first wife is not known, but he had a son Henry, killed in 1578 in action against the O'Gallaghers. In 1569 he married Agnes Campbell, widow of James MacDonnell, and by her had Sir Art O'Neill, who married a daughter of Cuconnacht Maguire. He had also numerous illegitimate children.

[Cal. State Papers, Ireland, Eliz.; Cal. Carew MSS.; Annals of the Four Masters, ed. O'Donovan; Annals of Loch Cé (Rolls Ser.); Devereux's Lives of the Earls of Essex; Strype's Life of Sir Thomas Smith; Hill's MacDonnells of Antrim; Bagwell's Ireland under the Tudors; Irish Genealogies in Harl. MS. 1425.] R. D.

O'NEILL, WILLIAM CHICHESTER, Lord O'Neill (1813–1883), musical composer, born on 3 March 1813, at the residence of his father, the Rev. Edward Chichester (*d.* 1840), rector of Kilmore, Armagh, was educated at Foyle College, Londonderry, and at the High School, Shrewsbury, under Dr. Butler. He graduated at Trinity College, Dublin; was ordained in 1837, and was appointed to a prebendal stall in Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin, in 1848. By the death of John Bruce O'Neill, third viscount O'Neill, younger son of John O'Neill, first viscount [q. v.], in 1835, he came into possession of the great estates of the O'Neill family, to whom he was related by the marriage of his great-grandfather, the Rev. Arthur Chichester, with Mary, daughter of Henry O'Neill of Shane's Castle, co. Antrim, the first cousin of the first Viscount O'Neill. In 1868 the peerage, originally conferred in 1793, and extinct on the death of the third Viscount O'Neill, was restored to Chichester under the title of 'Baron O'Neill of Shane's Castle.' O'Neill exhibited remarkable talent and ability as a performer on the violin and organ, especially the latter instrument; he was also a skilled singer and composer. On the occasion of the visit of Prince Arthur (Duke of Connaught) to Shane's Castle in 1869, Lord O'Neill composed the poetry and music of an ode which he accompanied on the organ at the performance. He frequently officiated as organist in the Dublin cathedrals, and composed church music, glees and songs, all remarkable for purity of style and grammatical accuracy. Some of these pieces have been published. He died on 17 April 1883, at Shane's Castle. He was twice married: first, in 1839, to Henrietta (*d.* 1857), eldest daughter of Robert Torrens, judge of the common pleas in Ireland, by whom he had three sons and a daughter; secondly, in 1858, to Elizabeth Grace, daughter of John Torrens, D.D., archdeacon of Dublin.

[Memoir by Archdeacon Hamilton, ; private information.] W. H. C.

ONSLOW, ARTHUR (1691–1768), speaker of the House of Commons, born at Chelsea on 1 Oct. 1691, was elder son of Foot Onslow, first commissioner of excise, by Susanna, daughter and heiress of Thomas Anlaby of Etton, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, and widow of Arnold Colwall of Woodford, Essex. His great-grandfather was Sir Richard Onslow (1601–1664) [q. v.] He was educated at Winchester and matriculated at Wadham College, Oxford, as a fellow commoner on 12 Oct. 1708, but took no degree. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1713. He was recorder of Guildford and high steward of Kingston-on-Thames (1737). He became a bencher of the Inner Temple in 1728.

At a by-election in February 1720 Onslow had been returned to the House of Commons in the whig interest for the borough of Guildford, which he continued to represent until the dissolution in July 1727. Only three references to Onslow's speeches during the period he was a private member are known. He took part in the debate in November 1722 on the proposal for raising 100,000*l.* upon the real and personal estates of the Roman catholics, and 'declared his abhorrence of persecuting anybody on account of their

opinions in religion' (*Parl. Hist.* viii. 52). In April 1725 he strenuously opposed the motion for the reversal of Bolingbroke's attainder (*ib.* viii. 462), and in March 1726 he supported Richard Hampden's petition 'in consideration of his great-grandfather, who made a most noble and courageous stand against arbitrary power in opposing ship-money, and fell the first victim in the glorious cause of liberty' (*ib.* viii. 515). At the general election in August 1727 Onslow was returned both for Guildford and for Surrey. He elected to serve for Surrey, and continued to represent that county until his retirement from the House of Commons at the dissolution in March 1761. At the opening of the new parliament, on 23 Jan. 1728, he was unanimously elected speaker of the House of Commons, an office to which he was re-elected in 1735, 1741, 1747, and 1754 (*ib.* viii. 629; ix. 634; xii. 214; xiv. 87; xv. 322). Onslow was sworn a member of the privy council at Hampton Court on 25 July 1728 (*London Gazette*, 1728, No. 6694), and on 13 May 1729 accepted the post of chancellor and keeper of the great seal to Queen Caroline. He was appointed treasurer of the navy on 20 April 1734, an office which he resigned in April 1742 'because the opposition said that his attachment to the court arose from interest' (Walpole, *Memoirs of the Reign of George II*, i. 129). His speech to the king on 2 May 1745, on the occasion of presenting the Money Bills (*Journals of the House of Commons*, xxv. 8–9), was the last prorogation speech entered at length in the 'Journals' of either house (*Diary and Correspondence of Lord Colchester*, 1861, ii. 488). In May 1751 he made a 'noble and affecting speech' against the Regency Bill (Walpole, *Memoirs of the Reign of George II*, i. 126–8; *Parl. Hist.* xiv. 1017–23). In consequence of failing health Onslow resolved to retire from parliamentary life, and on 18 March 1761 the thanks of the House of Commons were unanimously voted to him 'for his constant and unwearied attendance in the chair during the course of above thirty-three years in five successive parliaments.'

In returning thanks Onslow was deeply affected, and confessed that 'the being within these walls has ever been the chief pleasure of my life.' A further resolution for an address to the king, that he would be 'graciously pleased to confer some signal mark of his royal favour' upon the retiring speaker, was also unanimously carried (*ib.* xv. 1013–15). Accordingly the king, by letters patent dated 20 April 1761, granted Onslow an annuity of 3,000*l.* for the lives of himself and his son George, a provision which was further secured to him by an act of parliament passed in the following year (2 Geo. III, c. 33). The freedom of the city was voted to Onslow at a court of common council on 5 May 1761 'as a grateful and lasting testimony of the respectful love and veneration which the citizens of London entertain of his person and distinguished virtue.' He was admitted to the freedom on 11 June following, but declined, 'on account of his official position,' to accept the gold box of the value of one hundred guineas which had also been voted by the court (*London's Roll of Fame*, 1884, p. 42). He died on 17 Feb. 1768, aged 76. 'His death,' Walpole records, 'was long and dreadfully painful, but he supported his agony with great patience, dignity, good humour, and even good breeding' (*Letters of Horace Walpole*, v. 86). He was buried at Thames Ditton, Surrey, but his body and that of his wife were afterwards removed to the burial-place of the Onslow family in Merrow Church in the same county. A monument was erected to his memory by his son George in the north aisle of Trinity Church, Guildford, and there is a tablet to him and his wife in Thames Ditton Church.

Onslow was a man of unblemished integrity and much ability. He was the third member of his family who had been speaker of the House of Commons. No speaker has ever supported the privileges of the House with more firmness, or sustained the dignity of his office with greater authority. 'His knowledge of the constitution equalled his attachment to it. To the crown he behaved with all the decorum of respect, without sacrificing his freedom of speech. Against encroachments of the House of Lords he was an inflexible champion. . . . Though to conciliate popular favour he affected an impartiality that by turns led him to the borders of insincerity and contradiction; and though he was so minutely attached to forms that it often made him troublesome in affairs of higher moment, it will be difficult,' says Horace Walpole, 'to find a subject whom gravity will so well become, whose knowledge will be so useful and so accurate, and whose fidelity to his trust will prove so unshaken' (*Memoirs of the Reign of George III*, i. 51–2). He used frequently to declare that 'the passing of the Septennial Bill formed the era of the emancipation of the British House of Commons from its former dependence on the Crown and the House of Lords' (Coxe, *Memoirs of Sir Robert Walpole*, 1798, i. 75). On being asked what would be the consequence of naming a member, he is

said to have answered, 'The Lord in heaven knows' (Hatsell, *Precedents of Proceedings in the House of Commons*, i. 237).

In June 1761 Onslow was elected a trustee of the British Museum, in the establishment of which he had taken the greatest interest. Several books, now long forgotten, were dedicated to him. His 'Character of Archbishop Abbot upon reading Lord Clarendon's account of him,' written in 1723, is appended to the 'Life of Dr. George Abbot, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury,' Guildford, 1777, 8vo. His speech on presenting the Money Bills to the king on 29 April 1740 was published in pamphlet form (London, 1740, 8vo), where it is erroneously stated that the speech was delivered on 29 April 1739. A number of Onslow's notes will be found in Burnet's 'History of his own Time,' 1833, and in the second volume of Hatsell. His correspondence with the Duke of Newcastle, 1738–65, is preserved in the British Museum (see Index to the Addit. MSS. 1882–7, p. 873). The Clandon Library (at Clandon Park, Surrey), formed by him, and containing many books with his autograph notes, was sold at Sotheby's in March 1885.

Onslow married in 1720 Anne (1703–1763), daughter of John Bridges of Thames Ditton, and niece and coheiress of Henry Bridges of Ember Court, in the same parish, by whom he had a son, George Onslow, first earl of Onslow [q. v.], and a daughter Anne, who died unmarried on 20 Dec. 1751.

A whole-length portrait of Onslow, in his speaker's robes, by Sir Godfrey Kneller, is in the National Portrait Gallery. There are portraits of him in the hall of Wadham College and in the town-hall of Guildford. Onslow is the principal figure in the 'House of Commons,' painted by Hogarth and Sir James Thornhill, which was exhibited at the loan collection of national portraits at South Kensington in 1867 (*Catalogue*, No. 285), an engraving of which is given in Nichols and Stevens's 'Genuine Works of William Hogarth' (ii. opp. 285). There are several engravings of Onslow by Faber and others after Hysing; and a curious one of him, 'in his seat at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster,' by A. Walker, forms the frontispiece to Wilson's 'Ornaments of Churches considered,' Oxford, 1761, 4to.

[Walpole's Memoirs of the Reign of George II, 1847; Walpole's Memoirs of the Reign of George III, 1845; Walpole's Letters, 1857, vols. i. ii. iii. iv.; Hatsell's Precedents of Proceedings in the House of Commons, &c., 1818, pp. ii, vi–vii, 228, 236–7, 241, 354, 384, 393–7, iii. 189; Browne-Willis's Notitia Parliamentaria, 1750, iii. 118; Manning's Speakers of the House of Commons, 1851, pp. 435–40; Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, 1813–15, vols. i. ii. iii. iv. viii. ix.; Nichols's Literary Illustrations, 1817–58, iii. 492, iv. 252–4, v. 166, vi. 460; Nichols and Stevens's Genuine Works of William Hogarth, 1808–17, i. 259–60, ii. 285–6; Boswell's Life of Johnson (ed. G. B. Hill), ii. 165, v. 396; Georgian Era, 1832, i. 537–8; Gent. Mag. 1768, p. 94; Brayley and Britton's History of Surrey, 1850, i. 308, 343–4, ii. 58, 104, 415, 433; Collins's Peerage, 1812, v. 472–6; Burke's Peerage, 1892, p. 1058; Foster's Alumni Oxonienses, 1500–1714 (1891), iii. 1090; Gardiner's Registers of Wadham College, Oxford, 1889, pt. i. pp. 435–6; Notes and Queries, 6th ser. xi. 220, 405, 8th ser. iii. 167, 258, 318; Official Return of Lists of Members of Parliament, pt. ii. pp. 44, 56, 67, 79, 92, 104, 117; Brit. Mus. Cat.] G. F. R. B.

ONSLOW, GEORGE (1731–1792), politician, was the eldest son of Lieutenant-general Richard Onslow, M.P. for Guildford, by his second wife, Pooley, daughter of Charles Walton of Little Burstead, Essex. Admiral Sir Richard Onslow [q. v.] was his brother, and Arthur Onslow [q. v.], speaker of the House of Commons, his uncle. He was born on 28 April 1731, and became a lieutenant-colonel in the 1st foot guards on 27 March 1759. He succeeded his father as one of the members for Guildford in March 1760, and continued to sit for that borough until his retirement from the House of Commons at the dissolution in March 1784. At the outset of his parliamentary career Onslow was one of Rockingham's supporters. He was 'the single member who said that No. 45 was not a libel,' and he voted against the expulsion of Wilkes (Cavendish, *Parl. Debates*, i. 124–5, 226–7). He voted for the repeal of the Stamp Act in 1766 (*ib.* ii. 25–6), but subsequently changed his views, and became an adherent of the Duke of Grafton. On the report of the address in November 1767, Onslow 'diverted the house with proposing, in imitation of the Romans, who used to send senators to inquire into the state of their provinces, to despatch Grenville to America on that errand' (Walpole, *Memoirs of the Reign of George III*, iii. 116–17; *The Works of Benjamin Franklin*, 1838, vii. 371–373). On 9 Dec. 1768 he brought before the notice of the house 'a paper of seditious nature' which had been stuck up at the corner of Bond Street, and for which one Joseph Thornton, a milkman, was subsequently committed to Newgate (Cavendish, *Parl. Debates*, i. 101–2). On 8 May 1770 he opposed Burke's resolutions relating to the disorders in North America, and called upon him 'to found the censure upon established truth, not upon vague and general declamation' (*Parl.*

Hist. xvi. 1007, 1010). In 1771 he took the leading part in the proceedings against the printers for publishing the parliamentary debates (*ib.* xvii. 58–119), and by these means rendered himself so unpopular that he was hanged in effigy on Tower Hill, on the same gibbet with the speaker (*ib.* xvii. 1025). On 22 Feb 1775, while opposing Wilkes's motion for expunging the resolution of 17 Feb. 1769 respecting his expulsion, he informed the house that he had been bred a soldier, and went on to declare that 'though my abilities are as short as my person, yet, if by taking thought, I could add a cubit to them, I would willingly be a grenadier on the present occasion, where the necessary power, the honour, and dignity of the House of Commons are so strongly attacked' (*ib.* xviii. 368–74). In December 1777 Onslow protested strongly against peace, insisting that 'it was better to lose America by arms than by treaty,' and asserting that the rebellion had been 'fomented, nourished, and supported by the inflammatory speeches and other means used by the incendiaries in that house' (*ib.* xix. 546–7). In February 1780, during the delivery of an extraordinary speech against the petitions for economical reform, he was called to order no less than seven or eight times (*ib.* xxi. 82–3). In March 1781 he spoke against the Contractors Bill, and said that if it was passed he 'should not wonder to see some other gentleman start up and propose to bring in a bill to exclude the military' (*ib.* xxi. 1390–1). He opposed Sir John Rous's motion of want of confidence in Lord North's ministry in March 1782 (*ib.* xxiii. 1175–7), and in February 1783 warmly defended Lord North from a personal attack made on him by Thomas Pitt (*ib.* xxiii. 563–4). Onslow spoke for the last time in the House of Commons on 22 March 1784, when he once more broached his favourite theory that Gibraltar was not worth keeping (*ib.* xxiv. 768–9). He died on 12 Nov. 1792, at Dunsborough House, Ripley, Surrey, from the effects of a carriage accident.

Onslow, who was 'a short, round man,' is happily described by Walpole as 'one of those burlesque orators who are favoured in all public assemblies, and to whom one or two happy sallies of impudence secure a constant attention, though their voice and manner are often their only patents, and who, being laughed at for absurdity as frequently as for humour, obtain a license for what they please' (*Memoirs of the Reign of George III*, ii. 286). He is frequently confused with his cousin, George Onslow (afterwards first Earl of Onslow) [q. v.] Walpole sometimes refers to him as 'the younger Onslow,' and to his cousin as 'the elder Onslow, though the colonel appears to have been a few months older than the earl. In the journals of the day he was known as 'Little Cocking George' (Cavendish, *Parl. Debates*, ii. 377–8). He succeeded his cousin George as outranger of Windsor Forest in 1763.

Onslow married, on 29 July 1752, Jane, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Thorpe of Chillingham, Northumberland, by whom he had four sons—viz. Richard, born 13 Jan. 1754; George, born 7 April 1764; George Walton, born 25 June 1768, vicar of Send (1792) and of Shalford with Bramley (1800), and rector of Wisley with Pyrford (1806), all in Surrey, who died on 13 Feb. 1844; and Arthur, born 30 Dec. 1773, rector of Merrow, Surrey (1812), and of Crayford, Kent, who died on 29 Nov. 1851—and one daughter, Pooley, born 3 March 1758, who married, first, on 23 Jan. 1788, Rear-admiral Sir Francis Samuel Drake, bart.; and, secondly, on 13 June 1801, Arthur Onslow, serjeant-at-law, recorder of and M.P. for Guildford. Some of Onslow's letters to the Duke of Newcastle are preserved in the British Museum (see Index to Addit. MSS., 1882–7). An etching by 'J. S.,' dated 1782, is mentioned by Bromley.

[Walpole's Memoirs of the Reign of George III, 1845, ii. 91, 131, 287, iii. 116–17, 286–7; Wraxall's Hist. and Posthumous Memoirs, 1884, ii. 229–30; Trevelyan's Early Hist. of C. J. Fox (1881), pp. 332, 339, 348, 375; Gent. Mag. 1788 pt. i. p. 82, 1792 pt. ii. 1060, 1801 pt. i. p. 571, 1834 pt. i. p. 227, 1844 pt. i. p. 659, 1852 pt. i. p. 105; Collins's Peerage, 1812, v. 476–7; Foster's Peerage, 1883, p. 542; Notes and Queries, 8th ser. iii. 289, 360; Official Return of Lists of Members of Parliament, pt. ii. pp. 117, 131, 143, 156, 169.] G. F. R. B.

ONSLOW, GEORGE, first Earl of Onslow (1731–1814), born on 13 Sept. 1731, was the only son of Arthur Onslow [q. v.], by Anne, daughter of John Bridges of Thames Ditton, Surrey. He was educated at Westminster School and Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he was created M.A. in 1766. Onslow represented Rye in the House of Commons from April 1754 to March 1761, and at the general election in April 1761 he was returned for Surrey, which he continued to represent until his accession to the House of Lords. During the debate on the Regency Bill in May 1765 he seconded Rose Fuller's motion for making the queen regent (*Grenville Papers*, iii. 26, 28), and opposed Morton's motion for reinstating the princess-dowager's name (*Chatham Correspondence*, ii. 309; Walpole, *Letters*, iv. 353–4). Though hitherto one of Lord Temple's most devoted followers, Onslow

accepted the post of a lord of the treasury on the formation of Lord Rockingham's first administration in July 1765, and was admitted to the privy council on 23 Dec. 1767. In spite of his former friendship with Wilkes, Onslow on 14 April 1769 moved that Wilkes's fourth election for Middlesex was null and void, and on the following day carried a resolution by a majority of fifty-four that Colonel Luttrell 'ought to have been returned' (Cavendish, *Parl. Debates*, i. 360–86). On 14 July 1769 he was accused in the 'Public Advertiser' by Horne Tooke (then the Rev. John Horne, vicar of Brentford) of having accepted 1,000*l.* to procure a place for a person in America. Onslow denounced the story as 'a gross and infamous lie from beginning to end,' and brought an action for libel against Tooke (Woodfall, *Junius*, 1814, i. 186–96). The trial took place before Mr. Justice Blackstone at Kingston on 6 April 1770, and Onslow was nonsuited. It was tried again before Lord Mansfield at Guildford on 1 Aug. following, when Onslow obtained damages for 400*l.*; but judgment was arrested by the court of common pleas in Easter term 1771, on technical grounds (Wilson, *Reports*, iii. 177–188). On 25 Jan. 1770 Onslow opposed Dowdeswell's resolution that the House of Commons was bound on matters of election 'to judge according to the law of the land and the known and established law and custom of parliament' (*Parl. Hist.* xvi. 790–1). In the same session he introduced a bill taking away all privileges of parliament from the servants of members, which, with the aid of Lord Mansfield in the House of Lords, became law (10 Geo. III, c. 50). During the debate on Serjeant Glynn's motion for an inquiry into the administration of criminal justice on 6 Dec. 1770 Onslow warmly defended Baron Smythe, whose conduct had been attacked by Sir Joseph Mawbey (*Parl. Hist.* xvi. 1235–8). When the members of the House of Commons were turned out of the House of Lords on 10 Dec. 1770, Onslow, in retaliation, immediately proposed that the House of Commons should be 'cleared of strangers, members of the House of Lords, and all,' but he did not move for a committee to inspect the journals of the House of Lords, as is stated in Walpole's 'Memoirs of the Reign of George III' (iv. 218). This motion was made by Dunning, and Onslow voted against it (Cavendish, *Parl. Debates*, ii. 148–56). On 7 Feb. 1771 Onslow opposed Sir George Savile's attempt to bring in a bill for 'more effectually securing the rights' of electors (*ib.* ii. 248–9, 251). In the same session he took an active part with his cousin, George Onslow (1731–1792) [q. v.], in excluding strangers from the gallery of the House of Commons, and in calling the printers of newspapers to the bar of the house for publishing the debates (*ib.* ii. 258, 377, 378, 380–1, 384, 388, 389, 393, 396, 397, 445, 455). In April 1772 Onslow supported a motion for leave to bring in a bill for the relief of protestant dissenters, and strongly advocated the propriety of granting them relief in the matter of subscription (*Parl. Hist.* xvii. 433–4). He was created Baron Cranley, in the county of Surrey, on 20 May 1776, and took his seat in the House of Lords on the following day (*Journals of the House of Lords*, xxxiv. 740). On 8 Oct. in the same year he succeeded his cousin Richard as fourth Baron Onslow and Clandon, and on the 30th of the same month was sworn in as lord-lieutenant of Surrey. He spoke for the first time in the House of Lords on 16 April 1777, when he urged that some provision should be made for the discharge of the king's debts, and 'launched into encomiums of the personal and political virtues of the sovereign' (*Parl. Hist.* xix. 163–4). Resigning his seat on the treasury board, Onslow was appointed comptroller of the household on 1 Dec. 1777. On 13 May 1778 he voted against the attendance of the House of Lords at Chatham's funeral, though he 'formerly used to wait in the lobby to help him on with his great-coat' (Walpole, *Letters*, vii. 65). In December 1779 Onslow became treasurer of the household, but resigned that office on his appointment as a lord of the bedchamber in September 1780, a post which he retained until his death. He appears to have spoken for the last time in the House of Lords on 19 March 1788, when he supported the third reading of the East India Declaratory Bill (*Parl. Hist.* xxvii. 247–8). Onslow was one of the Prince of Wales's friends who were sent on that extraordinary mission to Mrs. Fitzherbert, to tell her that the life of the prince was in imminent danger, and that only her immediate presence could save him (Langdale, *Memoirs of Mrs. Fitzherbert*, 1856, pp. 118–19). He was also present at the marriage of the prince to Mrs. Fitzherbert in December 1785 (Lecky, *Hist. of England*, 1887, v. 88–9). Onslow was in the royal coach, in his capacity of lord-in-waiting, when the king was mobbed on his way to open parliament on 29 Oct. 1795 (*Diary and Correspondence of Lord Colchester*, 1861, i. 2–3; *George the Third, his Court and Family*, 1821, ii. 243–250). Tierney's motion in the House of Commons for an inquiry into Onslow's conduct with regard to the manner in which the act to provide for the defence of the realm had been carried into effect in the county of

Surrey was negatived by 141 votes to 22 on 8 May 1798 (*Diary and Correspondence of Lord Colchester*, i. 154; *Journals of the House of Commons*, liii. 552). Onslow was created Viscount Cranley and Earl of Onslow on 19 June 1801. He died at Clandon Park, Surrey, on 17 May 1814, aged 82, and was buried in Merrow Church.

Walpole describes Onslow as 'a noisy, indiscreet man' (*Memoirs of the Reign of George III*, iv. 218), while 'Junius' calls him a 'false, silly fellow' (Woodfall, *Junius*, i. 198). He held the posts of outranger of Windsor Forest from 1754 to 1763, and of surveyor of the king's gardens and waters from 1761 to 1764; he was created D.C.L. of Oxford University on 8 July 1773, and served as colonel of the Surrey regiment of fencible cavalry from 23 May 1794 to 27 March 1800. Six of Onslow's letters to Pitt, written early in 1766, are published in the 'Chatham Correspondence' (ii. 374–5, 378–88, 394–6, 402–4). Two interesting letters to Temple from Onslow are given in the 'Grenville Papers' (iii. 63–4, 75–7), and two to Wilkes, written in the most friendly terms, in Woodfall's 'Junius' (iii. 230–3). His correspondence with the Duke of Newcastle [see Pelham, afterwards Pelham-Holles, 1693–1768], some papers relating to his prosecution of Horne Tooke, and several letters to Wilkes and others are preserved in the British Museum (see Indices to the Addit. MSS. 1854–87).

Onslow married, on 16 June 1753, Henrietta, eldest daughter of Sir John Shelley, bart., of Michelgrove, Sussex, by whom he had four sons and one daughter. A pastel portrait of Onslow, by John Russell, was exhibited at the winter exhibition at the Grosvenor Gallery in 1889 (*Catalogue*, No. 209). There is a whole-length mezzotint engraving of Onslow by William Ward, after Thomas Stewardson.

His eldest son, Thomas Onslow, second Earl of Onslow (1755–1827), commonly known as 'Tom Onslow,' was M.P. for Rye from 1775 to 1784, and for Guildford from 1784 to 1806. He married, first, on 20 Dec. 1776, Arabella, third daughter and coheiress of Eaton Mainwaring-Ellerker of Risby Park, Yorkshire; and secondly, on 13 Feb. 1783, Charlotte, daughter of William Hale of King's Walden, Hertfordshire, and widow of Thomas Duncombe of Duncombe Park, Yorkshire, and died on 22 Feb. 1827, aged 72. He was a man of eccentric humour, with an absorbing passion for driving four-in-hand, which is commemorated in one of Gillray's caricatures (Wright and Evans, *Historical and Descriptive Account of the Caricatures of James Gillray*, 1851, p. 463), and in the lines

What can little T. O. do?
Why, drive a phaeton and two!!
Can little T. O. do no more?
Yes, drive a phaeton and four!!!!

[Walpole's Memoirs of the Reign of George III, 1845, vols. iii. and iv.; Walpole's Letters, 1857–9; Grenville Papers, 1852–3, vols. ii. and iii.; Trevelyan's Early History of C. J. Fox, 1881, pp. 182–3, 324, 329, 421; Wraxall's Historical and Posthumous Memoirs, 1884, v. 308–10; Brayley and Britton's Hist. of Surrey, 1850, i. 377, 383, ii. 57, 60, 104, 142, 148, 433, v. 148, 170, 181; Collins's Peerage, 1812, v. 476, 479–81; Doyle's Official Baronage, 1886, i. 701–3; Burke's Peerage, &c., 1892, pp. 1058, 1245; Gent. Mag. 1814 pt. i. pp. 525, 703–4, 1827 pt. i. pp. 269, 488; Welch's Alumni Westmon. 1852, p. 546; Graduati Cantabr. 1823, p. 349; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1715–1866, iii. 1042; Official Return of Lists of Members of Parliament, pt. ii. pp. 119, 131, 143, 158, 172, 182, 194, 207, 222; Notes and Queries, 8th ser. iii. 289, 375.] G. F. R. B.

ONSLOW, GEORGE or GEORGES (1784–1853), musical composer, born on 27 July 1784 at Clermont-Ferrand, Auvergne, was the son of Edward Onslow (youngest son of the Earl of Onslow), and of his wife, Mlle. Bourdeilles de Brantôme, a lady of great beauty. In early life Onslow was taught music as part of the 'polite education of a gentleman of quality.' On being sent to England to be educated, he studied under Hullmandel and Dussek, and, after the latter left England, under J. B. Cramer. Onslow subsequently returned to Auvergne, taking with him his pianoforte, the first instrument of the kind to be heard in the Puy-de-Dôme. At this period of his career his main idea seems to have been the attainment of great mechanical dexterity. He, however, turned his attention to composition on hearing extracts from Mozart's operas in the concert-room, and proceeded to Vienna to perfect his musical education. There he remained two years. But it was when he heard at Paris Méhul's overture to 'Stratonice' that (as he himself said) 'I experienced so violent an emotion that I felt myself penetrated suddenly by sentiments which till that moment were quite unknown to me. . . . From that day I saw music in a different light' (cf. *Gazette Musicale de Paris*, October 1853). At twenty-two years of age he began composition by taking as a model a trio of Mozart's, and he wrote a number of works on similar lines which were published later. In these he showed talents which he was advised by a friend, De Murat (afterwards Préfet du Nord), to cultivate under a competent teacher. This he found in Reicha, a pupil of Haydn, then just arrived in Paris (1808). In order to

play classical chamber-music he also learnt the violoncello. Though living almost entirely at Clermont, he frequently visited Paris, and during one of these visits three string quintets by him were performed at Pleyel's house, and published in 1807. Two pianoforte sonatas and a set of quartets followed, and increased his reputation.

At the suggestion of his friends, Onslow attempted dramatic composition, the fruits of which were the operas: 1. 'L'Alcalde de la Vega,' in three acts, produced at the Théâtre Feydeau, 10 Aug. 1824. 2. 'Le Colporteur,' also in three acts, at the same theatre, 22 Nov. 1827 (cf. *Quarterly Musical Magazine and Review*, 1825, x. 349). 3. 'Le Duc de Guise,' 8 Sept. 1837. None of these achieved more than a *succès d'estime*, the overture of the second work alone surviving for any length of time. In 1832 Onslow was elected one of the first honorary members of the Philharmonic Society in London, for which he wrote a symphony. In 1829, while boar-hunting near Nevers, Onslow sat down to make a note of a musical idea, when he was struck by a spent ball that lacerated his ear, and left him partly deaf for the remainder of his life. The musical idea he subsequently developed into the once famous quintet, No. 15, each movement of which is named after some phase in his illness. Thus the first when minor is called 'La douleur,' when major 'La fièvre et le délire;' the andante 'La convalescence,' and the finale 'La guérison.' On 10 April 1831 his first symphony —an arrangement of an earlier quintet—was played at a Conservatoire concert in Paris, and with some success; eight other symphonies of his were subsequently given at the same concerts. In 1838 he came into a large fortune by the death of the Marquis de Fontages, whose only daughter he had married. In November 1842 he defeated Adolphe Adam by nineteen votes to seventeen for the chair in the Institut rendered vacant by the death of Cherubini (cf. *Athenæum*, 26 Nov. 1842, p. 1016). Onslow visited Paris for the last time in 1852. He died suddenly, after a walk at daybreak, on 3 Oct. 1853, at Clermont.

His compositions, the number of which is enormous, include: (1) Symphonies, op. 41, 42; (2) thirty-four quintets; (3) thirty-six quartets; (4) six trios for pianoforte, violin, and violoncello; (5) a number of duets for violin and pianoforte; (6) a sextet (op. 30); (7) a septet (op. 79); (8) a nonet (op. 77); (9) sonatas for pianoforte alone, and for pianoforte and another instrument, besides the dramatic and other works mentioned in the text. The earlier quintets (which are by far his best compositions) were written with two violoncello parts, some of which were arranged subsequently, with one violoncello and one double-bass part. Onslow's works, one or two of which are heard even now occasionally, reveal skill, natural talent, and refinement; but he was devoid of the power of self-criticism, and consequently wrote and published too much. His large private means and high social position enabled him to publish all his works, and to secure their performance. But he has been well, if somewhat severely, characterised by a French writer as 'a composer who passed the half of his life in searching for a [true] musical sense.'

[Georges Onslow: Esquisse par Auguste Gathy; Notice historique sur la vie et les travaux de Georges Onslow, par F. Halévy, 'lue dans la séance de l'Académie des Beaux-Arts de l'Institut de France du 6 octobre 1855,' a somewhat verbose work, reprinted in his Souvenirs et Portraits, Paris, 1861; Le Ménestrel, Paris, 1863–4, p. 113, by D'Ortigue; Scudo's Critique et littérature musicales (s. v. 'de la Symphonie et de la Musique imitative,' p. 279 et seq.), Paris, 1850; Schumann in 'Musik und Musiker,' vol. i. briefly criticises Onslow's A major symphony; Riehl's Musikalische Charakterköpfe, Stuttgart, 1857; Athenæum, 1853, p. 1233; Biographie Universelle (Michaud), Paris, 1843–66; Nouvelle Biographie Générale, Paris, 1852, &c.; Larousse's Dict. Universel du xix^e^ Siècle, Paris, 1874, xi.; Fétis's Biog. Universelle des Musiciens.]

R. H. L.

ONSLOW, RICHARD (1528–1571), speaker of the House of Commons, was second son of Roger Onslow of Shrewsbury, by his first wife Margaret, daughter of Thomas Poyner of Shropshire, presumably a member of the family of Poyner settled at Beslow. The family of Onslow had long been settled at Onslow and other places in the county (Eyton, *Antiq. of Shropshire*, vol. x.) Roger Onslow lived chiefly in London, though he belonged to the Mercers' Company of Shrewsbury. His eldest son, Fulk, held the office of clerk of parliament under Elizabeth; married Mary Scott, a widow; died 8 Aug. 1602, aged 86, and was buried at Hatfield, where there is an inscription to his memory in the chancel of the church (Clutterbuck, *Hertfordshire*, ii. 366). Richard Onslow was called to the bar from the Inner Temple, and in 1562 was autumn reader. His progress at the bar must have been very rapid, as in 1563 he was made recorder of London. He sat in the parliaments of 1557–1558 and 1562–3 as member for Steyning, Sussex, and represented that borough till his death. On 27 June 1566 he became solici-

tor-general, having previously held the attorney-generalship to the Duchy of Lancaster and the court of wards, and after the death in 1566 of the speaker of the House of Commons, John Williams, Onslow was early in October chosen to fill his place. He did not wish to be speaker, urging various technical objections—his attendance as member of the council at the sittings of the House of Lords, and his own unworthiness—but his wishes were overruled. He had considerable difficulties to face. The commons at once began to debate the question of the succession and the queen's marriage (*Parl. Hist.* i. 708–10); but the parliament was dissolved early in the following year. Before the next parliament was called, having paid a visit to Shrewsbury early in April 1571, he was seized at the house of his uncle Humphrey Onslow, then bailiff of the town, with a pestilential fever, and, though he was removed to Harnage, he died five days afterwards. He was buried in St. Chad's Church, Shrewsbury, on 8 April 1571. There is a monument to his memory in the church. In London he lived at the Blackfriars convent, of which he had had a grant from the queen. Onslow married, 7 Aug. 1559, Catherine, daughter of Richard Harding of Knoll, Surrey, with whom he acquired the Knoll estate, which continued in his family. By her he had two sons, Robert and Edward, and five daughters. Of the sons, Robert died unmarried; Edward was knighted at some uncertain time, married Isabel, daughter of Sir Thomas Shirley of Preston Place, Sussex, and died 2 April 1615. He was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, Thomas, who, dying without issue in December 1616, was succeeded by his brother Sir Richard Onslow the parliamentarian, who is separately noticed.

Onslow was a very learned lawyer (cf. Pycroft, Introd.), and has been assumed to be the author of the 'Arguments relating to Sea Landes and Salt Shores' which has been edited by J. W. Pycroft, London, 1855, 4to. The original forms Lansdowne MS. C. 6. Others of Onslow's opinions will be found in Lansdowne viii. 64 and x. 39.

[Manning's Lives of the Speakers, p. 230; Visitation of Shropshire (Harl. Soc.), p. 378; Manning and Bray's Hist. of Surrey, i. 536, iii. 54, &c.; Owen and Blakeway's Hist. of Shrewsbury, ii. 167; Strype's Parker, pp. 302–3; Ret. of Members of Parl. i. 398, 406; Book of Dignities; Acts of the Privy Council, 1558–70; Cal. of State Papers, Dom. 1547–80.] W. A. J. A.

ONSLOW, Sir RICHARD (1601–1664), parliamentary colonel, descended of an ancient family settled at Onslow, near Shrewsbury, Shropshire, was second son and heir of Edward Onslow, knight, of Knoll, Surrey, and Isabel, daughter of Sir Thomas Shirley of Preston Place, Sussex. Richard Onslow (1528–1571) [q. v.] was his grandfather (*Surrey Archæological Collections*, vol. iii. appendix; *Harl. MS.* 1430, f. 35). Onslow the grandson succeeded to the family estate of Knoll on the death without issue of his elder brother, Sir Thomas, in 1616. He was knighted at Theobalds in June 1624, served as knight of the shire for Surrey in the parliament of 1628, and was appointed justice for the county (*State Papers*, Dom. 13 Feb. 1633–4, cclx. 58). In November 1638 he was one of the deputy-lieutenants of Surrey.

He sat for Surrey in both the Short and the Long parliaments, and, on the outbreak of the civil war, became a strong parliamentarian, raising a regiment of his own by command of the commons (Whitelocke, p. 87). In August 1642 he forcibly seized at Kingston Justice Mallet, who was on the point of adjourning the sessions and repairing to the king (*Lords' Journals*, v. 264; *Commons' Journals*, ii. 704). He was appointed one of the sequestrators for the county of Surrey in 1643, and at the siege of Basing House in May 1644 he was one of the colonels in command (Clarendon, viii. 123; *State Papers*, Dom. vols. dii. and diii. passim). On 1 July 1645 the commons ordered him a payment of 400*l.* out of the excise for money advanced to Sir William Waller's lifeguard (*Commons' Journals*, iv. 191; *Lords' Journals*, viii. 469). The tradition that he lay for a time under suspicion of privately sending money to the king originated in the invectives of the poet George Wither. In his office as justice of the peace for the county, Onslow had quarrelled with Wither, whom he deposed from the command of the militia in the east and middle division of Surrey (August 1644), and later from the commission of peace. In his 'Justiciarius Justificatus,' Wither assailed him in consequence with great irony (*State Papers*, Dom. dii. 9). Complaints of the book, made in the House of Commons on 10 April 1646, were referred to a committee; and on 7 Aug. it was voted that the insinuations were false and scandalous, and that the poet should pay 500*l.* damages, and have his book burned at Guildford (*Commons' Journals*, iv. 505, 531, 639; Whitelocke, 223).

Sir Richard was one of the forty-eight members secluded by the army on 5 Dec. 1648 (Dugdale, *Short View*, pp. 362–3). He was, however, nominated colonel of a regiment in 1651 (*State Papers*, Dom. Interreg. i. 48), and sat with his eldest son, Arthur, as knight of the shire in the two parliaments of Cromwell, 3 Sept. 1654 and 17 Sept.

1656. In April 1655 he was one of the Surrey county commissioners for executing the ordinance for ejecting scandalous ministers, and on 9 April 1657 he was one of the select committee appointed to attend the Protector to receive his doubts and scruples on taking the office of king. Further, he was one of those called by Cromwell to his house of peers on 20 Dec. 1657, and sat in Richard Cromwell's parliament in 1659. He was nominated one of the council of state which was hastily chosen on the night of the declaration for a free parliament, 24 Feb. 1659–60 (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 7th Rep. vii. 462). Throughout the period of the Commonwealth he was on terms of close intimacy with Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper (afterwards Earl of Shaftesbury). Onslow sat, with his son Arthur, in the Convention parliament; but there was some question at the time of exempting him from the Act of Indemnity at the Restoration. A paper of reasons or charges was drawn, instancing inter alia his arrest of Sir Thomas Mallet in July 1642, his pulling down the king's powder-mills at Chilworth, November 1642, and his comparing King Charles to a hedgehog (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 11th Rep. v. 3). He seems, however, to have been left unmolested, partly through the influence of Sir Ralph Freeman, whose son had married his daughter, and who gave evidence to the lords' committee for petitions that Sir Richard had been instrumental in the acquittal of Lord Mordaunt on the occasion of his trial with Dr. Hewitt (*ib.* 11th Rep. vii. 103). As positive signs of Stuart favour, Onslow's son Arthur in 1666 received a grant of the reversion of the knighthood of Sir Thomas Foot, his father-in-law; and his son-in-law, Sir Anthony Shirley, also received a knighthood on 6 March 1666–7.

Sir Richard died on 19 May 1664, in the sixty-third year of his age, and was buried at Cranley. His portrait is preserved at Knoll. His wife Dame Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Arthur Strangwaies of Durham and London, died on 27 Aug. 1679, aged 78. His son, Sir Arthur (1621–1688), who was also buried in Cranley Church, was father of Richard, first lord Onslow [q. v.], and of Foot Onslow, father of Arthur Onslow (1691–1768) [q. v.]

[State Papers, Dom. Car. I and Interreg.; Lords' and Commons' Journals; Brayley's History of Surrey, ii. 54, v. 170; Aubrey's History of Surrey, iv. 88; Surrey Archæol. Collect. vol. iii. Appendix; Harl. MS. 1430, p. 35; Addit. MS. 6167, f. 445; Hist. MSS. Comm. 7th Rep. pp. 103, 462, 676, 687; Clarendon's Rebellion; Collins's Peerage, vii. 243; Dugdale's Short View of the Troubles; Whitelocke's Memorials; Diurnal Occurrences, 1654, p. 88; Parliamentary History; Wither's Justiciarus Justificatus.] W. A. S.

ONSLOW, RICHARD, first Lord Onslow (1654–1717), speaker of the House of Commons, eldest son of Sir Arthur Onslow of West Clandon, Surrey, bart., by his first wife, Mary, second daughter of Sir Thomas Foot, bart., lord mayor of London in 1649, was born on 23 June 1654. He matriculated at Oxford from St. Edmund Hall on 7 June 1671, but took no degree. In 1674 he was admitted a student of the Inner Temple, but he was never called to the bar. Returned to parliament for Guildford, Surrey, 1 March 1678–9, he represented that borough until the dissolution of 2 July 1687. On 14 Jan. 1688–9, having in the preceding year succeeded to the baronetcy (21 July), he was returned to the Convention parliament for the county of Surrey, which he continued to represent (with the exception of a brief interval, 1710–13, during which he sat for St. Mawes) until his elevation to the peerage as Lord Onslow, baron of Onslow in the county of Salop and of Clandon in Surrey, on 6 July 1716. Onslow was a lord of the admiralty, 23 Jan. 1690–1 to 15 April 1693, and speaker of the House of Commons in the third parliament of Queen Anne, 16 Nov. 1708 to 21 Sept. 1710. He was sworn of the privy council on 15 June 1710, was resworn on 12 Oct. 1714, and held office as lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer from 13 Oct. 1714 to 11 Oct. 1715. Onslow is described by Burnet as a 'worthy man,' which means that he was a staunch whig. His abilities do not appear to have been of an eminent order. He proved himself competent, however, to repress the insolence of black rod, who on 23 March 1709–10 attempted, by interposing first his rod and then his person, to obstruct him on his way to the House of Lords to demand judgment against Sacheverell, but recoiled before the speaker's awful threat to return to the House of Commons immediately. On resigning political office he was made, on 4 Nov. 1715, one of the tellers of the exchequer for life. On 6 July 1716 he was appointed lord lieutenant of Surrey. He died on 5 Dec. 1717, and was buried at Merrow, Surrey.

Onslow married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Tulse, lord mayor of London, by whom he had (besides daughters) three sons —Thomas, who succeeded him; and Daniel and Richard, both of whom died young.

[Collins's Peerage (Brydges), v. 477–8; Doyle's Official Baronage; Courthope's Historic Peerage; Manning's Lives of the Speakers; Foster's Alumni Oxon.; Manning and Bray's Surrey, iii. 54–6;

Luttrell's Brief Relation of State Affairs, ii. 50, iii. 54, vi. 373, 595, 646; Members of Parliament (Official List); London Gazette; Commons' Journals, 1708–10; Hatsell's Precedents, iii. 316; Hist. Reg. Chron. Diary, 1717; Haydn's Book of Dignities, ed. Ockerby.] J. M. R.

ONSLOW, Sir RICHARD (1741–1817), admiral, born on 23 June 1741, was second son of Lieutenant-general Richard Onslow (*d.* 1760). George Onslow (1731–1792) [q. v.] was his brother, and Arthur Onslow [q. v.], speaker of the House of Commons, was his uncle. On 17 Feb. 1758 he was promoted by vice-admiral George Pocock [q. v.], in the East Indies, to be lieutenant of the Sunderland, from which he was moved in March 1759 to the Grafton, and in March 1760 to the Yarmouth, Pocock's flagship, in which he returned to England. On 11 Feb. 1761 he was promoted to command the Martin, and on 14 April 1762 was posted to the 40-gun ship Humber, in which he convoyed the trade to the Baltic. On his return south in September the Humber and many of the convoy were wrecked, by an error of the pilot, near Flamborough Head. Onslow was acquitted of all blame, and on 29 Nov. 1762 was appointed to the Phœnix. From 1766 to 1769 he commanded the Aquilon in the Mediterranean, and in 1770 commissioned the Diana, in which, when the dispute with Spain was adjusted, he was sent to Jamaica under the orders of Sir George Rodney. In October 1776 he was appointed to the St. Albans, and in her, in the following spring, took out a convoy to New York, where he continued under the command of Lord Howe till, towards the end of 1778, he went to the West Indies with Commodore Hotham, joined Barrington at St. Lucia, and took part in the brilliant repulse of D'Estaing in the Cul-de-sac on 15 Dec. [see Barrington, Samuel; Hotham, William, Lord].

Early in the summer of 1779 Onslow was sent to England in charge of convoy, and in February 1780 commissioned the Bellona, in which he assisted at the relief of Gibraltar by Darby in April 1781, and again under Howe in October 1782. The Bellona was then sent to the West Indies in the squadron under Sir Richard Hughes, but returned to England on the conclusion of the peace. In 1790 Onslow commanded the Magnificent at Portsmouth during the Spanish armament. On 1 Feb. 1793 he was promoted to be rear-admiral of the white, and on 4 July 1794 to be vice-admiral of the white. In 1796 he commanded for a short time at Portsmouth, and was afterwards appointed second in command in the North Sea under Admiral Duncan [see Duncan, Adam, Viscount]. During the mutiny at the Nore he had his flag flying on board the Adamant, and for a great part of the time remained off the Texel with only the one ship, keeping watch on the enemy's fleet. Afterwards he moved into the Monarch, and took a very distinguished part in the battle of Camperdown on 11 Oct. 1797 [see O'Bryen, Edward]. For his conduct, which was warmly praised by Duncan, he was created a baronet on 30 Oct., and was presented by the corporation of London with the freedom of the city and a sword, value one hundred guineas. He continued in the North Sea under Duncan till his promotion to the rank of admiral on 14 Feb. 1799, after which he had no employment. He was nominated a G.C.B. in 1815, and died at Southampton on 27 Dec. 1817.

He married, in 1773, Anne, daughter of Commodore Matthew Michell [q. v.] of Chiltern, Wiltshire, and had issue four daughters and three sons, the second of whom, Henry, succeeded as second baronet. Onslow is described by Sir William Hotham [q. v.] as below the middle stature and of a florid countenance. 'His manner was abrupt and not very prepossessing to strangers, but his ideas and his disposition were alike generous, and he was an affectionate husband and an indulgent father. He was subject to occasional irritability of temper, proceeding in a great measure from a nautical predilection for conviviality, without a strength of constitution to support it, and this subjected him, in a much greater degree than was really the fact, to the charge of intemperance.' A portrait, lent by the family, was in the Naval Exhibition of 1891.

[Charnock's Biogr. Nav. vi. 478; Ralfe's Nav. Biogr. i. 350; Naval Chronicle, xiii. 249 (with a portrait); Official Documents in the Public Record Office; Foster's Peerage and Baronetage.] J. K. L.

ONWHYN, THOMAS (*d.* 1886), humorous draughtsman and engraver, born in London, was youngest son of Joseph Onwhyn, a bookseller and newsagent at 3 Catherine Street, Strand, London. The elder Onwhyn published a number of guides for tourists, chiefly compiled from his own notes and observations—to the Highlands (1829), Killarney (1838), Wales (1840), &c. When the 'Owl,' a society newspaper appearing on Wednesdays, was started in 1864, the elder Onwhyn was selected as its publisher. The success of the paper, however, affected his reason. The son, Thomas Onwhyn, attained some note early in life by contributing to a series of 'illegitimate' illustrations to works by Charles Dickens. He executed twenty-one of the whole series of thirty-two

plates to the 'Pickwick Papers,' which were issued in eight (though intended to be in ten) monthly parts (at one shilling each, 8vo, two shillings India proof 4to), by E. Grattan, 51 Paternoster Row, in 1837; they are for the most part signed with the pseudonym 'Samuel Weller,' but some bear Onwhyn's initials. In June 1838 Grattan issued a series of forty etchings by Onwhyn, illustrating 'Nicholas Nickleby;' these also appeared in parts, which were concluded in October 1839; some are signed with the pseudonym of 'Peter Palette.' After Onwhyn's death an additional set of illustrations to 'Pickwick' was discovered which Onwhyn had executed in 1847; they had been laid aside owing to the republication of the original illustrations in 1848; they were published in 1893 by Albert Jackson, Great Portland Street. Onwhyn also published illustrations, under the name of 'Peter Palette,' to two series of a work entitled 'Peter Palette's Tales and Pictures in Short Words for Young Folks' (1856). In his own name he contributed the illustrations to the humorous works of Henry Cockton [q. v.], such as 'Valentine Vox' (1840), 'Sylvester Sound' (1844), down to 'Percy Effingham' (1853). He also illustrated, among other works, the 'Memoirs of Davy Dreamy' (1839); the 'Maxims and Specimens of William Muggins,' by Charles Selby (1841); the 'Mysteries of Paris,' by Eugène Sue (1844); 'Etiquette illustrated by an X.M.P.' (1849); 'Marriage-à-la-Mode;' 'Mr. and Mrs. Brown's Visit to the Exhibition, 1851;' and '300*l.* a Year, or Single and Married Life' (1859), &c. He sometimes etched the designs of others, as in 'Oakleigh, or the Minor of Great Expectations,' by W. H. Holmes (1843). Onwhyn was an indifferent draughtsman, but showed real humour in his designs. His fame was somewhat overshadowed by those of his most eminent contemporaries—Cruikshank, Hablot K. Browne, and others. Onwhyn, who drew also views of scenery for guide-books, letter-paper, &c., abandoned artistic work for the last twenty or thirty years of his life, and died on 5 Jan. 1886.

[Cook's Bibliography of Dickens; Westminster Gazette, 13 Dec. 1893; information from G. C. Boase, esq., G. S. Layard, esq., and M. H. Spielmann, esq.] L. C.

OPICIUS, JOHANNES (*fl.* 1497), panegyrist of Henry VII, is known only by his poems. Tanner thought it probable that he was an Englishman. He may possibly have belonged to the family of John de Opiczis or Opizis, papal collector in England in 1429, and prebendary of York in 1432, and of Benedict or Benet de Opiciis, 'player at organs' to Henry VIII (*Fœdera*, x. 415; Le Neve, *Fasti Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ*, iii. 173, ed. Hardy; *Calendar of Letters and Papers of the Reign of Henry VIII*, ii. 1472, 1477, No. 4193).

Opicius's poems, five in number, are contained in an illuminated manuscript in the Cottonian collection (Vespasian, B. iv.) They are: (1) an heroic poem in Latin hexameters on Henry the Seventh's French war, beginning 'Bella canant alii Trojæ, prostrataque dicant;' (2) a dialogue between Mopsus and Melibœus in praise of Henry, 'sub prætextu rosæ purpureæ;' (3) an exhortation to mortals to celebrate the birthday of Christ, which was made for Christmas 1497; (4) a hymn of praise for Henry's victory; (5) lines on the presentation of his book to the king. According to Mr. Gairdner, who has printed two extracts from them in the preface to the 'Memorials of Henry VII' (pp. xvii, lxi), 'they have very little value except as illustrations of the classical style of the day.'

[Tanner's Bibliotheca Britannico-Hibernica; p. 562; Memorials of Henry VII (Rolls Ser.); Rymer's Fœdera, original ed.] J. T–r.

OPIE, Mrs. AMELIA (1769–1853), novelist and poet, born on 12 Nov. 1769 at Norwich, was the only child of James Alderson, M.D. (son of J. Alderson, a dissenting minister, of Lowestoft). Her mother, Amelia Briggs, was daughter of Joseph Briggs of Cossambaza up the Ganges, a member of an old Norfolk family. Dr. John Alderson [q. v.] was an uncle, and Baron Alderson her cousin. Her father was popular in Norwich, where he enjoyed a large practice as a physician. He was generous to poor patients, had literary tastes, was a radical in politics, and a unitarian in religion. Amelia, who was brought up in her father's belief, had little serious education. She learned French under John Bruckner, a Flemish clergyman settled in Norwich, and devoted some attention to music and dancing (cf. Beloe, *Sexagenarian*, i. 412). On 31 Dec. 1784 her mother died, and Amelia at the age of fifteen took charge of her father's house and entered local society. One of its leaders, Mrs. John Taylor [q. v.], the mother of Mrs. Sarah Austin [q. v.], proved an admirable friend and counsellor (cf. Ross, *Three Generations of Englishwomen*, i. 8, 9).

Miss Alderson rapidly became popular. She was good-looking and high-spirited. She sang ballads of her own composition, and gave dramatic recitations, while some poems written by her in childhood were printed in newspapers and magazines (Mrs.

John Taylor's 'Account of Mrs. Opie' in the *Cabinet*, 1807). When about eighteen she wrote a tragedy entitled 'Adelaide,' which was acted for the amusement of her friends, she herself playing the heroine.

In 1794 Miss Alderson visited London. The excitement to be found in courts of law had already made her a regular visitor at Norwich assizes. She now attended the trials of Horne Tooke, Holcroft, and others for treason at the Old Bailey. She shared her father's radical opinions, and the prisoners had her fullest sympathy. When Horne Tooke was acquitted, she is said to have walked across the table and kissed him (Mrs. Sidgwick, *Recollections of Mrs. Opie*). Miss Alderson's acquaintances soon included Mrs. Barbauld, the Duc d'Aiguillon, and other French emigrants, the Kembles, and Mrs. Siddons, for whom she formed a lasting affection. Her admirers at the same time grew numerous. Godwin had met her in Norwich in 1793, and was now credited with an intention of asking her to marry him. But Miss Alderson merely regarded him as a friend, and her attachment to him was compatible with unbounded admiration for Mary Wollstonecraft. Everything that she saw for the first time disappointed her, she declared, except Mary Wollstonecraft and the Cumberland lakes (Kegan Paul, *Life of Godwin*, i. 158). A more serious suitor was Thomas Holcroft [q. v.] 'Mr. Holcroft,' she wrote, 'has a mind to me, but he has no chance.'

It was at an evening party in London in 1797 that she first met John Opie [q. v.], the painter. He had already divorced his wife on the ground of her misconduct. According to Miss Alderson, Opie at once became her 'avowed lover,' and they were married on 8 May 1798 at Marylebone Church, London. The union proved wholly satisfactory, although Mrs. Opie's love of society was not shared by her husband, and occasionally produced passing differences.

With a view perhaps to fixing her attention at home, Opie encouraged her to become what she called 'a candidate for the pleasures, the pangs, the rewards, and the penalties of authorship.' She had published anonymously before her marriage 'The Dangers of Coquetry,' a novel in two volumes, but it attracted no attention. Her first acknowledged book, 'Father and Daughter,' appeared in 1801; it was dedicated to her father, and claimed 'to be a simple moral tale.' With it were printed, in the first issue, 'The Maid of Corinth,' a poem, and some smaller pieces. The book was warmly received. A second edition was called for in the year of its publication, and it reached a tenth or twelfth edition in 1844. The tale has pathos, the interest, although purely domestic, is sustained, and the literary style is tolerable. Sir Walter Scott cried over it, and it made Prince Hoare so wretched that he lay awake all night after reading it. The 'Edinburgh Review' (July 1830) called it 'an appalling piece of domestic tragedy.' Paer based his opera of 'Agnese' on it (Mayer, *Women of Letters*, ii. 79), and Fanny Kemble's mother took from it the plot of her play 'Smiles and Tears' (Frances Kemble, *Records of a Girlhood*, i. 10). Early in 1802 Mrs. Opie published a volume of poems which went through six editions, the last appearing in 1811. It contained several pretty songs. One of the most popular, 'Go, youth beloved, in distant glades,' was quoted approvingly by Sydney Smith in one of his lectures on moral philosophy at the Royal Institution (1804–5). Mrs. Opie, who was present, was surprised at the unexpected compliment. The volume also contained the most popular of all her poems, 'The Orphan Boy' and 'The Felon's Address to his Child.'

In August 1802 the Opies went to Paris (cf. her account of the journey in *Tait's Mag.* iv. 1831). There she met Charles James Fox, Kosciusko, West, David d'Angers, and many others. She caught a glimpse of the First Consul, and saw Talma play Cain in the 'Death of Abel.'

In 1804 she published 'Adeline Mowbray, or the Mother and Daughter,' a tale in three volumes, in part suggested by the history of Mary Wollstonecraft. A third edition appeared in 1810, the latest in 1844. Mackintosh (*Life*, i. 255) allowed the tale pathetic scenes, but judged 'that it may as well be taken to be a satire on our prejudices in favour of marriage as on the paradoxes of sophists against it.' In the spring of 1806 appeared 'Simple Tales,' in four volumes; a second edition followed in the same year, a fourth in 1815.

On 9 April 1807 Opie died, and his widow returned to Norwich, to live once more with her father, to whom she proved through life exceptionally devoted, and to participate in what Harriet Martineau unfairly denounced as the 'nonsense and vanity' of Norwich society (Martineau, *Autobiography*, i. 299). She at once prepared a memoir of her husband, which was prefixed to his 'Lectures on Painting' (1809); and her friend Lady Charleville encouraged her to continue her literary work. In 1818 she told Mrs. Austin that she was writing eight or ten hours a day (Ross, *Three Generations of Englishwomen*, i. 37). She published tales at intervals until 1822.

In the spring of 1810 she revisited London. Thenceforward she spent some weeks there annually, and secured a high position in society. She numbered among her friends Sheridan, Sydney Smith, Humboldt, Mme. de Staël, Byron, Scott, and Wordsworth. She constantly dined at Lady Cork's, who was one of her intimate friends, and danced vivaciously in a pink domino at the ball given to the Duke of Wellington at Devonshire House in 1814. On Sundays her house was thronged with visitors. To offers of marriage she turned a deaf ear, but Miss Mitford declared that she was in 1814 engaged to Lord Herbert Stuart, a brother of Lord Bute (L'Estrange, *Life of Miss Mitford*, iii. 294). In 1816 Mrs. Opie visited Edinburgh, and stayed for a short time with Hayley in Sussex. She published in that year 'Valentine's Eve,' a novel in three volumes, explaining somewhat vaguely her religious views. Hayley declared that it 'happily recommended to everyday practice the cordial lessons of simple, genuine Christianity' (*Memoirs*, ii. 183). Meanwhile, at Norwich, Mrs. Opie had renewed an early intimacy with the quaker family of Gurney, and Joseph John Gurney [q.v.], whom Dean Stanley called 'the quaker pope' (Prothero, *Life of Stanley*, i. 252), obtained great influence over her. Mrs. Opie's affection for him was probably something stronger than mere friendship. In 1814 she commenced attending the Friends' religious services. Her religious opinions, although nominally unitarian, had never been very definite. The Friends' principles attracted her; and she experienced religious misgivings, which she confided to Mrs. Fry, Gurney's sister, and thereupon Gurney offered her spiritual advice (Braithwaite, *The Memoirs of J. J. Gurney*, i. 234–41). In December 1820 her father fell ill, and she remained in attendance on him until his death in October 1825. With his approval, she was formally received into the Society of Friends two months before (11 Aug. 1825). Dr. Alderson, at his express desire, was buried in the Friends' burying-ground at the Gildencroft, Norwich.

On joining the quakers, Mrs. Opie necessarily ceased novel-writing. Her last novel, 'Madeline,' was published in 1822, in two volumes. It won Southey's approval. She commenced another, but it remained unfinished. She wrote to Mrs. Fry, 6 Dec. 1823: 'As it is possible that thou mayest have been told that a new novel from my pen, called 'The Painter and his Wife,' is in the press, I wish to tell thee this is a falsehood; that my publishers advertised this only *begun* work unknown to me, and that I have written to say the said work is not written, *nor ever will be*. I must own to thee, however, that as several hundreds of it are already ordered by the trade, I have *felt* the sacrifice, but I do not *repent* of it.' According to Miss Mitford, Mrs. Opie thus sacrificed 'upwards of a thousand pounds copy-money' (L'Estrange, *Life of Miss Mitford*, ii. 198–9). In 1823 she contributed to the 'European Magazine' a series of poetical epistles from Mary Queen of Scots to her uncles, a few tales, and a short memoir of Bishop Bathurst. When S. C. Hall asked her to write something for his 'Amulet,' she answered that her principles would only permit her to send an anecdote, which proved to be a pathetic tale, apparently 'The Last Voyage: a true Story,' in the volume of 1828 (*Book of Memories*, p. 169). In 1825 she published, in two volumes, 'Illustrations of Lying in all its Branches,' and in 1828 'Detraction Displayed.' She had read the latter in manuscript to Gurney, and adopted his suggestions. It was praised by Archdeacon Wrangham, but Caroline Bowles found both works vulgar (*Correspondence of Southey and Caroline Bowles*, p. 105). The former had a large circulation in America.

Mrs. Opie now spent her time chiefly in works of charity. She visited workhouses, hospitals, and prisons, and ministered to the poor. After a sojourn in the lakes in 1826, she began to keep a diary, in which she recorded her religious thoughts, as well as details of her daily life.

She visited London every year for the May meetings, and combined with them much social gaiety. She occasionally went to Paris, where she met Lafayette, Benjamin Constant, Cuvier, Ségur, Mignet, Mme. de Genlis. In 1829 she sat to David d'Angers for a medallion. He wished her to sit to him, she stated, because her writings had made him 'cry his eyes out.' She atoned for dining at the Café de Paris and praising French cooks by visiting the hospitals. Resuming her work at Norwich, she took especial interest there in the Bible Society and the Anti-Slavery Society; but in 1832 she sold her Norwich house, and spent seven months in Cornwall, Opie's native county (Tregellas, *Cornish Worthies*, ii. 245). She stayed with the Foxes at Falmouth in December 1832 and January 1833, and joined the essay readings at Rosehill, sometimes contributing a few lines to the subject of the week.

Her last book, 'Lays for the Dead,' appeared in 1833. It contained poems in memory of departed relatives and friends, chiefly written in Cornwall. Despite failing health, she visited the highlands of Scotland in 1834, and in the next year took her last jour-

ney, travelling in Belgium, Germany, and Switzerland. An account of the first part of the trip, entitled 'Recollections of Days in Belgium,' appeared in 'Tait's Magazine' for 1840. Once again settled in Norwich (now in lodgings), she spent much time in letter-writing. She calculated that she wrote six letters a day, besides notes. She also contributed to periodicals, among others, in 1839, to 'Finden's Tableaux,' then edited by Miss Mitford (*Friendships of M. R. Mitford*, ii. 40–43). In 1840 she attended the anti-slavery convention in London, as delegate for Norwich. She sat to Haydon, who called her 'a delightful creature,' and appears in his picture of the meeting of the delegates, now in the National Portrait Gallery. She is on the right-hand side, the second figure in the second row, in a tall black quakeress bonnet (Taylor, *Life of Haydon*, 2nd edit. iii. 159). She was in London in the two following years, attending meetings, dining out, and breakfasting with Rogers. For the next four years (1842–6) she remained in Norwich, in close attendance upon an aged aunt.

Time touched Mrs. Opie lightly. In 1839 Miss Mitford called her 'a pretty old woman' (*Letters of M. R. Mitford*, 2nd ser. i. 143); Caroline Fox dined with her in 1843, and found her 'in great force and really jolly' (*Memories of Old Friends*); and Mr. S. C. Hall, who saw her in 1851, declared that time 'had only replaced the charms of youth with the beauty of old age' (*Retrospect of a Long Life*, ii. 184–7). Till almost the end she retained her love of fun, her merry laugh and ready repartee, and her faculty of telling stories to children. In 1848 she again took a house of her own at Norwich on Castle Meadow. The house has since been pulled down, but the little street at the corner of which it stood is called Opie Street. In 1849 and 1850 she indulged in her favourite amusement of attending the assizes. At the age of eighty-two she visited the great exhibition of 1851 in a wheeled chair, and meeting Miss Berry, her senior by six years, in a similar position, playfully proposed that they should have a chair race. Mrs. Opie died at Norwich at midnight, 2 Dec. 1853, after a few months of enfeebled power and partial failure of memory. She was buried on 9 Dec., in the same grave as her father, in the Friends' burying-ground at Norwich.

Mrs. Opie's poems are simple in diction. Two or three of them are deservedly found in every anthology, and one, 'There seems a voice in every gale,' is well known as a hymn (Julian, *Dict. of Hymnology*, p. 871). Her novels, which were among the first to treat exclusively of domestic life, possess pathos and some gracefulness of style, but belong essentially to the lachrymose type of fiction, and are all written to point a moral. Harriet Martineau declared that Mrs. Opie wrote 'slowly and amidst a strenuous excitement of her sensibilities' (*Autobiography*, i. 299). Sydney Smith, when returning some manuscript tales that Mrs. Opie had sent for his inspection, said 'Tenderness is your forte, and carelessness your fault.' Mrs. Inchbald thought Mrs. Opie cleverer than her books. After her death, Miss Mitford complained of Mrs. Opie's 'slipshod tales and bad English,' although in 1810 she placed her beside Miss Edgworth and Joanna Baillie. In 1822 Miss Mitford amusingly writes, before reading 'Madeline:' 'One knows the usual ingredients of her tales just as one knows the component parts of plum pudding. So much common sense (for the flour), so much vulgarity (for the suet), so much love (for the sugar), so many songs (for the plums), so much wit (for the spices), so much fine binding morality (for the eggs), and so much mere mawkishness and insipidity (for the milk and water wherewith the said pudding is mixed up)' (L'Estrange, *Life of Miss Mitford*, ii. 148). Moore found her tales dull and impracticable (*Memoirs*, ii. 269–70).

Mrs. Opie's character presents some curious contrasts. She managed to combine a love of pleasure, society, and pretty clothes with the religion of a quaker. 'Shall I ever cease,' she avowed, 'to enjoy the pleasures of this world? I fear not' (Hall, *Retrospect of a Long Life*, ii. 184–7). She wore the quaker garb, although she confessed to Gurney the agony of mind she endured at the thought of adopting it (Braithwaite, *Gurney*, i. 242); but her dress, though fawn or grey in colour, was always of rich silk or satin. Miss Sedgwick fancied that Mrs. Opie's 'elaborate simplicity and the fashionable little train to her pretty satin gown indicated how much easier it is to adopt a theory than to change one's habits' (*Letters from Abroad*, i. 98). Crabbe Robinson declared that 'her becoming a quaker gave her a sort of éclat; yet she was not conscious, I dare say, of any unworthy motive' (*Diary*, ii. 277). Harriet Martineau, who neither approved nor was greatly interested in Mrs. Opie, noted in 1839 'a spice of dandyism in the demure peculiarity of her dress' (*Autobiogr.* iii. 202). Dr. Chalmers, however, who met her in 1833, called her a plain-looking quakeress, and could hardly reconcile her appearance with his idea of the authoress whose works he had read with delight. Her benevolence was unflagging. She conceived the idea with Mrs. Fry of re-

forming the internal management of hospitals, and in this was warmly encouraged by Southey (*Colloquies*, ii. 322). She gave material assistance to Mrs. Inchbald, and took much trouble about the subscription for Miss Mitford in 1843. She drew profile likenesses in pencil of her visitors, and carefully preserved several hundreds of the sketches. Three of these drawings, portraits of members of the Gurney family, are in the possession of J. H. Gurney.

In appearance Mrs. Opie was of average height, rather stout, and of fair complexion. She had brown hair and grey eyes. Perhaps the most pleasing portrait is that painted by her husband soon after their marriage, now in the possession of Mrs. William Sidgwick. It was engraved in 1807 to accompany Mrs. Taylor's memoir of her in the 'Cabinet.' There are other paintings by Opie, and many engravings. A full list will be found in John Jope Rogers's 'Opie and his Works.' H. P. Briggs, R.A., painted her in 1835; the picture is now in the possession of J. H. Gurney. A very fine bust by David d'Angers, dated 1836, is, like the medallion of 1829, in the possession of Mrs. Grosvenor Woods; there is an engraving of the medallion in Miss Brightwell's 'Life of Mrs. Opie.'

Mrs. Opie's works, other than those already noticed, were: 1. 'An Elegy to the Memory of the Duke of Bedford,' 1802. 2. 'The Warrior's Return and other Poems,' 1808. 3. 'Temper, or Domestic Scenes,' 3 vols. 1812. 4. 'Tales of Real Life,' 3 vols. 1813; 3rd edit. 1816. 5. 'New Tales,' 4 vols. 1818. 6. 'Tales of the Heart,' 4 vols. 1820. 7. 'Tales of the Pemberton Family, for the use of Children,' 1825. 8. 'The Black Man's Lament, or how to make Sugar,' 1826. In 1814 she edited Mrs. Roberts's 'Duty,' with a character of the author. A collected edition of her 'Miscellaneous Tales' appeared in 1845–7, in twelve volumes.

[The chief authority for Mrs. Opie's life is Miss Brightwell's Memorials, published in 1854. A smaller edition, treating her religious life in greater detail, was published in 1855. Neither biography can be considered satisfactory, since the larger space is given to the years after Mrs. Opie turned quaker, at fifty-six. Other authorities besides those quoted in the article are: Mrs. Thackeray Ritchie's Book of Sibyls, pp. 149-96; Allibone, vol. ii. 1458–60; Brit. Mus. Cat. Information about the visit to Cornwall has been supplied by Mrs. Howard Fox, and about the portraits and drawings by their respective owners.] E. L.

OPIE, JOHN (1761–1807), portrait and history painter, was born at St. Agnes, about seven miles from Truro, Cornwall, in May 1761. His mother's maiden name was Tonkin, and he was descended on both sides from an old Cornish family, but his father and his grandfather were carpenters. Though educated only at the village school, he made such progress, especially in arithmetic and Euclid, that at ten years old he began to instruct others, and at the age of twelve set up an evening school for poor children. In his mathematical bent he was encouraged by a maternal uncle, John Tonkin, who called him 'the young Sir Isaac.' But his tendency to art was stronger still, and prevailed in spite of the objections of his father, who wished him to follow his own trade of carpentering. His mother, as is usual, was on his side; and some copies of pictures which he made from memory, and a portrait he drew one Sunday morning of his father in a rage (he is said to have irritated him on purpose to catch the expression), probably helped to turn the scale in his favour. He soon got employment as a travelling portrait-painter, and when about fifteen attracted the attention of Dr. Wolcot (Peter Pindar) [q.v.], who was then attempting to establish himself at Truro. On one of his expeditions he went to Padstow, and at Place House, Pawston, the seat of the Prideaux family, he painted the whole household, down to the dogs and the cats (for an account of these pictures and others by Opie in Cornwall, see letter on the 'Antiquity of the Family of Opie,' *Mag. of Fine Arts*, iii. 210, &c.) From Padstow he brought twenty guineas, which he gave his mother, and said that in future he should maintain himself. Other patrons were Sir John St. Aubin and Lord Bateman, who employed him in painting old men, beggars, &c., and Opie painted his own portrait for Lord Bateman in 1777. He had a number of Cornish sitters between 1776 and 1778, and he painted the notorious Dolly Pentreath [see JEFFERY, DOROTHY] shortly before her death on 27 Dec. 1777. Of this portrait Opie made an etching, the only one by his hand.

It was, however, Dr. Wolcot who exerted the chief influence upon him. Conflicting stories are told of the early relations between the two, but there is no doubt that the doctor detected his talent, provided him with materials, instructed him in their use, lent him pictures and drawings to copy, and took him into his house. Soon there was a demand for portraits by Wolcot's protégé, and the doctor made the youth raise his price to half a guinea a head. At length it occurred to Wolcot that he might improve his own prospects, and Opie's also, by moving from Truro, and in 1779 he went to Helston, and practised there or at Falmouth for the next two years. He

appears also to have stayed awhile in Exeter, and at the end of 1780 the two settled in London. The doctor, who claimed to have 'lost an income of 300*l.* to 400*l.* a year by the change of scene, entered into a written agreement, by which it was agreed the two should share the joint profits in equal divisions.' The plan lasted for a year, 'but at the end (Wolcot writes) of that time my pupil told me I might return to the country, as he could now do for himself.' Though their relations were never so cordial after this, their intercourse was maintained for many years, and Opie contributed the life of Reynolds to Dr. Wolcot's edition of Pilkington's 'Dictionary,' which appeared in 1798. It was not till Opie's second marriage that their estrangement was complete; Mrs. (Amelia) Opie thoroughly disliked the doctor. Yet Wolcot never attacked Opie in print, though he is said to have complained privately of his ingratitude; and all that Opie is reported to have said when any one spoke of the doctor is: 'Ay, in time you will know him.'

Wolcot, in working for his 'partner,' was no doubt working for himself also, but his services to Opie were inestimable. He noised his genius abroad, and on the young artist's arrival in London in 1781 he introduced him to artists and patrons, and showed about his pictures. The doctor had earned the gratitude of Mrs. Boscawen, widow of Admiral Boscawen [see BOSCAWEN, EDWARD], by some verses he had written on the death of her son, and he made use of her interest to introduce Opie to the court. This happened before March 1782, and George III bought one of Opie's pictures, and gave him a commission for a portrait of Mrs. Delaney (now at Hampton Court). He also received commissions to paint the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, Lady Salisbury, Lady Charlotte Talbot, Lady Harcourt, and other ladies of the court. During the spring of 1782 Opie's lodgings at Mr. Riccard's, Orange Court, Castle Street, Leicester Fields, were crowded with rank and fashion every day, and the 'Cornish wonder' was the talk of the town.

Sir Joshua Reynolds gave Opie advice and encouragement, and was surprised at the natural power shown in his paintings of a 'Jew' and a 'Cornish Beggar.' When Northcote returned from abroad in the summer of 1780, Reynolds said to him: 'Ah! my dear sir, you may go back; there is a wondrous Cornishman who is carrying all before him.' 'What is he like?' said Northote, eagerly. 'Like? Why, like Caravaggio and Velasquez in one.'

In 1780 a picture of him was exhibited in London at the Incorporated Society of Artists. This work is described in the catalogue as 'Master Oppey, Penryn; a Boy's Head, an Instance of Genius, not having seen a picture.' As Mr. Claude Phillips, in his article on Opie in the 'Gazette des Beaux-Arts' (1892, p. 299), has pointed out, this Master Oppey is clearly the same as John Opie, the future academician. In Redgrave's 'Dictionary' he is treated as a different person, and the place and date of his death are given as Marylebone, 25 Nov. 1785. The confusion is probably due to the 'Gentleman's Magazine' (1785, pt. ii. 1008), which contains an entry of the death of John Opie at that place and date; but it is plain from the context that the person erroneously supposed to be dead is none other than Dr. Wolcot's protégé, the one and only 'Cornish wonder.'

In 1782 Opie began to exhibit at the Royal Academy, sending 'An Old Man's Head' and 'An Old Woman,' and three others, none of which are now traceable. In 1783 he exhibited 'Age and Infancy' and 'A Boy and Girl,' with three portraits, one of which has been identified as that of William Jackson of Exeter, the organist and composer. Dr. Wolcot, in his 'Lyric Odes,' 1782, introduced a sonnet to Jackson, with these lines referring to the painter:

> Speak, Muse. Who formed that matchless head?
> The Cornish boy, in tin-mines bred,
> Whose native genius, like her diamonds, shone
> In secret, till chance gave them to the sun.

Opie's first cares in his new prosperity were to surround his mother with comfort, and to provide himself with a wife. On 4 Dec. 1782 he married Mary Bunn at the church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields. She was a daughter of Benjamin Bunn of St. Botolph's, Aldgate, who combined the business of a solicitor with that of a money-lender. The match was unhappy. In 1795 the lady eloped with one John Edwards, and in the following year Opie obtained a divorce.

Meanwhile his sudden popularity waned. But he had not allowed his sudden elevation to turn his head, and, realising that his popularity was due to unusual circumstances, he was not surprised when the reaction came and his studio was deserted by the fashionable crowd. He merely increased his exertions to supply those defects in his art of which no one was more conscious than himself, and also to improve his education by the study of French and Latin, and by assiduous reading of English literature. He had confidence in his natural gifts, and though conscious that his manners were rough and unpolished, and that his education was defective, he did not on this account shun the companionship of others

better equipped than himself. Moreover, though the fashionable world ceased to throng his studio, he had still plenty of employment as a portrait-painter, and his reputation in the profession increased. In 1786 he sent seven pictures to the academy, including five portraits and two subject-pictures, 'A Sleeping Nymph—Cupid stealing a Kiss' and 'James I of Scotland assassinated by Graham at the instigation of his Uncle, the Duke of Athol.' In 1787 he sent 'The Assassination of David Rizzio,' which produced a powerful impression, with the result that Opie was elected an associate, and in the following spring a full member, of the Royal Academy. The two pictures of assassinations were purchased by Alderman Boydell, and were presented by him to the city of London. They are now hung in the City Gallery at Guildhall.

For the next seven years he only exhibited portraits at the Royal Academy, but he was largely employed in painting pictures for the important illustrated works of the day. For Boydell's 'Shakespeare' (1786–9) he painted 'Arthur supplicating Hubert,' 'Juliet on her Bed surrounded by the Capulets,' 'Antigonus sworn to destroy Perdita,' and four others. He also painted three pictures for Macklin's 'Poets,' four for Macklin's Bible, and eleven for Robert Bowyer's edition of Hume's 'History of England.' Of these works the most celebrated were 'Jephtha's Vow' (1793), 'The Presentation in the Temple' (1791), 'Mary of Modena quitting England' (now in the town-hall at Devonport), and 'Elizabeth Grey petitioning Edward IV,' painted in 1798.

Meanwhile he had married again, and this time his choice was very fortunate. It was at an evening party at Norwich that he first met Amelia Alderson, the daughter of a doctor of that town, and cousin of Baron Alderson [see Opie, Amelia, and Alderson, Sir Edward Hall]. He fell in love at first sight. They were married at Marylebone Church on 8 May 1798, and lived till his death at 8 Berners Street, whither he had moved in 1791. They were thoroughly suited to each other; she appreciated his genius and character. A grace was afterwards observed in his works, especially his female portraits, which they had lacked before. At first fortune did not seem to favour them, and there was a short period at the end of 1801 and the beginning of 1802 when he was wholly without employment; Mrs. Opie considered these 'three alarming months' as the severest trial in her married life. Then a 'torrent of business' came, and never ceased to flow till the day of his death.

In 1800 Opie addressed a letter to the editor of the 'True Briton' on the proposal for erecting a public memorial of the naval glory of Great Britain; and in 1802 Opie and his wife went to Paris and saw the wonderful collection of pictures which Napoleon had looted from all the galleries of Europe. In 1805 he was elected professor of painting to the Royal Academy. He had been a candidate for the appointment in 1799, when Barry was elected, but withdrew in favour of Fuseli. Opie refused to avail himself of the grace of three years allowed to the professor for the preparation of his lectures, and commenced their delivery in February 1807. He had previously delivered some lectures on art at the Royal Institution, which had been well received in spite of some want of method and abruptness. He now threw his whole mind into his task, and embodied the result of years of sincere thought in four lectures on (1) design, (2) invention, (3) chiaro scuro, and (4) colouring. With the exception of those of Sir Joshua Reynolds, no series of lectures emanating from the Royal Academy are better worth reading. Their views are original and just, and they contain much excellent criticism in language which is clear and vigorous. They are permanent contributions to critical literature.

The anxiety and labour spent in the composition of these lectures are supposed to have hastened his death. He was busily engaged at the same time on his paintings, and 'laboured so intently the latter end of 1806 and the beginning of 1807 that he allowed his mind no rest, hardly indulging in the relaxation of a walk.' A disease of the spinal marrow, affecting his brain, ensued, and he strove in vain to finish his works for the academy exhibition. His pupil, Henry Thomson [q. v.] (afterwards R.A.), volunteered to work on one of them—a portrait of the Duke of Gloucester—and Opie was able in one of his lucid intervals to give a direction, and to express satisfaction when it was carried out.

He died on 9 April 1807, and was buried, with some pomp, in St. Paul's Cathedral.

In the National Portrait Gallery are portraits by Opie of himself, Bartolozzi, and Thomas Holcroft. Another portrait of Opie by himself is in the Dulwich Gallery. In the National Gallery are portraits of William Siddons, Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin, and the 'Head of a Young Man.' A picture of 'Troilus, Cressida, and Pandarus' is in the Manchester Gallery, on loan from the National Gallery. In the diploma gallery of the Royal Academy is his 'Old Man and Child,' and at the Garrick Club a group from 'The Gamester,' with Stukeley and other actors. At

the Brompton Consumption Hospital are some works by Opie bequeathed by Miss Read in 1871. Among the great men of the day Opie painted Dr. Johnson (for whom he had a profound admiration) three times, Bartolozzi, John Bannister, Munden, and Betty (the young Roscius), Fox and Burke, John Crome and Northcote, Fuseli and Girtin, Southey, Dr. Parr, Mrs. Inchbald, and Mrs. Shelley. Altogether he executed 508 portraits (counting each head in family groups), all of which, with a very few exceptions, were in oil. Others of his pictures numbered 252.

The notes of Opie's character, both as an artist and a man, were originality, manliness, and sincerity. A carpenter's son in a remote village, without any regular instruction in art and without opportunity to study the works of great artists, he, at the age of nineteen, produced pictures which aroused the admiration and envy of the most distinguished artists in the country; at the age of twenty-five he had achieved the highest honours of his profession, and he fully sustained his reputation till his death. The merits of his work, in some respects, are perhaps even more perceptible now than when he painted. The unusual largeness of his manner, the contempt for small attractiveness of any kind, the freedom and force of his execution, the noble gravity of his feeling, distinguish his pictures from those of all his contemporaries, in a manner more favourable to their appreciation than in days when the public were accustomed to the polished grace and vivacity of Reynolds and Gainsborough, Hoppner and Lawrence. The reputation of Opie, which has risen considerably of recent years, was greatly increased by the reappearance of his fine picture of 'The School' (an early work engraved by Valentine Green in 1785), which was lent by Lord Wantage to the collection of English pictures (1737–1837) at the Grosvenor Gallery in 1888. Its rich but sombre colour, its fine chiaroscuro, the grave feeling in the heads, suggested at least affinity with the unimaginative side of Rembrandt. It is to this class of art that Opie belongs, the class of serious realism and strength of light and shade. His realism was not only serious but intellectual, for he painted with his brains as well as his brush.

Authentic testimonies to his mental endowments, his talent for repartee, the weight and pith of his observations, are numerous. His memory was extraordinary. He knew Shakespeare, Milton, and many other poets 'almost by heart.' Horne Tooke said: 'Mr. Opie crowds more wisdom into a few words than almost any man I ever knew; he speaks, as it were, in axioms, and what he observes is worthy to be remembered.' Sir James Macintosh remarked that, 'had Mr. Opie turned his mind to the study of philosophy, he would have been one of the first philosophers of the age.' More convincing still is the testimony of Opie's caustic rival, Northcote, who never allowed his jealousy to interfere with his admiration of the wonderful Cornishman. But even from his devoted wife's testimony it is evident that he never overcame entirely the roughness of his manners. His very candid friend, Mrs. Inchbald, wrote after his death: 'The total absence of artificial manners was the most remarkable characteristic, and at the same time the adornment and deformity, of Mr. Opie.'

[Redgrave's Dict. of English Artists; Redgraves' Century of Painters; Bryan's Dict. (Graves and Armstrong); Royal Academy Catalogues; Northcote's Life of Reynolds; Knowles's Life of Fuseli; Taylor and Leslie's Life of Reynolds; Leslie's Handbook to Young Painters; Nollekens and his Times; Pilkington's Dict.; Seguier's Dict. of Painters; Polwhele's Biographical Sketches; John Taylor's (author of 'Monsieur Tonson') Records of my Life; Memoirs of Thomas Holcroft; Redding's Personal Reminiscences; Cunningham's Lives of Painters (Heaton); Cunningham's Lives of Eminent Englishmen; Lectures on Painting by the late John Opie, with Memoir by Mrs. Opie, and other accounts of Mr. Opie's Talents and Character; Opie and his Works, by John Jope Rogers (1878); Bibliotheca Cornubiensis, vol. ii. and Supplement. A very full list of authorities will be found in the two works last named.] C. M.

O'QUINN, JEREMIAH (*d.* 1657), Irish presbyterian minister, was born at Templepatrick, co. Antrim. His parents were Roman catholics, and his mother-tongue was Gaelic. On his becoming a protestant, he was patronised by Arthur Upton of Castle Upton, the proprietor of Templepatrick, who, with a view to his becoming a preacher to the Gaelic-speaking population, sent him to Glasgow University, where 'Jeremias Oquinus' graduated M.A. in 1644. On 4 Oct. 1646 he was present as an 'expectant' (licensed preacher) at the admission of Anthony Kennedy (*d.* 11 Dec. 1697, aged 83) to the charge of Templepatrick parish. Shortly afterwards he was called by a majority to the charge of Billy parish, co. Antrim. His settlement was opposed by a party headed by Donald McNeill, who appealed from the army presbytery (constituted 10 June 1642) to the English parliamentary commissioners sent to Ulster in October 1645. The presbytery successfully resisted this appeal from a spiritual court to the civil authority, and O'Quinn was admitted to Billy. Patrick Adair [q. v.] describes him as 'of great repu-

tation for honesty and zeal, though of little learning and no great judgment.'

On 15 Feb. 1649 the presbytery issued at Belfast the famous 'representation' (answered by Milton), which denounces the execution of Charles as 'an act so horrible as no history, divine or human, ever had a precedent for the like.' O'Quinn, who had not been present at the meeting, disobeyed the presbytery's order for reading this document in the churches. Joined by James Ker, minister of Ballymoney, he submitted (3 May) ten objections to the 'representation.' The presbytery argued the matter for several meetings; at length they suspended Ker and O'Quinn, and reported the matter to the standing commission of the church of Scotland, who approved their action. Ker and O'Quinn 'despised the sentence' and held their places, but continued to make fruitless applications to the presbytery for the removal of the suspension. They took the 'engagement' and got salaries from the civil list. With Thomas Vesey, minister of Coleraine, whose principles were episcopalian, they left the presbytery to join a clerical coalition, of which Timothy Taylor [q. v.], an independent, was the leader. By November 1651 they were weary of exclusion; an order in council (13 Nov.), addressed to Colonel Robert Venables, referred to O'Quinn as 'somewhat embittered against the interest of England,' and suggested his transfer to 'parts where there are Irish that cannot speak English.' O'Quinn advised Taylor to seek a conference with 'the brethren of the presbytery,' in order to adjust matters of difference, and was sent with this proposal to Kennedy. The presbytery appointed a conference with Taylor and Andrew Wyke of Lisburn at Antrim in March 1652. It turned to a discussion with Adair, who was thought to have gained the advantage. Ker made his submission in October, and O'Quinn soon followed his example. Henceforth he helped to keep the peace between the government and the presbyterians. The privy council paid him 40*l.* on 20 April 1654 for a visit to Dublin. His name is on Henry Cromwell's civil list of 1655 for a salary of 100*l.* at Billy. He died at Billy on 31 Jan. 1657 (the date is not to be corrected to 1658, as the Scottish reckoning prevailed in the north of Ireland). His executor, Teague O'Moony, a presbyterian landholder in co. Antrim, applied to the government for help towards payment of his small debts and funeral expenses, and received a grant of 25*l.* He was buried in Billy churchyard, where is a tombstone bearing his epitaph (name, 'O'Quinius'), with Latin elegiacs. The inscription (most correctly given in Benn, where 'exeunte' should be 'ex unda') was renewed by Thomas Babington (1755–1823), vicar of Billy, who is buried in the same tomb. Adair spells his name O'Queen.

[News from Ireland concerning the Proceedings of the Presbytery in the County of Antrim, 1650; Adair's True Narrative (Killen), 1866, pp. 124, 135, 165 sq., 183 sq., 194; Reid's Hist. Presb. Church in Ireland (Killen), 1867, ii. 41, 43, 113 sq., 164 sq., 179, 234, 551, 559; Benn's Hist. of Belfast, 1877, pp. 137, 711 sq.; Disciple (Belfast), 1881 p. 237, 1882 pp. 9 sq.; Killen's Hist. Congr. Presb. Church in Ireland, 1886, p. 68.] A. G.

ORAM, WILLIAM (*d.* 1777), painter and architect, was educated as an architect, and, through the patronage of Sir Edward Walpole, obtained the position of master-carpenter to the board of works. He designed a triumphal arch for the coronation of George III, of which an engraving was published. Oram also devoted much time to landscape-painting in the style of Gaspar Poussin. His works were often applied to decorative purposes and inserted over doors and mantelpieces. He designed and painted the staircase at Buckingham House, and was employed to repair the paintings on the staircase at Hampton Court. He published an etching of Datchet bridge in 1745. In 1766 he exhibited three landscapes at the Society of Artists' exhibition. Oram, who was generally known as 'Old Oram,' to distinguish him from his son, died on 17 March 1777, leaving a widow and a son, Edward Oram (noticed below). In his will, dated 4 Jan. 1776, and proved 17 March 1777 (P. C. C. 124, Collier), Oram describes himself as of St. John's, Hampstead, and leaves everything to his wife Elizabeth. His widow gave Oram's manuscripts to his near relative, Charles Clarke, F.S.A., who in 1810 published from them 'Precepts and Observations on the Art of Colouring in Landscape-Painting, by the late William Oram, esq., of his Majesty's Board of Works.'

Edward Oram (*fl.* 1770–1800), son of the above, also practised as a landscape-painter. He exhibited landscapes at the Royal Academy from 1775 to 1790, and again in 1798 and 1799. He was also engaged in scene-painting as assistant to Philip James de Loutherbourgh [q. v.], and painted scenery for the Royalty theatre in Wellclose Square [see Palmer, John, 1742?–1798]. He was one of the artists patronised, like John Flaxman [q. v.] and William Blake [q. v.], by the Rev. Henry and Mrs. Mathew, and he assisted Flaxman in decorating their house in Rathbone Place. In 1799 Oram was resid-

ing in Gresse Street, Rathbone Place. All later trace of him is lost.

[Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; preface to Oram's Precepts and Observations; Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, ed. Wornum; Smith's Book for a Rainy Day.] L. C.

ORCHEYERD or **ORCHARD, WILLIAM** (*d.* 1504), mason and architect, was in September 1475 described as a freemason of Oxford. At that date Bishop Wayneflete of Winchester, who was engaged in superintending the building of Magdalen College, Oxford, agreed with Orcheyerd for the making of the great west window of the chapel of the college, in seven lights, according to a 'portraiture' prepared by Orcheyerd, for the sum of twenty marks. It was also stipulated that he should provide forty-eight cloister windows with buttresses, at 48*s.* 4*d.* for each window and buttress; twelve doors for chambers, and one hundred and two windows, the windows to be as good as, or better than, the windows in the chambers of All Souls College, at 6*s.* 8*d.* for each door and window; and the windows of the library, each with two lights, with like reference to those of All Souls College, at 13*s.* 4*d.* each. This work was completed in 1477–8, in which years Orcheyerd acknowledged payment. In 1479 two further agreements were made for battlements and buttresses for Magdalen College chapel, hall, library, gateway tower, and cloister tower, with a staircase turret, called a 'vyse,' to the latter, and pinnacles, the spire for the turret to be 16 feet high, and the pinnacles 11½ feet; the spire to cost nine marks, and the pinnacles 11*s.* 1*d.* each. The stone was to be dug from the quarries belonging to the king and to the college at Headington, near Oxford. Orcheyerd was engaged at the same time upon work at Eton for Wayneflete, it being provided that the stone should be procured for that work from the same quarries. The satisfaction which his work gave is evidenced by the fact of the college leasing to him for fifty-nine years in 1478 some land at Barton, a hamlet of Headington, where their quarry was situated. This lease was, in 1486, converted into one for twenty years, should he live so long, with addition of other land. In the later lease he is described as 'commonly called Master William Mason.' In 1490 as 'William Orchard, esquire,' he leased out some of his land for five years; and in 1501, as 'Master W. Mason,' granted another lease. From a document dated 13 Feb. 1502–3, which is entered in the register of the university marked ☾, at f. 189, it appears that he was then engaged upon buildings at St. Bernard's College, for which he had made an agreement with the abbot of Fountains [called Funteys, i.e. Fontes, miscopied as Freynties in Wood's 'Antiquities of the City of Oxford,' 1890, ii. 309] for two years and a half from Whitsuntide 1502; he procured the entry in this register of the agreement with respect to the digging the foundations and quarrying the stone, owing apparently to some dispute. But in 1504 he died. His will, which is entered in the above-mentioned university register, at fol. 65 *b*, dated 21 Jan. 1503–4, was proved 13 March. He directed his body to be buried in the church of the priory of St. Frideswide, and bequeathed to the priory his house in Crampolle (Grandpool or Grandpont) after the death of his wife Katherine, to whom he left all the residue of his property, providing for masses for his soul at St. Frideswide's and Magdalen College, and securing to the college an annual payment for ever from the priory of 6*s.* 8*d.* His elder son, John Orchard, who took the degree of B.C.L., sold some of the Headington property in 1513. A portion of the rest was given in dowry with his daughter Isabella (*al.* Elizabeth) on her marriage to Edward Mawdisley, a tailor, of Oxford, about 1490. She subsequently married Harry Oldame of Oxford, and died before September 1513. John Orchard was a brewer in Oxford in 1505 (*Univ. Reg.* as above, f. 230 *b*).

[Deeds in Magd. Coll. Muniment Room, Miscell., No. 349, Headington, Nos. 2, 3, 35, 39, 42, 71, 15A, 16A, 18A.] W. D. M.

ORD, CRAVEN (1756–1832), antiquary, the younger son of Harry Ord, of the king's remembrancer's office, by Anne, daughter of Francis Hutchinson of Barnard Castle, Durham, was born in London in 1756. His uncle, Robert Ord [q. v.], was chief baron of the Scottish exchequer. Ord was elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries on 26 Jan. 1775, and of the Royal Society on 3 May 1787 (Thomson, *Royal Soc.* App. iv. lix). He was for several years vice-president of the former society, and at the time of his death was, together with Bray and Dr. Latham, one of its three patriarchs. His life was mainly devoted to antiquarian researches. In association with Sir John Cullum, he prompted and assisted Gough in his great work on the 'Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain,' and to Ord's exertions, Gough testified, 'are owing the impressions of some of the finest brasses, as well as many valuable descriptive hints' (Nichols, *Lit. Anecd.* vi. 286). In September 1780 he undertook a tour in search of brasses in East-Anglia, together with Gough and Cullum, who described their success with enthusiasm. From Wisbech they proceeded 'sixteen miles of one uni-

form level, through such a string of noble churches, most dreadfully situated, as cannot be matched, I believe, in the kingdom,' to Lynn, 'where is the noblest parcel of brasses I ever met with, in perfect preservation.' He left few churches in southern England unexplored, and formed a unique collection of impressions of brasses. His method of obtaining the impressions was as follows: he always carried with him French paper kept damp in a specially prepared case, printer's ink, and a quantity of rags; he inked the brass, then wiped it very clean, laid on the paper, covered it with some thicknesses of cloth, and then trod upon it. He finished the outlines at home, cut out the figures, and pasted them in a large portfolio. His collection of impressions of sepulchral brasses, bound in two volumes, with deal boards over six feet in height, was purchased by Thorpe the bookseller in 1830 for 43*l.* 1*s.*

Ord's literary assistance was acknowledged by Nichols, by Mantell, and by Ormerod in their respective histories of Leicestershire, Surrey, and Cheshire; but he published nothing separately, his writings being confined to his communications to the 'Archæologia.' The most valuable of these were: in 1790, 'An Inventory of Crown Jewels made in 3 Edward III' (x. 241–260); in 1794, 'Sir Edward Waldegrave's Accompt for the Funeral of King Edward VI' (xii. 334–396); in 1803, 'An Account of the Entertainment of King Henry VI at the Abbey of St. Edmunds Bury in 1433' (xv. 65 seq.); in 1806, 'Copies of five curious Writs of Privy Seal, one in the time of Queen Mary, and the others of Queen Elizabeth' (xvi. 91 seq.)

Ord's extremely valuable library was mainly dispersed in June 1829, on the occasion of his leaving England for the sake of his health. At the same time was sold a portion of his choice collection of historical manuscripts. His 'Registrum de Bury, temp. Edward III,' was purchased by Madden for 126*l.*, and his 'Liber Garderobæ ab anno 18 Edw. II ad annum 15 Edw. III' by Thorpe for 110*l.* 15*s.* His Suffolk collections, in twenty folio volumes, with three volumes of indexes, were obtained by the last-mentioned dealer for 210*l.*; all are now in the British Museum, together with a series of illustrative drawings (in Addit. MSS. 7101–2, 8986–7). A second sale of Ord's manuscripts took place in January 1830, when a very large quantity of small ancient deeds was sold in bags, and fetched from 2*l.* to 3*l.* each. Many of the manuscripts had previously belonged to J. Martin, the Thetford antiquary, and were acquired by Ord for a few shillings. The collections of Francis Douce and of Sir Thomas Phillipps were largely reinforced from Ord's sale. The remainder of his library was sold after his death, in May 1832.

Previous to 1829 Ord had resided chiefly at his seat of Greenstead Hall in Essex, where most of his children were born; but he died at Woolwich Common in January 1832. He married, in June 1784, Mary Smith, daughter of John Redman of Greenstead Hall, Essex, by whom he had five sons—the Rev. Craven Ord (1786–1836), vicar of St. Mary-de-Wigtoft, Lincolnshire, 1809, prebendary of Lincoln, 1814, married in 1814 Margaret Blagrave, a niece of the Rev. Sir John Cullum, bart., succeeded his father in his property at Greenstead, and died 14 Dec. 1836; Major Robert Hutchinson Ord, K.H., of the royal artillery, who married in 1817 Elizabeth Blagrave, a sister of the preceding; Captain William Redman Ord of the royal engineers; John Ord, M.D., of Hertford; Captain Harry Gough Ord, father of Sir Harry St. George Ord [q. v.]—and one daughter, Harriot Mary, who married in 1815 the Rev. George Hughes.

[Gent. Mag. 1829 ii. 65–6, 1830 i. 254, 1832 i. 469–70; Nichols's Literary Anecdotes and Literary Illustrations, passim; Nichols's History of Leicester, i. and iv. 614; Gough's Sepulchral Monuments, i. 10; Brit. Mus. Addit. MSS. 7965–7; Catalogue of the Curious and Valuable Library of Craven Ord, esq., sold by Mr. Evans at 93 Pall Mall.] T. S.

ORD, Sir HARRY St. GEORGE (1819–1885), major-general royal engineers, colonial governor, son of Captain Harry Gough Ord, royal artillery, and of his wife, Louisa Latham of Bexley, Kent, was born at North Cray, Kent, on 17 June 1819. He was educated privately at Woolwich, and entered the Royal Military Academy there in 1835. He received a commission as second lieutenant in the corps of royal engineers on 14 Dec. 1837, and went through the usual course of professional instruction at Chatham. Promoted lieutenant on 27 May 1839, he was quartered at Woolwich and afterwards in Ireland. In January 1840 he was sent to the West Indies, where he remained for the next six years. He returned home in December 1845, and was stationed at Woolwich for a year, and then at Chatham. On 29 Oct. 1846 he was promoted second captain.

In December 1849 Ord was sent on special duty to the west coast of Africa and the island of Ascension, returning to England in September 1850, when he was again employed at Chatham. He received the thanks of the board of admiralty for his report and recommendations with reference to naval works at the island of Ascension. On 1 Jan. 1852 he was appointed adjutant of the royal en-

gineers at Chatham. He was promoted first captain on 17 Feb. 1854, but continued to hold the appointment of adjutant until July, when he was appointed brigade-major of the royal engineers under Brigadier-general (afterwards Sir) Harry David Jones [q. v.] in the combined French and English expedition to the Baltic. Ord was present at the siege and capture of Bomarsund, and was mentioned in despatches. He received the war medal and was promoted brevet-major on 8 Sept. 1854. On his return to England he was quartered at Sheerness.

In November 1855 Ord's services were placed at the disposal of the colonial office, and he was sent as a commissioner on a special mission to the Gold Coast, returning in May 1856. From June to October in 1856, and again from February to May 1857 (the interval being occupied with military duty at Gravesend), he was employed in Holland and France to assist the British minister at the Hague and the British ambassador in Paris in negotiations respecting the Netherlands' and French possessions on the west coast of Africa. On the completion of this duty he returned again to Gravesend.

On 2 Sept. 1857 Ord was appointed lieutenant-governor of the island of Dominica in the West Indies, and he assumed the government on 4 Nov. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel on 28 Nov. 1859. In April 1860, while in England on leave of absence, he was offered the government of the Bermudas, and was gazetted to the appointment on 16 Feb. 1861, assuming the government the following month. In January 1864 he returned home on leave of absence, was promoted brevet-colonel on 28 Nov., and was sent to the west coast of Africa as commissioner on special service under the colonial office in connection with disturbances with the Ashantis. He returned to England in March 1865. On 9 Oct. he was made a C.B., and the same month he resumed the government of the Bermudas. He finally left the Bermudas in November 1866.

On 5 Feb. 1867 Ord was appointed the first colonial governor of the Straits Settlements, these possessions having up to that time been administered by the government of India. He was made a knight-bachelor, assumed the government on 1 April 1867, and was promoted major-general on 16 April 1869. His tenure of the government was, by the desire of the colonial office, extended beyond the usual time, and he remained at Singapore until November 1873.

Ord's health had suffered from service in tropical climates, and for the next four years he remained unemployed. He was made a K.C.M.G. on 30 May 1877, having in April of that year been appointed governor of South Australia. In 1879, having completed the full term as colonial governor, he retired on the maximum pension, and lived at Fornham House, near Bury St. Edmunds. On 24 May 1881 he was made a G.C.M.G. He took considerable interest in the Zoological Society of London, of which he was an honorary fellow, and presented it with many animals from the various places in which he served. Ord died suddenly of heart-disease at Homburg on 20 Aug. 1885. He was buried in the churchyard of Fornham St. Martin, and a tablet to his memory has been placed in the church. A village institute has also been erected at Fornham St. Martin in his memory by his friend, the sultan of Johore.

Ord married in London, on 28 May 1846, Julia Graham, daughter of Admiral James Carpenter, R.N., by whom he had three sons: Harry St. George, settled in Australia; William St. George, retired captain royal engineers, living at Fornham; and St. John St. George, a retired major of the royal artillery.

Ord was a popular governor. A three-quarter-length portrait of him was painted for the Chinese merchants of the Straits Settlements, and is now at Singapore. There is also a portrait of him in the chamber of the Legislative Council of Bermuda.

Ord contributed to the 'Professional Papers of the Corps of Royal Engineers' (new ser. vol. iv.) papers entitled 'Experiments on the Penetration of Bullets' and 'Experiments with 5½-inch Shells.'

[Royal Engineers Corps' Records; War Office and Colonial Office Records; private sources.]

R. H. V.

ORD, JOHN WALKER (1811–1853), topographer, poet, and journalist, born at Guisborough, Yorkshire, on 5 March 1811, was son of the principal partner in the firm of Richard Ord & Son, tanners and leather merchants of that place. He entered the university of Edinburgh, and, being intended for the medical profession, was apprenticed to Dr. Knox, the eminent lecturer on anatomy. While at Edinburgh he was intimate with Prof. Wilson and Hogg, the 'Ettrick Shepherd.' Eventually he abandoned the study of medicine, and, coming to London in 1834, he started, two years later, the 'Metropolitan Literary Journal,' a paper which was afterwards merged in the 'Britannia.' His literary labours brought him into intercourse with Thomas Campbell, Sheridan Knowles, Douglas Jerrold, and the Countess of Blessington. He afterwards retired to

his native county, and died at Guisborough on 29 Aug. 1853.

His works are: 1. 'England: a historical Poem,' 2 vols., London, 1834–5, 8vo. 2. 'Remarks on the Sympathetic Condition existing between the Body and the Mind, especially during Disease,' London, 1836, 8vo, forming a supplement to the 'Metropolitan Literary Journal.' 3. 'The Bard, and minor Poems,' 1841, 12mo. 4. 'Rural Sketches and Poems, chiefly relating to Cleveland,' London, 1845, 12mo. 5. 'The History and Antiquities of Cleveland, comprising the Wapentake of East and West Langburgh, North Riding, County of York,' London, 1846, 4to. Prefixed is a portrait of the author, engraved by B. F. Lloyd & Co., Edinburgh. Boyce says: 'This work is written in a fulsome style. The author was unfit for such a great work; he was not an antiquary' (*Yorkshire Library*, p. 190).

He also edited 'Roseberry Topping: a Poem by Thomas Pierson,' Stockton, 1847, 12mo, and left unfinished 'The Bible Oracles.'

[Notes and Queries, 2nd ser. viii. 531, x. 140; Schroeder's Annals of Yorkshire, ii. 388; Whellan's York and the North Riding (1859), ii. 206.] T. C.

ORD or **ORDE**, ROBERT (*d.* 1778), chief baron of the Scottish exchequer, was the eldest son of John Orde, under-sheriff of Newcastle-on-Tyne, by Anne Hutchinson. At an early period he removed to Edinburgh, where ultimately he was appointed baron of the Scottish exchequer. He died on 4 Feb. 1778. There is a portrait of him at Ravensworth Castle. By his wife Mary, eldest daughter of Sir John Darnell, knight, he had a daughter Elizabeth, married to Robert Macqueen, lord Braxfield [q. v.], and a son JOHN ORD (1729?–1814). The son was educated at Hackney and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1750, and afterwards obtained a lay fellowship. Having been called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, he in 1777 became attorney-general of the duchy of Lancaster, and in 1778 master in chancery. He was M.P. successively for Midhurst, Hastings, and Wendover (1774–1790), and was some time chairman of ways and means in the House of Commons. He was F.R.S., and died on 6 June 1814, and was buried in Fulham churchyard.

[Gent. Mag. 1778 p. 94, 1814 pt. i. p. 521, and pt. ii. p. 405; Notes and Queries, 4th ser. vii. 387; Burke's Landed Gentry.]

ORDE, SIR JOHN (1751–1824), admiral, younger son of John Orde of East Orde and Morpeth (*d.* 1784), and brother of Thomas Orde-Powlett, first lord Bolton [q. v.], was born on 22 Dec. 1751 (FOSTER). He entered the navy in 1766 on board the Jersey, with Commodore Spry, in the Mediterranean; afterwards served on the Newfoundland station with Commodore Byron, and in the West Indies with Sir George Rodney, who, on 7 April 1774, promoted him to be lieutenant of the Ferret sloop, and in July moved him to the Rainbow, in which he returned to England. In July 1775 he went out to North America in the Roebuck with Captain Andrew Snape Hamond [q. v.] From her he was moved in 1777 to the Eagle, Lord Howe's flagship, and early in 1778 was promoted to command the Zebra sloop, in which he assisted at the reduction of Philadelphia and the forts of the Delaware. On 19 May 1778 he was posted to the Virginia frigate, which, in 1779, was part of the force under Sir George Collier [q. v.] in the expedition up the Penobscot. In 1780 Orde took part in the reduction of Charlestown [see ARBUTHNOT, MARRIOT], and in October was appointed to the Chatham. The following July, when Arbuthnot was recalled, he hoisted his flag in the Roebuck, and moved Orde into her as his flag-captain; and during the rest of the war Orde commanded the Roebuck in the North Sea and on the coast of France. In 1783 Orde was appointed governor of Dominica, restored to England at the peace, but the island for the next year was infested by bodies of negroes, who had obtained arms and taken to the mountains. Orde's energy in restoring quiet and security won for him the thanks of the settlers, and on 27 July 1790 he was created a baronet. On the outbreak of the revolutionary war he obtained leave to resign his government and return to active service in the navy. He was appointed to the Victorious, from which he moved to the Venerable, and afterwards to the Prince George, all attached to the Channel fleet.

On 1 June 1795 he attained the rank of rear-admiral, and, after a few weeks in temporary command at Plymouth during the early part of 1797, hoisted his flag on board the Princess Royal, and joined Lord St. Vincent off Cadiz as third in command. In the summer of 1798 Orde was deeply mortified at finding that Sir Horatio Nelson, a junior officer, had been sent into the Mediterranean in command of a squadron on particular service; and the more so as the arrival of Sir Roger Curtis in the fleet reduced him to fourth in command. This led him to complain to St. Vincent, in letters which that strict disciplinarian considered so highly improper that he ordered Orde to shift his flag

into the Blenheim and return to England [see JERVIS, JOHN, EARL OF ST. VINCENT]. On his arrival he applied for a court-martial, which the admiralty refused to grant, and on the return of St. Vincent took the earliest opportunity of demanding personal satisfaction. This, however, was forbidden by the king, and so the matter rested, the two principals being bound over in 5,000*l.* to keep the peace. But in 1802 Orde published the correspondence relating to the affair, which in 1799 had been printed for private circulation.

He became a vice-admiral on 14 Feb. 1799, and, on the removal of St. Vincent from the admiralty, in the autumn of 1804 accepted the command of a squadron off Cape Finisterre, whence, shortly afterwards, he was sent to keep watch off Cadiz, much to the disgust of Nelson, who complained bitterly of Orde's presence as interfering with his command and depriving him of its emoluments (NICOLAS, vi. 289, 319, 358–9, 392, &c.) In April 1805, when Villeneuve escaped through the Straits of Gibraltar, and was joined by some of the Spanish ships off Cadiz, Orde was obliged to retire before the very superior force; and conjecturing that the enemy meant to go to Brest, he went north and joined Lord Gardner, when, in accordance with a previous request, he was ordered to Spithead and to strike his flag. In the general promotion of 9 Nov. 1805 he became admiral of the blue. He was one of the pall-bearers at the funeral of Lord Nelson, of whose character he is said to have been a warm admirer. The admiration was not reciprocated. On the death of Lord Bolton in 1807, his son, succeeding to the title, vacated his seat in parliament for Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, to which Orde was then nominated, and which he represented till his death, after a long and painful illness, on 19 Feb. 1824.

Orde was twice married: first, in 1781, to Margaret Emma, daughter of Richard Stephens of Charlestown, South Carolina, who died without issue in 1790; secondly, in 1793, to Jane, daughter of John Frere [q. v.] of Roydon Hall, Norfolk, and sister of John Hookham Frere [q. v.], by whom he left issue a daughter and one son, John Powlett Orde, who succeeded to the baronetcy. A portrait of Orde in a captain's uniform—when he was at least twenty-seven, but representing a handsome, rosy-faced lad, apparently not twenty—was lent to the Naval Exhibition of 1891 by Orde's grandson.

[Marshall's Roy. Nav. Biogr. i. 69; Ralfe's Nav. Biogr. ii. 57; Nicolas's Despatches and Letters of Lord Nelson, freq. and especially vol. vi. (see Index at end of vol. vii.); Foster's Baronetage.] J. K. L.

ORDE, afterwards ORDE-POWLETT, THOMAS, first LORD BOLTON (1746–1807), politician, elder son of John Orde of East Orde and Morpeth (*d.* 1784), by his second wife, Anne, daughter of Ralph Marr of Morpeth, and widow of the Rev. William Pye, was born on 30 Aug. 1746, and baptised at Morpeth on 2 Oct. Admiral Sir John Orde [q. v.] was his brother. He was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, being admitted in 1765, becoming a fellow in 1768, and graduating B.A. 1770, M.A. 1773. While at Cambridge he studied the art of etching, and showed great skill 'in taking off any peculiarity of person.' This was a dangerous gift, but he never portrayed any one likely to become an object of ridicule. Three portraits by him in 1768 of D. Randall, fruit-seller at Cambridge, and of Mother Hammond, are described in Wordsworth's 'University Life in the Eighteenth Century,' pp. 453–4. The particulars of his etching in the same year of a very stout man, and in 1769 of William Lynch, an old seller of pamphlets, are set out in the 'Catalogue of Satirical Prints at the British Museum' (iv. 498, 579). The names of the performers in the 'Cambridge concert,' which is usually attributed to him, are given in the 'Catalogue of Satirical Prints' (iv. 698–9); but, according to Hawkins, the design was by Orde, and the etching by Sir Abraham Hume. He also etched his father, mother, and younger brother, and drew a pen-and-ink sketch of Voltaire acting in one of his own tragedies (*Notes and Queries*, 2nd ser. vii. 323). To the 'Account of King's College Chapel,' 1769, which bears the name of Henry Malden, chapter clerk, is prefixed his portrait by Orde. The profits from the sale of these etchings were given by him to the characters whom he drew.

Orde was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, and was elected F.S.A. on 23 Feb. 1775. He entered upon political life as member for Aylesbury, which he represented from 1780 to 1784. The details of the money which he distributed among the electors, and the suppers which he gave to them, are contained in Robert Gibbs's 'History of Aylesbury' (p. 245). For two parliaments, lasting from 1784 to 1796, he sat for Harwich, and he represented in the Irish parliament from 1784 to 1790 the constituency of Rathcormack, co. Cork. He was elected in 1781 to the ninth place in the secret committee on Indian affairs, and to him was attributed its fifth report, which, in the language of Wraxall, was 'one of the most able, well-digested, and

important documents ever laid upon the table of the House of Commons' (*Memoirs*, ed. Wheatley, ii. 109). For his services on this body Dundas openly paid him in the house a very high compliment. When Lord Shelburne was appointed one of the principal secretaries of state early in 1782, Orde became his under-secretary, and, on the formation of the new ministry under Shelburne in July 1782, he was promoted to the post of secretary to the treasury. In this position he assiduously discharged one of its chief duties by giving to his political friends frequently dinner parties at his house in Park Place, St. James's Street (WRAXALL, ii. 358–359, 414). He went out of office with Shelburne as representing his views in the House of Commons, and, through attachment to his old master, declined, in December 1783, the offer of Pitt to resume his old place at the treasury.

From February 1784 to November 1787 the Duke of Rutland was lord-lieutenant of Ireland, with Orde as his chief secretary and a member of the privy council in Ireland. They endeavoured in 1785 to form a 'commercial union' between England and Ireland, their object being to 'reunite the two countries by the chain of mutual benefits and an equal participation of the advantages of trade.' The propositions put forward by Orde in the Irish parliament were duly assented to, and were then introduced by Pitt into the English House of Commons. They were vehemently opposed by Fox and the other whig leaders, but, after a protracted struggle of parties, they passed through parliament, mainly through the arguments that their adoption would tend to promote the prosperity of England. The changes which were introduced into the 'Irish propositions' during their progress through the English parliament materially altered their effect, to the disadvantage of the dependent country; and when the scheme was again brought before the Irish House of Commons, it was fiercely resisted by Grattan, Flood, and Curran, and only carried by nineteen on the first division. All that Orde could effect was to obtain an order that the bill should be read a first time and printed for circulation through Ireland, 15 Aug. 1785. It was then dropped. Many letters to and from him on these propositions are printed in the 'Memoirs of Henry Grattan,' vol. iii., and in the 'Correspondence of the Right Hon. John Beresford,' i. 251–94. The views of the viceroy and himself are set out in the 'Correspondence of Pitt and Charles, duke of Rutland' (1842 and 1890), and in it are contained two long letters to him, one from the duke (pp. 153–8), the other from Pitt (pp. 86–9). Pitt blamed him for irresolution, but the charge was based on erroneous information.

In 1787 Orde introduced into the Irish House of Commons, in a speech of three hours' length, an 'extremely comprehensive' scheme of education. The clergy were to continue the maintenance of schools with increased charges at a graduated scale on their incomes, and the bishops and dignitaries of the church were also to contribute. Two great academies in Dublin and some smaller institutions were to educate thirteen thousand children, and the annual cost of this was to be defrayed by the Incorporated Society to the extent of 13,000*l.*, and by the state with a grant of 7,000*l.* All of these propositions passed through the house by a unanimous vote, with the exception of the clause relating to the foundation of a second university, which was opposed by a single member.

The government of Ireland by the Duke of Rutland was mainly, through his personal popularity, very successful. The duke died in October 1787, and Orde retired with health much broken. An Irish pension of 1,700*l.* per annum was conferred upon him, but the grant was attacked, and not without reason, as a violation of the assurance on which the salary of the office of chief secretary had been augmented. Orde was depreciated by Sir Jonah Barrington as 'a cold, cautious, slow and sententious man, tolerably well informed, but not at all talented, with a mind neither powerful nor feeble' (*Rise and Fall of Irish Nation*, pp. 320–1; *Historic Anecdotes of Ireland*, ii. 219).

Orde married at Marylebone, on 7 April 1778, Jean Mary Browne Powlett, natural daughter of Charles, fifth duke of Bolton, by Mary Browne Banks, on whom, in default of male issue to the duke's next brother, the greater part of the extensive estates were entailed. On the death of the sixth duke, leaving only female children, on 24 Dec. 1794, the property passed to Orde in right of his wife, and by royal license he assumed, on 7 Jan. 1795, the additional surname of Powlett. On 20 Oct. 1797 he was created Baron Bolton of Bolton Castle, Yorkshire, in the peerage of Great Britain. In 1791 he was appointed governor and vice-admiral of the Isle of Wight, and in 1800 he was created lord-lieutenant of Hampshire. He was also a lord of trade and plantations, receiver-general of the duchy-court of Lancaster, and registrar, examiner, and first clerk of the county palatine of Lancaster (HARWOOD, *Alumni Eton.* p. 346). During his official connection with the Isle of Wight he built Fernhill, near Wotton, and repaired the go-

vernor's residence at Carisbrooke. He died at Hackwood Park, near Basingstoke, on 30 July 1807, aged 60, and was buried at Old Basing. His widow died at the Hotwells, Bristol, on 14 Dec. 1814, and was also buried at Old Basing. They left issue two sons.

Orde's speech on the 'Irish propositions' was printed at Dublin in 1785, and that on education in 1787. When in Ireland he gave 'a snug little place in the license office to Maurice Goldsmith, in honour of his brother's literary merit,' April 1787 (PRIOR, *Life of Oliver Goldsmith*, ii. 227). His communications with Father O'Leary, whom he paid for furnishing information as to the designs of his compatriots, are set out in Froude's 'English in Ireland' and Fitzpatrick's 'Secret Service under Pitt.' The latter of these writers suggested that the published letters of the Duke of Rutland were written by Orde (*Athenæum*, 29 March 1890, pp. 404–5), but the suggestion seems untenable. Numerous letters to and from him are in Fitzmaurice's 'Life of Lord Shelburne,' iii. 361–3, 393–413; 'Historical Manuscripts Commission,' 12th Rep. App. pt. ix. pp. 307–61, and 13th Rep. App. pt. viii. pp. 20–8. Mathias addressed to him, on 15 Sept. 1791, a Latin ode, which was printed for private distribution, and was also included in his 'Odæ Latinæ,' 1810.

Orde was a friend of Romney, and frequently visited him about 1775. On his commission, Romney began a religious picture, which was intended for presentation to King's College, Cambridge, as an altar-piece; but the intention of Orde was forestalled, and the painting was never finished. Romney painted his portrait, which was engraved in mezzotint, with three impressions, by John Jones. It is nearly whole-length, and his hand is holding a 'bill for effectuating the intercourse and commerce between Great Britain and Ireland.' There are also two portraits of him etched by Bretherton.

[Wraxall's Memoirs, ed. Wheatley, iv. 124–38, 153–68; Lecky's Hist. during the Eighteenth Century, vi. 351 et seq.; Willis and Clark's Cambridge, i. 489; Gent. Mag. 1807 pt. ii. p. 785; Peerages by Brydges, Foster, and Cokayne; Cat. of Satirical Prints in Brit. Mus. iv. 699; Romney's Life of George Romney, pp. 136–7, 259; Horne's Portraits of Gainsborough and Romney, p. 51; Granger's Letters, pp. 87–8; Smith's Mezzotint Portraits, ii. 763–4.]

W. P. C.

ORDERICUS VITALIS or ORDERIC VITAL (1075–1143?), historian, was son of Odelerius, the son of Constantius of Orleans. Odelerius was the confessor and trusted adviser of Roger of Montgomery [see ROGER, *d.* 1094], whom he accompanied to England and from whom he received a church at the East Gate of Shrewsbury. Though a priest, Odelerius married an English wife, by whom he had three sons—Orderic, Everard, and Benedict. In fulfilment of a vow made at Rome in 1082, Odelerius commenced to replace his wooden church at Shrewsbury by a stone building, which, at his instigation, Earl Roger made the home of his abbey of SS. Peter and Paul. Odelerius endowed the abbey with half of his possessions, and, together with his son Benedict, became a monk in the new foundation. He is no doubt the 'Oilerius Sacerdos' mentioned in the charters of Shrewsbury Abbey (DUGDALE, *Monast. Angl.* iii. 518, 520). He died at Shrewsbury, apparently on 3 June 1110.

Orderic was born on 16 Feb. 1075, and baptised at Atcham, near Shrewsbury, on 11 April, by his godfather Orderic, the priest. When five years old, he was put in charge of Siward, a priest at Shrewsbury, who taught him letters. In 1085 his father sent him, with thirty marks of silver, to become a monk at St. Evroult in Normandy. On 21 Sept. 1085 Orderic received the tonsure from Mainier, abbot of St. Evroult, and was given the Norman name of Vitalis. He was ordained sub-deacon on 15 March 1091 by Gilbert, bishop of Lisieux; deacon on 26 March 1093 by Serlo, bishop of Séez; and priest at Rouen by William the archbishop on 21 Dec. 1107. Orderic passed his whole life as a monk of St. Evroult. But in 1105 he paid a visit to France, and about 1115 spent five weeks at Croyland Abbey, which was then under the rule of Geoffrey, a former monk of St. Evroult. On another occasion he visited Worcester, where he saw a copy of the chronicle of Marianus Scotus, continued by Florence of Worcester; he also mentions that he had once seen a copy of the chronicle of Sigebert of Gembloux at Cambrai. He was possibly present at the council of Rheims in Oct. 1119, and on 20 March 1132 was present at a great assembly of Cluniac monks at Cluny. He records that on 9 Aug. 1134 on the occasion of a great storm he was at Merlerault, about twelve miles from St. Evroult. Orderic closed his history in 1141, and perhaps did not long survive that year. He may be the 'Vitalis monk of St. Evroul,' whose name is recorded on 3 Feb. in an obituary of that monastery (*Notice sur Orderic Vital*, p. xxxv). Orderic, who relates that, when he came to Normandy, he could not understand the language he heard spoken, never lost his affection for his native land, and, with manifest pride, describes him-

self as 'Vitalis Angligena' (ii. 289, 438, iii. 45, 287).

It was by the advice of Roger du Sap (*d.* 1123) and Guérin des Essarts (*d.* 1137), who were successively abbots of St. Evroul, that Orderic began to write history. His first intention was to compose the annals of St. Evroul or Ouche, but gradually his work expanded into a general history, beginning with the preaching of the gospel, and reaching down to 1141. The whole work is styled 'Historia Ecclesiastica,' and is divided into thirteen books, which were not, however, composed in the order in which they now stand. The third and fourth books were the first written, probably in 1123 and 1125, and the fifth was completed about the end of 1127 (*Hist. Eccles.* ii. 301, 303, 375). The next seven books followed at intervals down to 1136, when the first two books were added, and the thirteenth book was completed in 1141, at which time the whole underwent some revision. Owing, perhaps, to the manner of its composition, Orderic's work is 'clumsy, disorderly, and full of digressions' (Church). His chronology is inaccurate, and he often repeats himself, while his style is generally turgid and marred by pedantry; he is fond of applying classical titles, like 'consul,' 'tribune,' 'centurion,' to the persons of his narrative, and of displaying his acquaintance with a few Greek words. But his defects are more than redeemed by the spirit in which he wrote: 'he had a keen eye, and an interest for details and points of character . . . from him we get the most lively image of what real life seemed to the dweller in a Norman monastery' (Church). His aim was to give the truth without flattery, 'seeking no reward from conquerors or conquered' (*Hist. Eccles.* ii. 161). His strong sense of justice encourages him to blame freely where blame is deserved, and his lively imagination makes his narrative vivid, if sometimes inaccurate. Nothing comes amiss to him; details of war, of customs and social life, of the monastic profession, personal characteristics, local legends, and natural phenomena, are alike recorded.

The 'Historia Ecclesiastica' begins to be of value soon after the Norman Conquest. Though Orderic did not write from his own knowledge till much later, his use of other authorities is marked by discrimination. For the earlier years of William I, he mainly follows William of Poitiers and William of Jumièges; for the career of the Normans in Sicily, he had recourse to the chronicle of Geoffrey Mala-Terra; and for the first crusade, to the works of Fulcher of Chartres and Baldric of Bourgueil, with the latter of whom he was personally acquainted. Orderic also made use, among other writers, of the poem of Guy of Amiens, and of Eadmer's 'Life of St. Anselm;' while his visit to Croyland in 1115 supplied him with some special information.

Orderic was deeply read in such literature as was available, in theology, the fathers, and the Latin classics. He also shows a taste for lighter literature in his knowledge of various chansons, and of much of the ephemeral Latin verse of his time. He himself enjoyed some reputation as a poet, and has inserted in his history a number of epitaphs which he had composed on persons of distinction, together with some other pieces of occasional verse. Some verses which are found in a manuscript that was formerly at St. Evroul, and are in the same handwriting as the original manuscript of the 'Historia Ecclesiastica,' M. Léopold Delisle thinks may be by Orderic; he has edited them in the 'Bulletin de la Société de l'Histoire de France' i. ii. 1–13, 1863. This same handwriting can be traced in other manuscripts.

The original and possibly autograph manuscript of the 'Historia Ecclesiastica' is now in the 'Bibliothèque Nationale;' none of the other copies have any independent value (Delisle, § vii.; Hardy, ii. 217). The 'Historia Ecclesiastica' was first published in Duchesne's 'Historiæ Normannorum Scriptores' in 1619; the greater part of it is given in the 'Recueil des Historiens de la France,' vols. ix.–xii.; the whole work was re-edited by M. Le Prévost for the 'Société de l'Histoire de France,' 5 vols. 1838–55; Duchesne's text is reproduced in Migne's 'Patrologia,' clxxxviii. A French translation was published by M. Louis Dubois in Guizot's 'Collection des Mémoires relatifs à l'Histoire de France,' in 1825, and an English translation in four volumes, by Mr. T. Forester, in Bohn's 'Antiquarian Library,' 1853–5.

[The facts of Orderic's life are found in the Historia Ecclesiastica, which is here cited from Le Prévost's edition (see especially ii. 300–2, 416–22, and v. 133–6); reference may also be made to M. Léopold Delisle's Notice sur Orderic Vital, prefixed to the fifth volume of Le Prévost's edition; Church's Life of St. Anselm, chap. vi.; Freeman's Norman Conquest, especially iv. 495–500; Hardy's Descriptive Catalogue of British History, ii. 211–23; Bibliothèque de l'École des Chartes, xxxvii. 491–4.] C. L. K.

ORDGAR or **ORGAR** (*d.* 971), ealdorman of Devon, was the son of an ealdorman, and was a landowner in every village from Exeter to Frome. He married an unknown lady of royal birth, by whom he had a daughter Ælfthryth [q. v.] When King Eadgar sent a messenger to woo Ælfthryth, he found

her and her father, whom she completely controlled, playing at chess, which they had learned from the Danes (Gaimar, ll. 3605–3725). Between 965 and 968 his signature as 'Ordgar dux' occurs in many charters (Kemble, *Codex Dipl.* Nos. 518, 1270, &c.) According to the 'Anglo-Saxon Chronicle,' Ordgar founded the monastery of Tavistock in 961, but under the year 997 it is called Ordulf's minster, and, according to the 'Register of Tavistock' (*Mon. Angl.* ii. 494), it was founded by Ordulf, Ordgar's son. The 'Register' says it was large enough to hold a thousand persons; that it was begun in the reign of Eadgar, and finished in 981. Ordgar had another son, Edulf, who was of gigantic strength and stature (*Gesta Pontiff.* pp. 202–3). Ordgar died in 971, and, according to William of Malmesbury, was buried with his son Edulf at Tavistock. Florence of Worcester (s. a.) says he was buried at Exeter (*Anglo-Saxon Chron.*; Flor. Wig. *Chron.* loc. cit.; Will. Malm. *Gesta Pontificum*, ed. Hamilton; Gaimar, ed. Hardy and Martin).

A second Ordgar or Orgar (*fl.* 1066), one of the sheriffs of Edward the Confessor, held lands in Cambridgeshire, at Chippenham and Isleham. He appears to have lost the sheriffdom under Harold, and to have commended himself to Esegar the Staller (Freeman, *Norman Conquest*, v. 742). He is possibly identical with the nobleman Orgar who took refuge with Hereward in the Isle of Ely (*Liber Eliensis*, p. 230), where Alwinus, son of Orgar, was then a monk (*Gesta Herewardi*, p. 391; *Domesday Book*, i. 197*a* col. 2, 199*a* col. 2; Hamilton, *Inquis. Eliensis*, pp. 2, 8; *Liber Eliensis*, ed. D. J. Stewart (Anglia Christiana); and *Gesta Herewardi* in Gaimar, ed. Hardy and Martin).

A third Ordgar or Orgar (*d.* 1097?), English noble, challenged Edgar Atheling [q. v.] to single combat for treason against William II. Edgar's champion was Godwine of Winchester, an English knight. When worsted in the fight, Ordgar treacherously drew a knife he had concealed in his boot against the rule of trial by battle, but Godwine snatched the knife from him, and Ordgar died of his wounds, after confessing the falsehood of the accusation he had brought. It is possible that Ordgar is identical with the king's thegn of that name, who in 1086 held two hides in Oxfordshire (*Domesday Book*, i. 161*b*, col. 1) which had been the property of one Godwine, and perhaps also with an Ordgar who had lost a hide in Somerset (*ib.* p. 93; Fordun, ed. Skene, v. 22, 23; Freeman, *William Rufus*, ii. 115–17, and 615–17).

[Authorities as cited.] M. B.

ORDISH, ROWLAND MASON (1824–1886), engineer, son of John Ordish, land agent and surveyor, was born on 11 April 1824, at Melbourne, near Derby. Beyond the opportunity which he enjoyed in his father's office of seeing building operations in progress, he seems to have had no professional training. Coming to London in 1847, he entered the office of Mr. R. E. Brounger, who employed him in making surveys for a railway in Denmark. He was afterwards engaged by Mr. (afterwards Sir) Charles Fox [q. v.], and was sent to Windsor to assist in the sinking of the piers of the Black Potts bridge, which carries the Great Western railway over the Thames near Windsor. When Messrs. Fox & Henderson took the contract for the ironwork of the 1851 exhibition building, Ordish made the greater part of the working drawings; and he subsequently went to the London works, Smethwick, near Birmingham, to take part in the designing of the roof over the Birmingham railway station, then in course of construction by Fox & Henderson. He was afterwards engaged on the re-erection of the Great Exhibition building at Sydenham. According to the specification of one of his patents, he was at Copenhagen in April 1855, probably upon business connected with the Danish railway. From January 1856 to March 1858 he was chief draughtsman in the works department of the admiralty at Somerset House. He resigned this appointment to start in business on his own account, and for many years his office was at No. 18 Great George Street, Westminster, where for a considerable time he was in partnership with Mr. W. H. Le Feuvre. In April 1858 he took out a patent (No. 771) for an improvement in suspension bridges, in which the roadway consisted of a rigid girder suspended at several points by inclined straight chains, which carried the whole of the load and the weight of the bridge. This mode of construction is now well known as Ordish's 'straight chain suspension' system. He designed a bridge upon this principle in 1862, with an opening of 821 feet, for crossing the Thames below London Bridge, but it was not until 1868 that the idea was carried out in actual practice by the construction of the Franz-Josef Bridge over the Moldau at Prague. This structure is described in the 'Mechanics' Magazine,' April 1866, p. 264; in the 'Engineer,' November 1868, pp. 343, 380; in W. Humber's 'Bridges,' 3rd edit. p. 258; and in Matheson's 'Works in Iron,' p. 81. The Albert Bridge over the Thames at Chelsea, opened in September 1873, was also constructed on the same principle. It has a central opening of 453 feet. A description

appeared in 'Engineering,' May 1871, p. 373; in the 'Engineer,' October and November 1873, pp. 281, 288, 301, 304, 316, 322; and in Matheson's 'Works in Iron,' p. 171. Among the numerous railway bills which Ordish and Le Feuvre brought into parliament, was one for constructing a line from Hampstead to Charing Cross, which, however, was lost in the notable year 1866, when railway enterprise was arrested throughout England.

He was entrusted by Mr. W. H. Barlow with the details of the roof of the London terminus of the Midland railway at St. Pancras. It consists of an arch of 240 feet span, springing from a level slightly below the platform, and is the largest work of the kind in existence. In the course of a description of the station, read before the Institution of Civil Engineers on 29 March 1870, Mr. Barlow said: 'For the details of the roof the author is indebted to Mr. Ordish, whose practical knowledge and excellent suggestions enabled him, while adhering to the form, depth, and general design, to effect many improvements in its construction' (*Proceedings*, xxx. 82). Views and details of the roof are also given in the 'Engineer,' May and June 1867, pp. 484, 494, 505, 517, 514; and in 'Engineering,' August 1867, p. 148. In conjunction with J. W. Grover, he designed the roof of the Albert Hall at South Kensington, the space covered being an oval about 200 by 160 feet, much larger than anything previously attempted. The structure is a flat dome, of very original construction, containing about four hundred tons of iron. The execution of the work was so perfect that when the scaffolding was removed the roof only sank five-sixteenths of an inch (cf. *Engineer*, 31 March 1871, p. 221; *Engineering*, 20 Aug. 1869, p. 117).

Ordish's name was but little known outside the engineering profession, but his assistance was constantly sought in difficult cases; and when the domes of the building for the exhibition of 1862 showed signs of weakness, he was called in to advise. He suggested the addition of a form of bracing which was entirely successful. Among the numerous works in which he was concerned, the following may be mentioned: the roof of the Dutch-Rhenish railway station at Amsterdam, 1863 (Humber, *Record*, 1863, p. 23; Matheson, *Works in Iron*, p. 269); roof of the Dublin Winter Palace, 1865 (Humber, *Record*, 1864, p. 39); winter garden for Leeds infirmary, 1868, Sir Gilbert Scott architect (Matheson, p. 240); roof of St. Enoch's railway station, Glasgow; and the railway station at Cape Town. In conjunction with Max am Ende, with whom he had already been associated in other works, he prepared a design for a bridge over the Neva at St. Petersburg (*Engineer*, January 1874, pp. 4, 6, 36, 67), for which he received a prize of 300*l*. In 1885 he published, with Ewing Matheson, a design for a bridge on the site of the present Tower Bridge (*ib.* 15 Dec. 1893, p. 547).

In addition to that already mentioned, Ordish took out the following patents: No. 832 (1855), an improved form of bridge rail; No. 663 (1857), suspension bridge; No. 2516 (1858), iron permanent way; No. 2459 (1859), elastic key for holding rails in place. This was tried on the Stratford-on-Avon line and on other railways, but, though it answered well, it never came into practical use. No. 1513 (1883), pavements, partly applicable to railways; No. 4490 (1884), lifts.

Ordish became a member of the Society of Engineers in 1857, and in 1860 he filled the office of president. In 1858 he read a paper 'On the Figure and Strength of Beams, Girders, and Trusses,' a brief abstract of which appears in the 'Transactions' of the society. Ordish had a remarkable feeling for strength and proportion in the materials he handled; he was fertile in design, hardly ever repeating himself, and possessed a singular faculty of making rapid mental estimates of the cost of a building. He died at Stratford Place, Camden Town, on 12 Sept. 1886, and was buried in Highgate cemetery.

[Obituary notices in Engineer, 17 Sept. 1886, p. 232; Engineering, 17 Sept. 1886, p. 233; private information.] R. B. P.

O'REILLY, ALEXANDER (1722?–1794), Spanish general, born in Ireland, of Roman catholic parents, about 1722, entered at an early age the Spanish army. As sub-lieutenant in the regiment of Hibernia he served in the campaigns against the Austrians in Italy, and received a wound that lamed him for life. In 1757 he joined the Austrian army, and took part in two campaigns against the Prussians under his countryman, Count Maurice Francis Lacy [see under Lacy, Peter, Count Lacy]. In 1759 he joined the French army, but was so highly commended to the king of Spain by Marshal de Broglie that he was invited to return to the Spanish army and granted the rank of colonel. In that capacity he served in the war with Portugal in 1762, and acquired the reputation of being one of the best officers in the Spanish service. Promoted to be a brigadier on the staff and adjutant-general for instruction, he taught the Spanish troops the

new Prussian exercises. At the peace he became a major-general and was appointed governor of Havana, which was then restored to Spain, and where he rebuilt the fortifications. Subsequently he was sent to take possession of Louisiana, where his severities with the inhabitants of New Orleans rendered him unpopular. On his return to Spain he was made inspector-general of infantry and governor of Madrid. He headed the troops that rallied round Charles III after his escape from the city during the terrible emeute of 1765. He remained in high favour with the king, and was selected to command the Spanish expedition against Algiers in 1775.

The selection of a foreigner for the command provoked much jealousy among the Spanish officers. O'Reilly had under his orders forty ships of the line and 350 other vessels, carrying a force of thirty thousand troops of all arms. The ships, however, did not all arrive at once; and the flat-bottomed boats for landing the troops had been forgotten. In the end, fearing that his ships would run aground, O'Reilly prepared to land, and put on shore a force of ten thousand troops, under the Marquis de la Romana, to cover the landing of the rest. The Spaniards fought bravely against the Algerines, entrenched behind the hedges of prickly pear and aloes, but lost four thousand men, it is said, and their leader, Romana (father of the Spanish commander of that name in the Napoleonic epoch). Unable to carry out his plans, which had received general approval, O'Reilly returned sadly to Barcelona on 24 Aug. 1775. His failure at Algiers detracted much from his military reputation, but did not influence his relations with the king, who put him at the head of the military school, established first at Avila and afterwards at Port Sta. Marie, and subsequently made him commander-in-chief in Andalusia and governor of Cadiz. After the death of Charles III in 1788, O'Reilly fell into disgrace, was deprived of his military emoluments, and retired to Galicia on a small pension. But, despite his advancing years and his many enemies, he was thought the only man fit to lead the Spanish armies, after the death of General Ricardos, when the French National Convention declared war against Spain in 1793. He was appointed to command the army in the Eastern Pyrenees, and was on his way thither when he died, rather suddenly, at a small village in Murcia, on 23 March 1794.

[Nouv. Biogr. Gén. vol. xxxviii., and Spanish and American references there given; Dict. Univers. vol. xxxi.] H. M. C.

O'REILLY, ANDREW (1742–1832), Austrian general of cavalry, was born of Roman catholic parents at Ballinlough, co. Limerick, on 3 Aug. 1742, and entered the Austrian service in 1763, at the end of the seven years' war. He became a lieutenant in 1778, and was ober-lieutenant and captain of the infantry regiment of Calenberg in 1778–9. While major and adjutant of the 1st carabineer regiment in 1780–4, he served in the Bavarian succession war. In 1784–8 he was lieutenant-colonel of the 8th Hohenzollern cuirassiers, and in 1789 became colonel of the light horse regiment of Modena, which was made the 5th light dragoons in 1798, and was disbanded in 1801. He fought against the Turks in 1789, when the Austrians retook Belgrade; and as a major-general in the Low Countries in 1792–4. When the French, under Moreau, crossed the Rhine in 1796, O'Reilly's skill as a cavalry commander could not save the Austrians from defeat, and he was himself wounded and made prisoner. He was soon after exchanged, and given a command in the interior.

In 1799 O'Reilly was in command at Zurich, and afterwards, as field-marshal-lieutenant (lieutenant-general), at Piacenza. He distinguished himself in the Italian campaign of 1800, at Montebello, Marengo, the Mincio, and other engagements, and received the grand cross of the Maria Theresa order. In 1805 he again distinguished himself at the head of the cavalry at Coldrerio, where the French, under Masséna, were defeated after two days' hard fighting. When the war with France was renewed in 1809, O'Reilly was placed under the orders of the Archduke Maximilian, and when the archduke abandoned the defence of Vienna, which was attacked by an overwhelming force, O'Reilly was appointed governor. Deeming further resistance useless, and a conflagration of the city being feared, O'Reilly arranged for a surrender. The burgomaster presented himself before Napoleon, and terms were agreed to for a capitulation, by the fourteenth article of which the governor was to be permitted to bear the news to the Emperor Francis and explain the position of the monarchy. Old and worn out, O'Reilly took no part in the later campaigns of 1813–15. A general of cavalry and colonel-proprietor of the 3rd light horse regiment (since the 8th uhlans), O'Reilly died at Vienna, 5 July 1832, at the age of 90.

O'Reilly married, in 1784, Maria Barbara, countess of Sweerts and Spork; but, having no issue, adopted as his heir the son of his kinsman, Hugh O'Reilly of Ballinlough.

[Neue Deutsche Biographie and authorities there referred to.] H. M. C.

O'REILLY, EDMUND (1606–1669), Roman catholic archbishop of Armagh, was born in 1606 in Dublin (O'Hart, *Irish Pedigrees*, i. 743). After pursuing his studies, perhaps at the college in Dame Street, Dublin, which was suppressed in 1629, O'Reilly was appointed to the government of a parish in his native diocese. In 1633 he went to Louvain, where he resided in the Irish secular college, and continued his studies under the jesuits and Franciscans. Not long after, he was appointed prefect of the college of Irish secular ecclesiastics. Returning to Ireland in 1641, he again undertook the duties of a parish priest, but was soon appointed vicar-general of the diocese of Dublin, in which capacity he administered the see from 1642 to 1648, while the archbishop, Thomas Fleming [q. v.], was residing at Kilkenny.

He was an active agent of the Roman catholic party during the war, and in 1642 was governor of Wicklow. In 1649 he was deprived of the vicar-generalship, unjustly according to Renehan, but apparently on suspicion of having betrayed the English and Irish troops of Ormonde and Purcell at Baggotrath to Michael Jones [q. v.] According to D'Alton, O'Reilly's acts at this period were 'all of a violent political tendency; distrusting the sincerity of Ormonde, he joined in every uproar against cessation of hostilities and every religious cry against peace with the king.' In 1649 he was nearly killed by a band of robbers near Dublin. In the beginning of 1650 Archbishop Fleming restored him to the vicar-generalship. In 1652 he attended the synod of Leinster, held in Glenmalure Woods, and in 1653 he was arrested, imprisoned for some months, and then charged with a murder which occurred while he was governor of Wicklow. The trial lasted two days (6–7 Sept. 1654), and O'Reilly was found guilty, but received a pardon, due, according to Walsh and others, to his betrayal of the Irish troops to Michael Jones in 1649 (Carte, *Life of Ormonde*, iii. 467; Gilbert, *History of the Irish Confederation*, vii. 102).

O'Reilly, however, took refuge in the Irish College at Lille, where, according to Renehan, he received his promotion to the see of Armagh in 1654, and, proceeding to Brussels, was consecrated in the jesuits' chapel. Brady, however, gives the date of his appointment as 16 April 1657, the pallium being sent him on 24 Sept. the same year. Returning from Brussels to Lille, O'Reilly proceeded to Calais, where he was introduced to Mazarin, who gave him pecuniary assistance and procured him a safe-conduct through England. He arrived in London in 1658, where, during a six weeks' stay, he secretly performed mass. Here he fell in with Peter Walsh [q. v.], whose acquaintance and enmity he had already acquired. Walsh is said to have procured an order for O'Reilly's arrest, and the archbishop again fled to France, but sailed thence, and landed in Ireland in 1659. He laboured with zeal in his diocese for a year and a half, but on the restoration of Charles II was represented to the court as an opponent of the Stuarts, and, on the intervention of the Spanish ambassador, the pope, in spite of a declaration in O'Reilly's favour signed by the bishops and clergy of the province of Armagh, ordered him to withdraw from Ireland.

O'Reilly went to Rome, where he remained until 1665. In 1666 he was invited to attend the national synod of clergy at Dublin. Passing through Flanders, London, and Chester, he reached Dublin on 12 June, and vigorously opposed the 'Remonstrance,' a measure advocated by Ormonde and Walsh. Ormonde summoned him to the castle, and, in a private interview, endeavoured to win him over, but without success, and the measure was rejected unanimously by the synod. At its dissolution on 25 June, Ormonde issued an order for the arrest of all bishops who had attended it, and O'Reilly was kept in easy confinement for three months; he was then brought before the council, and ordered to leave Ireland, on the ground that he had endeavoured to excite a rebellion. On 25 Sept. he was sent to London, and thence, by way of Dover, to Calais. He now revisited the Irish Colleges at Louvain, Brussels, and Paris, where he spent most of his time. Several letters of his, dated at Paris between 1666 and 1669, in which he attacks Walsh, are given in Moran's 'Spicilegium Ossoriense.' He died at Saumur in March 1669.

O'Reilly must not be confused with his predecessor and kinsman, Hugh O'Reilly (1580–1653), son of one Mulmore O'Reilly, by his wife Honora, and uncle of Philip MacHugh O'Reilly [q. v.] Hugh was made bishop of Kilmore on 6 June 1625, and translated to the archbishopric of Armagh on 5 May 1628. He took little part in the civil war, but declared against Ormonde's treaty of 1646. He buried Owen Roe O'Neill [q. v.] at Cavan, and died himself on Trinity Island in Lough Erne in February 1652–3. His remains were, however, removed, and interred in the same grave as his kinsman, another Mulmore O'Reilly, 'the slasher,' and Owen Roe O'Neill, in the Franciscan monastery at Cavan (cf. Meehan, *Franciscan Monasteries*, passim; Brady, *Episcopal Succession*, i. 324–6, ii. 282; Gams, *Series Epi-*

scoporum; Moran, *Spicilegium Ossoriense*, passim, and *Catholic Archb. of Dublin*, pp. 344, 354; De Burgo, *Hibern. Dom.* pp. 884, 890).

[Walsh's Hist. and Vindication of the Irish Remonstrance gives an unfavourable account of O'Reilly; Moran's Spicilegium Ossoriense, passim; Memoirs of Dr. Oliver Plunket, and Historical Sketch of the Persecutions; Cox's Hibernia Anglicana, ii. 8; Hickson's Ireland in the Seventeenth Cent. ii. 171–2, 219, 230; Thurloe State Papers, vi. 374; McCarthy's Collections, pp. 48–62; O'Hart's Irish Pedigrees, ed. 1887, i. 743; D'Alton's Memoirs of the Archbishops of Dublin, pp. 406–7, 415; Carte's Ormonde, passim; Gilbert's Hist. of Confederation, vii. 102, 104, 117; Cogan's Diocese of Meath, ii. 102–3; Brady's Episcopal Succession; Gams's Series Episcoporum; Stuart's Armagh; O'Reilly's Irish Martyrs and Memorials of those who suffered for the Catholic Faith; Renehan's Collections on Irish Church History, pp. 48–62; Clarendon State Papers, iii. 275; Webb's Irish Biography.]

A. F. P.

O'REILLY, EDMUND JOSEPH (1811–1878), Roman catholic divine, was born in London on 30 April 1811. His mother was a daughter of Edmund O'Callaghan of Killegorey, co. Clare, and one of her sisters married the third Lord Kenmare. O'Reilly, with his parents, settled in Ireland at Mount Catherine, near Limerick, when he was six years old. His father died soon afterwards, and he was sent to the jesuits' school at Clongowes-wood, near Kildare. He afterwards studied metaphysics at Maynooth. About 1830 he entered the Irish College at Rome, of which Cullen was then rector. Cullen became his lifelong friend. In 1835 he graduated as doctor in sacred theology, and, after acting as assistant to Cullen, was ordained in 1838. Soon afterwards he returned to Ireland, and was appointed professor of theology at Maynooth College. He held the position for upwards of twelve years, his lectures being distinguished both for learning and lucidity.

In August 1850 O'Reilly became 'theologian' to Cullen, who had just been appointed archbishop of Armagh, at the synod of Thurles, where his services were of great value. He acted in a similar capacity to Bishop Brown of Shrewsbury at the synod of Oscott, and to Bishop Furlong of Ferns at the synod of Maynooth. In the summer of 1851 he applied for admission to the society of Jesus, and passed his novitiate at Naples. Having become a full member of the society, O'Reilly was appointed teacher of theology at the Jesuits' college of St. Beuno's, near St. Asaph. His lectures here attracted attention, and in the summer of 1858 he was selected by Newman and the Irish bishops as teacher of divinity in the newly founded catholic university of Ireland. Early in the next year, however, his society again claimed his services, and appointed him superior of their new house of retreat at Milltown Port, Dublin, where he passed the rest of his life. From 1863 to 1870 he was Irish provincial of his society. He died at Milltown Port on 10 Nov. 1878, in the same year as his friend Cardinal Cullen, and was buried at Glasnevin.

Newman, in his 'Letter to the Duke of Norfolk' in the Vatican controversy, mentioned O'Reilly as 'one of the first theologians of the day;' and W. G. Ward, writing in the 'Dublin Review' in praise of his essays, regretted that he had published so little. O'Reilly's knowledge of patristic theology was especially extensive, and he was continually referred to by the Irish bishops and clergy as a high authority. Even in questions of civil law his opinion was thought to be of value. He was scrupulously truthful in controversy, and in private life he charmed all who knew him by his courtesy and geniality.

O'Reilly contributed one essay to the 'Illustrated Monitor,' and others to the 'Irish Monthly,' in 1873–4. From 1875 till his death he assisted Matthew Russell, the editor of the 'Irish Monthly,' in revising the accepted articles. O'Reilly's essays were posthumously collected and edited by Father Russell in 1892, under the title 'The Relations of the Church to Society.' Four of them deal with 'Papal Infallibility;' three with 'The Church's Legislation;' and a similar number with 'The Clergy,' 'The Obedience due to the Pope,' and 'The Pope's Temporal Power;' while two treat of 'Education,' and two of the 'Council of Constance.' In the last he attempts to answer the contentions of Mr. Gladstone in his Vatican pamphlets. O'Reilly also revised a 'Catechism of Scripture History' compiled by the sisters of mercy at Limerick, and published in 1852.

[Biographical notice by M. Russell, S.J., prefixed to Relations of the Church to Society (1892), in which two letters of Cardinal Newman (to Dr. Russell, president of Maynooth, and to M. Russell), speaking very highly of O'Reilly, are printed; Tablet, 16 and 23 Nov. 1878; Brit. Mus. Cat. The obituary in the Irish Monthly, vol. vi., is by M. Russell.]

G. Le G. N.

O'REILLY, EDWARD (*d.* 1829), lexicographer, was member of a branch of an Irish sept which in ancient times dominated part of Ulster now known as co. Cavan. O'Reilly appears to have settled in Dublin about 1790, and to have there commenced the study of Irish. After the death of William Haliday in 1812, the collections

which he had made for lexicographic purposes came into the hands of O'Reilly, who combined them with materials of his own, and arranged the whole to form a dictionary of the Irish language. He met little encouragement, but succeeded in printing the work by subscription at Dublin in 1817, with the following title: 'An Irish-English dictionary, containing upwards of twenty thousand words that never appeared in any former Irish lexicon, with copious quotations from the most esteemed ancient and modern writers to elucidate the meaning of obscure words, and numerous Comparisons of the Irish words with those of similar orthography, sense, or sound in the Welsh and Hebrew languages.' In their proper places in the 'Dictionary' are inserted the Irish names of indigenous plants, with the names by which they are commonly known in English and Latin. The work extended to 466 pages 4to, in double columns, with a supplement of forty-two pages. Prefixed was 'A concise introduction to Irish grammar.' O'Reilly's 'Dictionary' was reissued in 1821, and with a supplement by John O'Donovan [q. v.] in 1864.

In 1818 O'Reilly was appointed assistant secretary to the Iberno-Celtic Society established in that year at Dublin. The principal objects of this body were the 'preservation of the remains of Irish literature by collecting, transcribing, illustrating, and publishing the numerous fragments of the laws, history, topography, poetry, and music of ancient Ireland; the elucidation of the language, antiquities, manners, and customs of the Irish people, and the encouragement of works tending to the advancement of Irish literature.' The only book published by the society was a compilation by O'Reilly, which appeared at Dublin in 1820, with the title of 'A chronological account of nearly four hundred Irish writers, commencing with the earliest account of Irish history, and carried down to the year 1750, with a descriptive catalogue of such of their works as are still extant, in verse or prose, consisting of upwards of one thousand separate Tracts.'

In 1824 O'Reilly received from the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin, a prize for an essay on 'The nature and influence of the ancient Irish institutes, commonly called Brehon laws, and on the number and authenticity of the documents whence information concerning them may be derived; accompanied by specimens of translations from some of their interesting parts.' A further prize was awarded by the same academy to O'Reilly in 1829 for an essay on 'The authenticity of the poems of Ossian, as given in Macpherson's translation, and as published in Gaelic in 1807, under the sanction of the Gaelic Society of London.' O'Reilly contemplated the publication of 'Irish Annals,' a 'History of Ireland,' and other works. He prepared catalogues of Irish-language manuscripts in Dublin libraries, assisted Sir William Betham [q. v.] in some genealogical and antiquarian researches, and was employed in connection with Irish nomenclature for the maps of the Ordnance Survey of Ireland. His death took place in August 1829.

O'Reilly possessed many manuscripts in the Irish language, which were sold by auction at Dublin in 1830. Several of them, with some of his own compilations and translations, are now in the libraries of the British Museum and the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin. The latter institution possesses O'Reilly's copy of his 'Dictionary,' with copious manuscript additions by him; also his holograph catalogue of his manuscripts, with particulars of the contents of each of the volumes. An inaccurate reprint of O'Reilly's 'Dictionary' was issued at Dublin in 1864. O'Reilly's efforts as a grammarian and lexicographer have not received the approval of scientific Celtologists; and Eugene O'Curry has called attention to his inaccuracies in his 'Manners and Customs of the Ancient Irish.'

[Manuscripts in the library of the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin; O'Donovan's Irish Grammar, 1845; Memoir of John O'Donovan, by J. T. Gilbert; Betham's Irish Antiquarian Researches, 1827; personal information.] J. T. G.

O'REILLY, HUGH (*d.* 1694?), historical writer. [See REILLY.]

O'REILLY, JOHN BOYLE (1844–1890), Irish revolutionist and author, born on 28 June 1844, at Dowth Castle on the Boyne, four miles from Drogheda, was son of William David O'Reilly, who for thirty-five years was master of the national school attached to the Netterville institution for widows and orphans at Dowth Castle. His mother, Eliza Boyle, was the daughter of a Dublin tradesman. The family consisted of five daughters and three sons. John received the rudiments of his education from his father. His elder brother, William, was bound as an apprentice compositor in 1854 in the 'Argus' newspaper office, Drogheda, but after six months he was obliged to leave on account of ill-health, and, in order that the premium of 50*l.* might not be lost, John, although only eleven, was sent to fill his brother's place.

The death of the proprietor of the newspaper brought the apprenticeship to an end

in 1858. In the autumn of 1859 he went to Preston, where his mother's sister resided, and obtained employment as a compositor on the 'Guardian' newspaper, published in that town. Mastering shorthand, he was soon promoted to the position of reporter. He left Preston for Ireland in March 1863, and in the following May enlisted as a trooper in the 10th hussars—the 'Prince of Wales's own'—which, under the command of Colonel Valentine Baker, was stationed in Drogheda at the time. O'Reilly was then in his nineteenth year. He had previously become a member of the Irish republican brotherhood—the fenian organisation—and he enlisted in the army as an agent of that association, for the purpose of securing the adhesion of the Irish soldiers to the revolutionary movement. O'Reilly soon established himself as a general favourite in the regiment. 'Treasonable songs and ballads,' writes Mr. Jeffrey Roche in his biography of O'Reilly, 'were chanted in the quarters of his troop (D), and spread amongst other companies. With boyish recklessness, O'Reilly embroidered rebel devices on the underside of his saddle-cloth and in the lining of his military overcoat.' In 1865, the year in which the government began operations against the fenians by seizing in September its newspaper, the 'Irish People,' the 10th hussars were quartered at Island Bridge Barracks, Dublin. The work of winning recruits in the army for the revolutionary movement was controlled by John Devoy, afterwards a journalist in New York, who, in the capacity of fenian organiser, passed through as many as three regiments. Devoy states that he succeeded in sapping the loyalty of all the regiments of the Dublin garrison in 1865, except the 10th hussars, the men of which were mainly English; but that, thanks to the exertions of O'Reilly, that regiment too became disaffected in due course. 'He brought in some eighty men, sworn in,' writes Devoy of O'Reilly, 'had them divided into two prospective troops, obtained possession of the key of an unused postern gate, and had everything ready to take his men, armed and mounted, out of barracks at a given signal' (*Life, Poems, and Speeches of John Boyle O'Reilly*, p. 16). Early in 1866 the authorities discovered that the garrisons throughout Ireland were honeycombed with 'circles' or lodges of the Irish republican brotherhood, and most of the disaffected Irish regiments were removed from the country.

O'Reilly's part in the movement was soon suspected, and he was arrested at Island Bridge Barracks on 13 Feb. 1866. On 27 June 1866, the eve of his twenty-second birthday, his trial by court-martial began at the Royal Barracks, Dublin. The charge against the prisoner was 'for having in Dublin, in January 1866, come to the knowledge of an intended mutiny in her majesty's forces in Ireland, and not giving information of the said intended mutiny to his commanding officer.' After a twelve days' trial O'Reilly was convicted, and on 9 July was sentenced to be shot. This sentence, however, was commuted to twenty years' penal servitude.

In October 1867, after visiting many English convict prisons and making several ineffectual attempts to escape, O'Reilly was despatched to Western Australia, and was attached to the convict settlement of Bunbury. Owing to his good conduct, he was appointed a constable to aid the officers of the settlement; but in April 1869 he managed, with the aid of the Roman catholic pastor, Patrick McCabe, to escape on an American whaler, the Gazelle.

O'Reilly spent seven months on board the whaler, on a cruise in the Indian Ocean, when, meeting with the American barque Sapphire, bound to Liverpool from Bombay, he became a seaman on board, and was thus conveyed to England. In November 1869 he reached the United States. O'Reilly's first book of poems, 'Songs from the Southern Seas' (Boston, 1873), is dedicated 'to Captain David R. Gifford of the whaling bark Gazelle of New Bedford.'

O'Reilly settled in Boston as a journalist, and became editor and part proprietor of the 'Pilot,' published in that town, and one of the most influential Roman catholic and Irish-American newspapers in the United States. He took part in the 'fenian invasion' of Canada, under General John O'Neill, in June 1870. Another fenian expedition with which O'Reilly was prominently concerned was more successful. This was the rescue of all the military political prisoners—O'Reilly's comrades of 1866—from the convict settlements of Western Australia in April 1876. The expedition of the American whaler Catalpa (Captain Anthony), which conveyed the prisoners to the United States, was secretly organised by O'Reilly, assisted by John Devoy and John Breslin. It cost twenty-five thousand dollars.

But O'Reilly was not merely an Irish revolutionist; he was also a man of letters, and he soon filled a distinguished place in the literary society of Boston. He was selected to write odes in commemoration of many national celebrations, such as the reunion of the army of the Potomac at Detroit in June 1885, at which General Grant presided, when he read his poem entitled 'America;' and the

university of Notre Dame, Indiana, conferred on him the honorary degree of doctor of laws.

O'Reilly died on 10 Aug. 1890, at Boston, from an overdose of chloral, administered by himself as a cure for insomnia. He was interred at Holyhood Cemetery, Brookline, Massachusetts.

O'Reilly's poetical works are: 'Songs from the Southern Seas,' Boston, Massachusetts, 1873; 'Songs, Legends, and Ballads,' Boston, 1878; 'The Statues in the Block, and other Poems,' 1881; 'In Bohemia,' 1886. As a novelist, O'Reilly will be remembered as the author of 'Moondyne,' a powerful and dramatic story of convict life in Western Australia, which was published at Boston, Massachusetts (1880), and ran through twelve editions. He also wrote, in collaboration with Robert Grant, Frederick J. Stimson, and J. T. Wheelwright, a satirical novel entitled 'The King's Man: a Tale of To-morrow' (Boston, 1884). An athlete himself, and a keen lover of sport of all kinds, he prepared a volume entitled 'Ethics of Boxing and Manly Sports' (Boston, Massachusetts, 1888); and also edited 'The Poetry and Songs of Ireland,' New York, 1889. In 1891, the year after his death, a complete edition of his 'Poems and Speeches' was published by his widow, with a 'Life' by James Jeffrey Roche, and an introduction by Cardinal Gibbons, archbishop of Baltimore. His poetry as a rule is rugged in form, but shows considerable power.

[Life, Poems, and Speeches of John Boyle O'Reilly, Boston, Mass., 1891; Irish and Irish-American newspapers of August 1890; and personal information.] M. MacD.

O'REILLY, MILES, pseudonym. [See HALPIN or HALPINE, CHARLES GRAHAM, 1829–1868, miscellaneous writer.]

O'REILLY, MYLES WILLIAM PATRICK (1825–1880), Irish politician, son of William O'Reilly, esq., of Knock Abbey, co. Louth, by Margaret, daughter of Dowell O'Reilly, esq., of the Heath, Queen's County, was born in Dublin in 1825. He was educated at St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw, Durham, and at the university of London, where he graduated B.A. in 1845 (*London Univ. Calendar*, 1870, p. 203). Subsequently he took the degree of LL.D. at Rome. He joined the Louth rifles militia, in which he held a captain's commission. Being invited to Rome by Pius IX, he entered the pontifical service, with the rank of major, and was appointed to the command of the Irish brigade. In September 1860 the battalion of St. Patrick gallantly defended Spoleto against the Piedmontese troops, who were repeatedly repulsed, and O'Reilly surrendered only when the place had become untenable (O'CLERY, *Making of Italy*, pp. 193–5). After his return to Ireland he was elected M.P. for the county of Longford in March 1862, and for many years he occupied a conspicuous place in the House of Commons among the debaters on Irish and military subjects. He was a member of the home-rule party, and was loyal to the leadership of Isaac Butt. He was a magistrate for the counties of Louth and Dublin. On at least one occasion he acted as examiner in classics at the Catholic University of Ireland, at the time when Dr. Newman was at its head. He vacated his seat in parliament in April 1879, when he accepted the post of assistant commissioner of intermediate education in Ireland. He died in Dublin on 6 Feb. 1880, and was interred in the family burial-place at Philipstown, near Knock Abbey.

He married, in 1859, Ida, daughter of Edward Jerningham, esq. She died in 1878. Besides occasional pamphlets and articles, he was the author of 'Memorials of those who suffered for the Catholic Faith in Ireland in the 16th, 17th, and 18th Centuries. Collected and edited from the Original Authorities,' London, 1868, 8vo; reprinted under the title of 'Lives of the Irish Martyrs and Confessors, with Additions, including a History of the Penal Laws, by [the] Rev. Richard Brennan, A.M.,' New York, 1878, 8vo.

[Annual Register, 1880, Chronicle, p. 152; Dod's Parliamentary Companion, 1863 and 1879; Tablet, 14 Feb. 1880, p. 216; Times, 10 Feb. 1880, p. 5, col. 3.] T. C.

O'REILLY, PHILIP MACHUGH (*d.* 1657?), Irish rebel, was the second son of the chief of the O'Reillys of Cavan, by his wife, a sister of Hugh MacMahon [q. v.] One of the father's brothers was Hugh O'Reilly, Roman catholic archbishop of Armagh [see under O'REILLY, EDMUND], and another, Philip, also took part in the rebellion. His elder brother, Edmund MacMulmore O'Reilly, was father of Mulmore MacEdmund O'Reilly, sheriff of Cavan, who played a part in the rebellion in Cavan second only to that of Philip MacHugh; and there was yet another contemporary, Philip MacMulmore O'Reilly, who was apparently trained in the Spanish service in the Netherlands, and took an active share in the rebellion.

Philip MacHugh is called a lawyer by Froude, and in March 1639 was elected knight of the shire for Cavan. He soon took a prominent part in the proceedings of the Irish House of Commons. He was placed on the committee of privileges and various

other committees of the house, and on 27 Feb. 1641 was one of those appointed to draw up the charges of high treason against Sir Richard Bolton [q. v.], Sir Gerard Lowther, Sir George Radcliffe [q. v.], and others (*Commons' Journals*, Ireland, i. 217–419 passim). As early as Christmas 1640 O'Reilly was taken into confidence by Rory O'More [q. v.], with whom he had frequent conferences about the scheme for a rebellion of the catholics against the government (*Memoirs of Ireland*, 1767, pp. 169–90). By the end of May the plot was generally known to the Roman catholic members of the House of Commons. O'Reilly remained in Dublin till the end of the session, but in September he further discussed the matter with Maguire and Sir Phelim O'Neill [q. v.] in Cavan. He was not present at the meeting in Dublin on 5 Oct., when the scheme for the seizure of Dublin Castle was arranged, but he was assigned a part in it. On 23 Oct. Philip's nephew, Mulmore MacEdmund O'Reilly, the sheriff of Cavan, probably in concert with his uncle, raised the *posse comitatus*, gathered in what arms he could, and seized Farnham Castle, near Cavan, and Cavan. The next day his uncle joined him, and together they gained possession of Belturbet and neighbouring places (Henry Jones, *Remonstrance of the Beginnings and Proceedings of the Rebellion in co. Cavan*, 1642). O'Reilly was honourably distinguished by his conduct on these occasions; he strongly disapproved of the murders that were committed. Protestants who put themselves under his protection were safely conveyed into English quarters, and those that had been stripped were fed and clothed (Carte, *Ormonde*, i. 350, &c.; Gardiner, *Hist. of England*, x. 66), but this did not prevent various charges being brought against him in the rather questionable depositions subsequently taken (cf. Hickson, *Ireland in the Seventeenth Century*, passim). On 6 Nov. he headed the signatures to the remonstrance presented to the lords justices at Dublin, detailing the grievances of the rebels in Cavan. On 27 Nov. he joined the rebels with four hundred troops, and, crossing the Boyne, was present at the interview with Gormanston and other gentry of the Pale, who were induced to join the rebels by the latter's successes and their presence within the Pale.

Early in 1642 O'Reilly besieged Drogheda, but was driven away; he was more successful before the castles of Killelagh and Crohan, which surrendered to him on 4 June. On the formation of Owen Roe O'Neill's army, O'Reilly received the rank of colonel, and he was actively employed throughout the war. In 1644 he became a member of the general assembly of the confederation, and was one of its commissioners in 1646 to carry out the articles between Charles I and the confederation. He took a prominent part in the battle of Benburb on 5 June 1646. On 8 Aug. 1647 he was taken prisoner, but next year was again in active service. On 17 June he signed the declaration against the cessation. He remained a firm adherent of Owen Roe O'Neill [q. v.], whose sister he had married, and who died in his house on 6 Nov. 1649. On 9 Sept. 1649 Charles II wrote to O'Reilly urging him to do all he could to secure peace between the Irish rebels and the royalist party. In the following January he had interviews with Daniel O'Neill [q. v.] with the same object, while he was serving under Major-general Hugh O'Neill (*fl.* 1650) [q. v.] in the defence of Clonmel. In 1651 he was sent to relieve Fyena (i.e. probably Feeny), but, being surrounded by the enemy, narrowly escaped on horseback. In September his own house at Bellanacargy was besieged by Colonel Venables, but was relieved. In 1652 O'Reilly made his last stand in command of the garrison at the castle of Loch Uachtair. It was not until 10 April 1653 that he entered into negotiations with Colonel Theophilus Jones, and laid down his arms on condition of being allowed liberty to serve in foreign countries. He afterwards took service in the Spanish army in the Netherlands, where he had the command of a regiment. John Colgan [q. v.] dedicated to him his treatise on the works of Duns Scotus, which was printed at Antwerp in 1655. O'Reilly died at Louvain, probably about 1657.

He married Rose, sister of Owen Roe O'Neill. She is said to have been bitterly inimical to the English, and to have instigated O'Reilly to cruel measures against the captives made by the rebels. By her O'Reilly had an only son, Hugh, who married Margaret, sister of Daniel, third viscount Clare [see under O'Brien, Daniel, first Viscount Clare]. The son may be the Colonel O'Reilly who became governor of Cavan, and was killed fighting for James II in February 1690 (Luttrell, *Brief Relation*, ii. 17).

[Authorities quoted; Gilbert's Contemporary Hist. of Affairs in Ireland, and Hist. of the Confederation and War, throughout; Henry Jones's Two Remonstrances, 1642; Bernard's Whole Proceedings of the Siege of Drogheda, 1642, pp. 15, &c.; The Irish Warr of 1641, by an Officer in Sir John Clotworthy's regiment; Sir John Temple's Hist. of the Rebellion, 1646; Borlase's Execrable Irish Rebellion, 1680, pp. 23, 31, &c.; Henry O'Neill's Diary in Lodge's Desiderata Curiosa Hibernica, ii. 508, 511, &c.; Carte's Life of

Ormonde, vols. i.–iii. passim; Memoirs of the Irish Rebellion, ed. Harris, 1767, pp. 169–90; Moran's Spicilegium Ossoriense, ii. 33, &c.; Hist. MSS. Comm. 4th Rep. App. p. 558, 10th Rep. App. pt. v. p. 145; Hill's Macdonnells of Antrim, pp. 256–7; Hickson's Ireland, throughout; Lodge's Peerage, ed. Archdall, ii. 33; Meehan's Rise and Fall of the Irish Franciscan Monasteries, ed. 1877, pp. 179, &c.; Froude's English in Ireland, i. 106; Official Returns of Members of Parl. ii. 607; Lingard's Hist. of England, vii. 261; Lecky's Hist. of England, ii. 131, 161.] A. F. P.

OREM, WILLIAM (*fl.* 1702), historian of Aberdeen, belonged to a family who had a long connection with Old Aberdeen. On 7 Sept. 1691 he was admitted conjunct clerk of Old Aberdeen, and he is said to have died soon after 1725. A Thomas Orem, 'baile in Old Aberdeen,' died there on 9 July 1730, and the name occurs several times in the local burial records. William Orem wrote 'A Description of the Chanonry, Cathedral, and King's College of Old Aberdeen in the years 1724 and 1725,' which has been much quoted by later local historians. The book remained in manuscript for several years after the author's death, and many transcripts of it were made before it was printed by J. Chalmers at Aberdeen in 1791; another edition appeared at Aberdeen in 1830. It was first publicly referred to in Gough's 'British Topographia' (1780), ii. 643, where extracts are made from it. Gough bought a transcript made by James Dalgarno, in 360 pp. 12mo, at Aberdeen in 1771.

[Preface to Chalmers's edition as above; private information from Alexander Walker, esq., Aberdeen, who had at one time three manuscript copies; burial records of Old Machar; minutes of Old Aberdeen Town Council.] J. C. H.

ORFORD, Earls of. [See **Russell, Edward**, 1653–1727; **Walpole, Sir Robert**, first Earl (of the Walpole family), 1676–1746; **Walpole, Horatio**, fourth Earl, 1717–1797.]

ORFORD, ROBERT (*d.* 1310), bishop of Ely, was a monk of Ely on 6 April 1290, when he was one of those who brought the news of the death of John Kirkby [q. v.] to Edward I, and received license to elect a successor (*Cal. Pat. Rolls, Edw. I*, 1281–92, p. 349). He was afterwards sub-prior of his house, and was elected prior in succession to John Salmon [q. v.] in July 1299. On 14 April 1302 Orford was elected bishop of Ely by the monks as a compromise (*Anglia Sacra*, i. 640). Copies of the formal letters announcing his election are given in the Ramsey 'Chartulary' (i. 33–8). Orford is there described as 'of approved learning, life, and morals, of lawful age, and in priest's orders, born in lawful matrimony.' Archbishop Winchelsey, however, refused to confirm Orford on the ground that he was not sufficiently learned, and on 16 July quashed the election (*Annales Monastici*, iv. 552). Orford and his monks promptly appealed to the pope, and Orford went in person to Rome. The pope referred the case to three cardinals; after their examination, Orford of his own free will resigned all his rights, and was then reappointed by the pope, who directed the bishop of Albano to consecrate him (*Cal. Papal Registers*, i. 605; **Reg. Cantuar.** ap. *Anglia Sacra*). Orford was accordingly consecrated on 28 Oct. (**Stubbs**, *Reg. Sacr. Angl.* p. 50). The anonymous monk of Ely amplifies this official account by stating that the cardinals decided that the election was due, and the bishop-elect competent; the pope then required Orford's attendance in the consistory, where Orford, by his naive explanation of how he evaded Archbishop Winchelsey's third question, provoked the pope and cardinals to laughter; Boniface, declaring that Orford was 'not vain, but full of goodness and learning,' ordered his consecration. Orford, on his return to England, made his canonical profession to Archbishop Winchelsey, but declined the archbishop's proposal to enthrone him, declaring that the see was already his by apostolic authority. The temporalities of the see were restored on 4 Feb. 1303. The relations between Orford and Winchelsey continued strained, and to the time of his death Orford refused to provide a clerk with a benefice on the archbishop's nomination in accordance with the usual custom (*Litteræ Cantuarienses*, i. 33–6). Orford's journey to Rome encumbered him with a debt of 15,000*l.*; while still at Rome the pope had granted him a license to contract a loan for thirteen thousand florins to meet his expenses. On 8 Oct. 1306 he made a return to the pope concerning the relics preserved at Scone Abbey. Orford died at Downham on 21 Jan. 1310, and was buried before the great altar in the cathedral. He gave the convent an embroidered alb and other vestments.

Another **Robert Orford** (*fl.* 1290) was a Dominican friar; he studied at either Oxford or Cambridge, and is said to have been a bachelor of divinity. Afterwards he was at Paris, where he wrote in support of Thomas Aquinas against Henry of Ghent and Gilles de Rome. Pits, who calls him Robert of Oxford, adds that he wrote against James of Viterbo together with some 'Determinations.' Leander Albertus gives his date as 1242, but more likely it was fifty years later.

[Flores Historiarum, iii. 110, 306, and Chartularium de Rameseia, i. 24, 33–8, in Rolls Ser.; Wharton's Anglia Sacra, i. 640–1, 684; Bliss's Calendar of Papal Registers, i. 603–4; Le Neve's Fasti Eccl. Angl. i. 333; other authorities quoted. For the Dominican, see Quetif and Echard's Scriptores Ordin. S. Dominic. i. 431; Tanner's Bibl. Brit.-Hib. p. 637.] C. L. K.

ORGER, MARY ANN (1788–1849), actress, born in London on 25 Feb. 1788, was daughter of William Ivers, a musician in a country company. Her mother was occasionally seen on the stage. While an infant she was taken on the stage as the child in 'King Henry VIII.' In 1793, at Newbury, she was the girl in the 'Children of the Wood.' During some years she remained with Henry Thornton, manager of a company playing in Croydon, Reading, Windsor, Gosport, Newbury, and Chelmsford. The only part associated during this period with her name is Miss Blandford in 'Speed the Plough.' In July 1804, upon marrying George Orger, a quaker, of High Wycombe, she retired from her profession, which soon afterwards, with her husband's consent, she resumed. In the autumn of 1805 she played, in Glasgow, Amelia Wildenhaim in 'Lovers' Vows' to the Frederick of Master Betty. Some favour was shown her in Edinburgh, where her benefit, in the 'Heir at Law,' brought her 78*l*. For the benefit of Mrs. Rosoman Mountain [q. v.] she played, in what city is not mentioned, Caroline Sedley in Kenney's 'False Alarm.' In Aberdeen and elsewhere she met John Bannister [q. v.], playing Nell to his Jobson in 'The Devil to Pay,' Ann Lovely to his Colonel Feignwell in 'A Bold Stroke for a Wife,' and supporting him in other parts. His recommendation proved effectual, and on 4 Oct. 1808, as 'Mrs. Orger from Edinburgh,' she made at Drury Lane, as Lydia Languish in the 'Rivals,' her first appearance in London. Her reception was favourable, but not enthusiastic; and, as the company was full, few opportunities were afforded her. On the destruction by fire of the theatre, 24 Feb. 1809, she went with the company to the Lyceum, where she played an original part in 'Temper, or the Domestic Tyrant,' an alleged alteration of Sedley's 'Grumbler.' On 20 Nov. 1809 she was the original Mrs. Lovell in 'Not at Home,' by R. C. Dallas; on 12 Jan. 1810 played Flippanta in the 'Confederacy;' and on the 23rd Lady Lambert in the 'Hypocrite.' As Madge, an original part, in Arnold's opera 'Up all Night, or the Smuggler's Cave,' she rose in public estimation. Eliza in 'Riches, or the Wife and Brother,' adapted by Sir James Bland Burgess from Massinger's 'City Madam;' Amaranta in the 'Kiss,' altered from Fletcher's 'Spanish Curate;' and Tittilinda in 'Quadrupeds, or the Manager's Last Kick,' followed. When the new Drury Lane theatre was opened, she played, on 18 Feb. 1813, Mrs. Lovemore in the 'Way to keep him.' A long list of secondary parts—Susan in the 'School for Authors,' Bell in 'The Deuce is in him,' Jane in 'Wild Oats,' &c.—followed, and she played many original secondary parts in forgotten works of Thomas Dibdin, Poole, Arnold, and Henry Siddons. A prohibition against playing at the Lyceum led her in 1816 into a published correspondence with Arnold and Douglas Kinnaird, M.P. This is dated from Charles Street, Cavendish Square. She played thenceforward regularly at Drury Lane. She appeared on 18 June 1823 at the Haymarket as the original Mrs. Sophia Smith in 'Mrs. Smith, or the Wife and the Widow.' This is not noticed as a first appearance at that house, though no earlier has been traced. She played here some unimportant parts, including Miss Carolina Wilhelmina Amelia Skeggs in an adaptation by T. Dibdin of the 'Vicar of Wakefield.' She played with Madame Vestris [see MATHEWS, LUCIA ELIZABETTA] at the Olympic and Covent Garden. In 1845 she is mentioned in the 'Sunday Times' as having retired. She died on 1 Oct. 1849.

During her last years she had a pension of 120*l*. annually from the Drury Lane theatrical fund. Her efforts were generally restricted to second-rate characters, but in those she excelled. William Henry Oxberry [q. v.] boasts that she was too useful to be prized at her full worth, and Macready praises her obliging disposition. She was above middle height, with hazel eyes, light brown hair, an exquisitely fair complexion, and 'a voluptuous beauty in her general appearance' (OXBERRY). A portrait of her by Clint, in the Garrick Club, as Fanny in 'Lock and Key,' shows a bright and attractive face. It is one of Clint's best works, associating her with Munden as Old Brummagem, Edward Knight as Ralph, and Miss Cubitt as Laura. A portrait of her as Audrey accompanies her life in Oxberry's 'Dramatic Chronology.' Her best parts were in burlesque—Molledusta in 'Amoroso, King of Little Britain;' the servant in 'High Notions, or a Trip to Exmouth;' Dorothea in the 'Tailors,' &c. In this line she is credited with having created a school of acting alike original and excellent. In broad farce she was not less good. In low comedy she was inferior to Miss Kelly, Mrs. Davison, and Mrs. Gibbs. Her singing chambermaids were unexceptionable. She was author of a piece, 'Change Partners,'

which was produced at Drury Lane on 10 March 1825 (*Gent. Mag.* 1849, ii. 546; Genest, ix. 292). She had three sisters on the stage—one, who married Hughes of Drury Lane, and died young; a Mrs. Fawcett, a performer in the country; and a Mrs. Lazenby, who appeared at the Olympic. Her daughter, who married one Reinagle, was known as a pianiste.

[Genest's Account of the English Stage; Dibdin's Edinburgh Stage; Oxberry's Dramatic Chronology, vol. ii.; Dramatic and Musical Review, various years; Pollock's Macready; Biography of the British Stage, 1824; Georgian Era; Era, 21 Oct. 1849; Gent. Mag. 1849. ii. 545-6.] J. K.

ORIEL, Lord. [See Foster, John, 1740–1828, speaker of the Irish House of Commons.]

ORIVALLE, HUGH de (*d.* 1085), bishop of London, was the first bishop appointed by William the Conqueror to the see of London, and was consecrated by Lanfranc in 1075. William of Malmesbury simply calls him 'Hugonem quendam' (*Gest. Pontiff.* p. 145). Mr. Freeman speaks of him as 'an obscure name enough' (*Norman Conquest*, iv. 375). Dean Milman calls him 'Hugh of Orwell,' but he gives no authority; and, if Orwell in Suffolk is the place intended, it must be regarded as in the highest degree unlikely that William should have selected a native Englishman for the bishopric of his capital. We may feel pretty certain that, like William's other bishops, he was a Norman. The only thing recorded of him is that he was afflicted with leprosy, which attacked the lower parts of his abdomen; by the advice of his physicians, Orivalle resorted to the remedy adopted by Origen, 'but for the health of his body and not of his soul' (Freeman, *ib.*) It proved ineffectual; he remained a leper to the day of his death, and thus, in Malmesbury's words, 'opprobrium spadonis tulit, et nullum invenit remedium.'

[Godwin, De Præsul. i. 175; authorities given.] E. V.

ORKNEY, Earls of. [See Hamilton, Lord George, 1666–1737; Paul, *d.* 1099; Sinclair, William, Earl of Caithness, *d.* 1480; Stewart, Robert, *fl.* 1581; Stewart, Patrick, *d.* 1615.]

ORLEANS, Duchess of, fifth daughter of Charles I. [See Henrietta or Henrietta Anne, 1644–1670.]

ORLTON or **ORLETON**, ADAM of (*d.* 1345), bishop of Winchester. [See Adam.]

ORM or **ORMIN** (*fl.* 1200?), author of 'Ormulum,' probably of Danish family, was a monk of the order of St. Augustine, and evidently lived in the Danish territory of England, 'in the north-eastern part of the former kingdom of Mercia.' His book, which is a series of homilies in verse extending from the Annunciation into the Acts, is 'named Ormulum,' according to the opening lines of the preface—'for that Orm wrought it.' The name 'Orm' (= Worm) betokens the Scandinavian descent of the author; the variant 'Ormin' was possibly formed on the model of 'Austin' and similar names. Professor Zupitza's view, that the ending is the French diminutive, seems doubtful (*Guy of Warwick*, Text B, Early English Text Society, note to l. 9529). There is a strong temptation to see in the suffix the Scandinavian agglutinative definite article; but there is no evidence of its use in proper names at this early period. In a long metrical dedication to Walter, Orm's threefold brother—'in the flesh, in baptism, and in the order'—the author explains how, encouraged by his brother, he devoted himself to the task of 'turning into English speech' the Gospels of the year, so that English folk might thereby be won to salvation. His method was to give a paraphrase of the Gospel of the day, adding thereto a quaint and mystical exposition. The main sources of his commentary were Bede, Gregory, and perhaps Josephus and Isidore. As Ten Brink pointed out, there seems to have been in the cloister where Orm dwelt little knowledge of the ecclesiastical writers of the new era—men like Anselm, Abelard, Bernard, the celebrities of St. Victor, or like Honorius Augustodunensis. On the other hand, it is saying too much to claim for Orm direct acquaintance with the writings of Ælfric; the alleged influence of Augustine is also very doubtful (*Englische Studien*, vi. 1–26). Judging by the tone of his dedication, there can be no question that the author regarded the finished work with considerable pride, and felt assured of its popularity. He was anxious—needlessly so—that the original transcript should be faithfully followed in the minutest details by future scribes. There is strong reason to believe that no second copy was ever made, nor can we detect the poet's literary or theological influence on his contemporaries.

Historically the 'Ormulum' is of special value as the first noteworthy piece of Anglian (i.e. Northern) literature after the Conquest. From this point of view it is hardly second in importance to Layamon's 'Brut,' which, about the same date, marked the reawakening of poetry in the Southern territory. It is significant that, whereas the Saxon Layamon used both Teutonic alliteration and Romance rhyme, the Danish Orm

rejected both metrical devices, and chose the regular septenarius, an iambic line of seven and a half feet, divided into two half-lines of eight and seven syllables respectively. The metre, with the additional adornment of rhyme, had already been employed about 1170 in the south-western poetical homily called 'Poema Morale' (*Old English Homilies*, Early English Text Society, No. 34, ed. R. Morris). Little can be said for Orm's poetical talent. Conscious of his deficiencies, he seems to have aimed at a sort of dignified monotony. He has, indeed, a certain sense of art in suiting word to thought, and thought and word to rhythm. His only merit is simplicity. Linguistically, the poem is remarkable for its Scandinavian elements. There are perhaps some half-dozen words of French origin in the whole of Orm's work, and these are contestable (Brate, *Paul-Braune's Beiträge*, x. 1–80; Zupitza, *Guy of Warwick*, referred to above, &c.)

Orm was a purist in orthography, as well as in vocabulary, and may fittingly be described as the first of English phoneticians. The 'Ormulum' is perhaps the most valuable document we possess for the history of English sounds. Among its more striking peculiarities is the doubling of consonants to show either that a preceding vowel in a closed syllable was short, or to mark an Old English gemination or long consonant; or to indicate, when it is introduced between two vowels, the length of the first vowel. Furthermore, there are no less than three forms of the letter *g*: one to express the hard strong sound, another the soft sound, and a third the sound *dzh*. The last point was discovered by Professor A. S. Napier (*Academy*, 15 March 1890).

The unique manuscript of the 'Ormulum,' consisting of a single folio volume, preserved among the Junian Collection in the Bodleian Library, is in all probability the author's own copy, or rather a fragment of it; the twenty thousand and odd half-lines preserved therein represent merely about one-eighth of the complete work. The earliest notice of the manuscript is to be found in the sale-catalogue of the library of the Dutch philologist, Van Vliet, the friend of Junius, 'greffier' or registrar at Breda (1610–1666). Under the head of 'Libri Miscellani in folio' the following entry occurs: '107. Een oudt Sweeds of Gottisch in Parquement geschreven Boeck over de Evangelium,' i.e. 'An old Swedish or Gothic book on the Gospel, written on parchment' (*Catalogus variorum ac insignium librorum in quavis facultate et lingua Doctiss. Viri D.D. Jani Ulitii, J.C., Urbis Bredanæ Graphiarij . . . Quorum Auctio habebitur . . . die* 12 *Julii* 1666. *Hagæ Comitis*, 1666, p. 11). Junius, who was then in the Netherlands, must have attended the sale at the Hague and secured the volume for his collection. An entry on the second flyleaf states that it was purchased by Vliet in 1659. The earlier history of the manuscript is not known. It may have been carried over to Holland a few years before by 'one of those English exiles who had sought in Breda a refuge from the political excitement then prevailing in this country.' Junius seems to have used the volume for lexicographical purposes. Early printed notices of the 'Ormulum' are found in the works of Hickes, in Wanley's 'Catalogue,' and in Lye's 'Etymologicon Anglicanum.' Tyrwhitt was the first to recognise its metrical properties (cf. *The Canterbury Tales of Chaucer: to which are added An Essay upon his Language and Versification, an Introductory Discourse and Notes*, London, 1775, iv. 64 and *n.* 62, p. 98, *n.* 69). Subsequently Conybeare in his 'Illustrations of Anglo-Saxon Poetry,' and Guest in his 'History of English Rhythms,' emphasised the importance of the work, which was first printed at Oxford in 1852, 'with Notes and a Glossary by Robert Meadows White, D.D., late Fellow of St. Mary Magdalen College, and formerly professor of Anglo-Saxon in the University of Oxford.' In 1878 a new and revised edition by the Rev. Robert Holt, M.A., Christ Church, Oxford, was issued by the Clarendon Press.

[Holt's Ormulum, Oxford, 1878; Ten Brink's Early English Literature; Kölbing, Collation of Text (Englische Studien, i. 1–30); Braune's Middle-English Literature (Grundriss der germanischen Philologie, ed. H. Paul); Erik Brate's Nordische Lehnwörter in Ormulum (Paul-Braune's Beiträge, x. 1–80, 580–6); Sarrazin, Ueber die Quellen des Ormulum (Englische Studien, vi. 1–26); Trautman on Orm's Doppelkonsonanten (Anglia, vii. 94–9, 208–10, cf. 166–199); Sachse, Das unorganische E in Ormulum (Halle, 1881); Blackburn on The Change of þ to *t* in the Ormulum (American Journal of Philology, ii. 9, 46–58); Napier's Notes on the Orthography of the Ormulum (Academy, 15 March 1890; Early English Text Society, vol. 103); Zupitza's Old and Middle English Reader, ed. MacLean (1893), &c.] I. G.

ORME, DANIEL (1766?–1832?), portrait-painter, son of John Orme, merchant, was born at Manchester about 1766, and he received his art education at the schools of the Royal Academy, where in 1788 he competed for the gold medal. He continued to reside in London, where he practised as a portrait-painter in oil and miniature, and had

for sitters many distinguished men of the time. He also engraved in stipple and other methods, was appointed engraver to George III, and in 1814 he styles himself artist to his majesty and the prince-regent. He engraved his own works, like Alexander and Thais, as well as portraits of Admiral the Earl of St. Vincent, after Gardner, and others. In October 1814 he returned to Manchester, residing at 40 Piccadilly, where he gave lessons in oil-painting, drawing, and etching, and continued his portrait-painting both in oil and on ivory. He exhibited at the Royal Academy eleven portraits between 1797 and 1801. He was represented in the first exhibition of the Royal Manchester Institution, 1827, by one portrait, 'William Butterworth, the Oldham Hermit.' He died at Buxton, Derbyshire, after 1832. There is a small drawing, slightly washed in colour, of 'the New Pier, Margate,' in the South Kensington Museum, which shows him to have been a capital draughtsman. It is evidently only out of a sketch-book.

His brother William, also born at Manchester, was practising as a drawing-master and landscape-painter in that town in 1794, his address being Ardwick. He supplied the sketch of 'Chetham College and Hunt's Bank' from which Thomas Girtin made his drawing for 'Turner and Girtin's Picturesque Views,' 1797. He was an exhibitor of twenty pictures at the Royal Academy between 1797—when he removed to London—and 1819. In the British Museum there is a small book, published about 1800, and entitled 'The Old Man, his Son and the Ass,' with engravings by him.

[Manchester City News, 21 Jan. 4 Feb. 1893; Royal Academy and Manchester Royal Institution Catalogues; Graves's Dict. of Artists; Brit. Museum Cat.] A. N.

ORME, ROBERT (1728–1801), historian of India, born on Christmas day 1728 at Anjengo, Travancore State, India, was the second son of Alexander Orme, physician and surgeon in the service of the East India Company, and chief of the settlement at Anjengo (*Memoir*; some accounts erroneously give his father's christian name as John or Robert). His mother's maiden name was Hill. He was sent when about two years old to the house of his aunt, Mrs. Robert Adams, in Cavendish Square, London. From about 1734 to 1741 he was educated at Harrow School under Dr. James Cox (*Hist. of the College of Winchester, &c.*, 1816, 'Harrow,' p. 33), and was then placed for a year in the office of the accountant-general of the African Company. In 1742 he went to Calcutta, where his elder brother William was a 'writer' in the East India Company. Orme engaged himself in the mercantile house of Jackson & Wedderburn at Calcutta, and made a voyage to Surat. On returning to Calcutta in 1743 he was appointed a writer in the East India Company's service. He acquired a reputation for his knowledge of native manners and customs, and in 1752 was asked to state his opinion on the regulation of the police in Calcutta. In the same year he drew up part of 'A General Idea of the Government and People of Indostan.' This was afterwards completed, and posthumously published in Orme's 'Historical Fragments,' edition of 1805. In 1753 he visited England, and during his absence in 1754 was appointed by the court of directors a member of the council at Madras. Returning to India, he arrived at Madras on 14 Sept. 1754. He took an active part in the deliberations of the council respecting the military operations in the Carnatic, 1754–8, and recommended the appointment of Clive to command the expedition against Surâj-ud-Dowlah. Orme was for some years intimate with Clive, but the friendship was broken off about 1769. From 1757 to 1758 Orme was commissary and accountant-general. At the end of 1758, his health being impaired, he left India with a small fortune. The Grantham, the ship in which he sailed, was captured by the French on 4 Jan. 1759 and taken to Mauritius. Orme ultimately reached Nantes in France in the spring of 1760.

In the autumn of 1760 he bought a house in Harley Street, London, where he formed a library of ancient and modern classics, and arranged his materials—collected since 1742—for an Indian history. In August 1763 he published the first volume of his principal work, 'A History of the Military Transactions of the British Nation in Indostan from the year 1745,' 4to; vol. ii. was published in two parts in 1778. Orme was complimented on his work by Sir William Jones (letter of 26 June 1773; cf. Sir W. Jones, 'Third Discourse') and by Dr. William Robertson, the historian. He was elected fellow of the Society of Antiquaries on 8 Nov. 1770, and from about 1769 till his death was historiographer to the East India Company at a salary of 400*l.* a year. He was given access to the records at the India House, and obtained information from Bussy, whom he visited in 1773 at his country seat in France. Macaulay (*Essays*, 'Lord Clive') has praised Orme's history as one of the most authentic and finely written in our language, though he remarks justly that the extreme minuteness of its treatment renders it wearisome. Mal-

leson (*History of the French in India*, pp. vii, viii) pronounces the history to be 'generally a faithful record,' though one which unfortunately treats the French 'rather as accessories than as principals in the story.' Thackeray, in 'The Newcomes,' makes it the favourite work of Colonel Newcome. Orme told Dr. Parr that in preparing the third volume he completely formed every sentence in his mind before writing it down. A third edition of the work appeared in 1780, fourth 1790, fifth 1799. There were other editions in 1803; 1861 London, and Madras. In 1782 Orme published 'Historical Fragments of the Mogul Empire, of the Morattoes, and of the English Concerns in Indostan from the year 1659.' This was reprinted in 1805 (London, 4to), with a memoir of the author, giving some extracts from his correspondence with Robertson the historian, and others (cf. *Edin. Rev.* January 1807, p. 391 seq.) Orme's essays 'On the Origin of the English Establishment . . . at Broach and Surat' and 'A General Idea of the Government and People of Indostan' were included in this volume. Though extremely laborious and accurate, he is said (*Memoir*, p. xxiv) to have had 'little or no acquaintance with the learned languages of Asia.' It appears from his memoranda that his favourite reading was in the Greek and Roman classics. He records the perusal in 1743 of Rapin's 'History of England,' 'of which I do not remember a word.'

In 1792 he retired to Great Ealing, Middlesex, where he died on 13 Jan. 1801, in his 73rd year. He was buried on 21 Jan. in the churchyard of St. Mary's, Ealing (Lysons, *Environs of London*, Supplement, p. 130), where there is a memorial tablet describing him as 'endeared to his friends by the gentleness of his manners' (see engraving of tablet in *Memoir*, p. lxvii). He was an admirer of Dr. Johnson, and delighted in his conversation, saying that on whatever subject Johnson talked, he either 'gives you new thoughts or a new colouring' (Boswell, *Life of Johnson*, anno 1778, iii. 284, ed. Hill; cf. *ib.* ii. 300).

A bust of Orme at the age of forty-six, made in 1774 by J. Nollekens, R.A. (Smith, *Nollekens*, ii. 74), was bequeathed to the East India Company; an engraving of it forms the frontispiece to Orme's 'Historical Fragments,' ed. 1805. His face is described as expressing shrewdness and intelligence. Orme had a taste for painting and sculpture, and was a lover of Handel.

The circumstance that Orme was married is stated (*Gent. Mag.*) to have been unknown even to his intimate friends till after his death, when the court of directors of the E. I. C. settled a small annuity on his widow (the *Memoir* makes no mention of the marriage). He bequeathed to his friend and executor, John Roberts, chairman of the court of directors, all his books, manuscripts, &c., with a request—duly carried out—that he would present them to the East India Company. This collection, now in the library of the India Office, consists of fifty-one volumes of printed tracts on India and the East India Company; 231 manuscript volumes, compiled by Orme, containing a vast body of information on Indian affairs; letters relating to the company's affairs; maps, charts, plans, &c. (*Gent. Mag.* 1803, pt. i. p. 518). In the maps accompanying his published works Orme had marked many hundreds of places for the first time. A considerable part of Orme's library had been sold by him at Sotheby's about April 1796, when he gave up his house in Harley Street.

[Memoir of Orme prefixed to the Historical Fragments, ed. 1805 (cited above as Memoir); Aiken's General Biography, 1808, art. 'Orme;' Gent. Mag. 1803 pt. i. pp. 517, 518 (Memoir reprinted from the Asiatic Annual Register), pt. ii. p. 799; Chalmers's Biogr. Dict.; Allibone's Dict. Engl. Lit.; Nichols's Lit. Anecdotes, iii. 499; Encyclop. Brit. 9th ed. 'Orme;' Cat. of E. I. C. Library; Brit. Mus. Cat.; authorities cited above.] W. W.

ORME, WILLIAM (1787–1830), congregational minister, was born at Falkirk, Stirlingshire, on 3 Feb. 1787. His parents removed to Edinburgh, where in 1792 he began his education under a schoolmaster named Waugh. On 1 July 1800 he was apprenticed for five years to a wheelwright and turner. His father died in October 1803. About this time he came under the influence of James Alexander Haldane [q. v.], whose preaching at the Tabernacle in Leith Walk, Edinburgh, had attracted him. In October 1805 he was admitted by Robert Haldane (1764–1842) [q. v.] as a student for the ministry at a seminary under George Cowie. The usual term of study was two years. Orme's periods of study, interrupted by a preaching mission in Fife (1806), amounted to little more than a year in all. On 11 March 1807 he became pastor of the congregational church at Perth, where he was ordained. About 1809 he broke with Robert Haldane, in consequence of Haldane's adoption of baptist views, and took part in the controversy hence arising. He declined a call to the congregational church at Dundee. In the development of Scottish congregationalism he took an active part, especially aiding in the formation (1813) of the 'Congregational Union of Scotland,' and in the establishment (1814) of a divinity hall at Glasgow. His

memoirs of John Owen (1820) made his name more widely known in nonconformist circles.

On 7 Oct. 1824 he became pastor of the congregational church at Camberwell Green, Surrey, and soon afterwards was elected foreign secretary of the London Missionary Society. In both positions he exhibited great ability, and acquired much influence. He died in his prime on 8 May 1830, and was buried on 17 May at Bunhill Fields. His portrait, engraved by Thomson from a painting by Wildman, was published in the 'Evangelical Magazine' for January 1830. He was twice married, and left a widow.

Orme's contributions to the biographical history of the later puritanism were able and timely, and rendered an important service, not to nonconformists alone, by reviving an interest in the religious problems of the seventeenth century. Dr. Andrew Thomson has superseded him in regard to the life of John Owen, and Ivimey in that of Kiffin. His two volumes on Baxter, characterised by Sir James Stephen as 'learned, modest, and laborious,' retain their place as the best modern biography.

He published, in addition to separate sermons and pamphlets: 1. 'Memoirs of the Life, Writings, and Religious Connections of John Owen, D.D.,' &c., 1820, 8vo (portrait). 2. 'Remarkable Passages in the Life of William Kiffin,' &c., 1823, 12mo (portrait). 3. 'Bibliotheca Biblica . . . List of Books on Sacred Literature, with Notices, Biographical, Critical,' &c., Edinburgh, 1824, 8vo (a work of good erudition and judgment, still valuable). 4. 'Memoirs, including . . . Remains of John Urquhart,' &c., 1827, 12mo, 2 vols. Posthumous was: 5. 'Life and Times of Richard Baxter,' &c., 1830, 8vo, 2 vols. (partly printed at the time of his death; edited by Thomas Russell. It accompanies an edition of Baxter's 'Practical Works,' begun by Orme in 1827. The second volume contains a detailed critique of Baxter's writings, digested under heads).

[Evangelical Magazine, 1830, pp. 253 seq. 289 seq.; Stephen's Essays in Ecclesiastical Biography, 1860, p. 376; Cox's Literature of the Sabbath Question, 1865, ii. 35; Waddington's Surrey Congregational History, 1866, pp. 115 seq. 171 seq.] A. G.

ORMEROD, EDWARD LATHAM (1819–1873), physician, sixth son of George Ormerod [q. v.], the historian of Cheshire, and his wife Sarah, eldest daughter of Dr. John Latham [q. v.], was born in London in 1819. He was sent to school first at Laleham, and afterwards at Rugby, which he left in 1838. He then became a student at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and worked there till October 1841, when he entered Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. At Caius he obtained a classical scholarship, and afterwards scholarships in anatomy and chemistry. In 1846 (*Graduati Cantabr.* 1800–84, p. 389) he graduated M.B., and in 1851 M.D. In 1867 and 1868 he was an examiner for the M.B. degree. At St. Bartholomew's Hospital he worked in the post-mortem room as a demonstrator during 1846 and 1847, but in the latter year his health broke down, and he left London and went to practise as a physician at Brighton. In 1848 he published 'Clinical Observations on Continued Fever,' and in 1853 he was elected physician to the Sussex County Hospital. He published two papers on 'Degeneration of the Bones' in the 'St. Bartholomew's Hospital Reports' (vols. vi. and vii.), and one (vol. iv.) on 'Fatty Degeneration,' as well as several less important papers in the 'Medico-Chirurgical Transactions' and in medical journals. All contain evidence of his careful pathological work. In 1868 he published a natural history of 'British Social Wasps,' a work esteemed by entomologists, and was elected F.R.S. in 1872. At the time of his death he was working at the change of colour observable in gurnards, fish of brilliant hues. He died on 18 March 1873 of malignant disease of the bladder, the agony of which he bore patiently. He was a modest, shy, and sensitive man, whose personal character and pathological attainments were respected by the physicians of his time, and in the wide circle of the school of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He married, in 1853, Mary Olivia Porter, who died three months later; and, in 1856, Maria Millett, by whom he had six children.

[Memoir by Sir James Paget in St. Bartholomew's Hospital Reports, vol. ix.; information from his son; Works.] N. M.

ORMEROD, GEORGE (1785–1873), historian of Cheshire, born in High Street, Manchester, on 20 Oct. 1785, was only son of George Ormerod of Bury, Lancashire, by Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Johnson of Tyldesley in the same county (Ormerod, *Cheshire*, 2nd edit. ii. 376–8; cf. *Manchester School Register*, Chetham Soc., i. 56). He was sent to the King's School, Chester, of which the Rev. Thomas Bancroft was then master (*ib.* i. 366 *n.*) On Bancroft's preferment to the vicarage of Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, Ormerod accompanied him thither as a private pupil. He matriculated from Brasenose College, Oxford, on 21 April 1803, and received the honorary degree of M.A. in 1807 and that of D.C.L. in 1818 (Foster,

Alumni Oxon. 1715–1886, iii. 1044). In 1811 he purchased an estate at Chorlton, in the parish of Backford, Cheshire. He afterwards became proprietor of Sedbury Park, Gloucestershire, an estate situated on the beautiful peninsula of Beachley, between the Severn and the Wye. Offa's Dyke ran across the park, and that great earthwork Ormerod personally traced through its whole course. At Sedbury he dwelt for the rest of his long life, making, however, occasional excursions to London or the provinces to add to his antiquarian collections or to lay papers before learned societies.

Ormerod was elected F.S.A. on 16 Feb. 1809 and F.R.S. on 25 Feb. 1819. He was also fellow of the Geological Society. He gradually became blind in his later years and died at Sedbury Park on 9 Oct. 1873. His library was sold in 1875. By his marriage on 2 Aug. 1808 to Sarah (1784–1860), eldest daughter of John Latham, M.D., F.R.S. [q. v.], of Bradwall Hall, Cheshire, he had seven sons and three daughters. George Wareing (his second son), William Piers (his fifth son), and Edward Latham Ormerod (his sixth son), are noticed separately.

His eldest son, Thomas Johnson Ormerod, a pupil of Dr. Arnold at Laleham, graduated from Brasenose College, Oxford, of which college he was a fellow from 1831 to 1838; was appointed Hebrew lecturer at Brasenose in 1832, was created archdeacon of Suffolk in 1846, and held the rectory of Redenhall, Norfolk, from 1847 until his resignation on moving to Sedbury Park shortly before his death on 2 Dec. 1874. He was a recognised authority on Semitic languages, and contributed to Smith's 'Biblical Dictionary.' Ormerod's youngest daughter, Eleanor Anne Ormerod, is a distinguished entomologist.

Early in life Ormerod showed a taste for heraldry and topography. About 1808 he began to make large collections for the history of Cheshire. In Chester Castle he discovered an immense number of original documents, and he subsequently examined in the British Museum the Randle Holmes' copious collections [see HOLME, RANDLE], which proved to be no very accurate abstracts of the Chester Castle records. A valuable loan of books and documents was also made to him by Hugh Cholmondeley, dean of Chester, whose sympathy and aid Ormerod warmly acknowledged. From 1813 to 1819 he was almost exclusively occupied in writing his 'History' and seeing it through the press. This generally admirable work is entitled 'The History of the County Palatinate and City of Chester . . . incorporated with a republication of King's Vale Royal and Leycester's Cheshire Antiquities,' 3 vols. fol. London, 1819. He left notes and papers for a revised edition of the 'History,' but these are still in possession of a member of the family, who has not permitted any public use to be made of them. A second edition, revised and enlarged by Thomas Helsby, wholly independently of Ormerod's family, was published in parts during 1875–82, and forms three volumes. In January 1890 the historian's fourth son, Henry M. Ormerod of Broughton Park, Cheetham Hill, Manchester, presented to the Bodleian Library the author's copy of the 'History of Cheshire' (3 vols. 1819), bound in ten folio volumes, with numerous extra illustrations, many original drawings, water-colours by De Wint, and some additions to the text.

Ormerod made six contributions to 'Archæologia,' and wrote also: 1. 'The Stanley Legend,' in Nichols's 'Collectanea,' vol. vii. 1839. 2. 'A Memoir of the Connection of Arderne, or Arden, of Cheshire with the Ardens of Warwickshire,' in Nichols's 'Topographer,' 1843. 3. 'A Memoir on the Lancashire House of Les Noreis, or Norres, and its Speke Branch in particular,' in the 'Proceedings' of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, 1850. 4. 'Miscellanea Palatina: consisting of Genealogical Essays illustrative of Cheshire and Lancashire Families, and of a Memoir on the Cheshire Domesday Roll,' with additions and index, 8vo, London 1851 [—56]; privately printed. 5. 'Parentalia: Genealogical Memoirs' (additions and index), 4 pts. 8vo, London; Liverpool, 1851, 50–56; privately printed. 6. 'Calendars of the Names of Families which entered . . . pedigrees in the successive Heraldic Visitations of Lancashire,' in the Chetham Society's 'Remains,' vol. i. 1851. 7. 'A Memoir on British and Roman Remains,' illustrative of communications with Venta Silurum, Antient Passages of the Bristol Channel and Antonine's Iter XIV,' communicated to the Bristol Meeting of the Archæological Institute July 1851, 4to, London, 1852; private reimpression, with many additional engravings. 8. 'Remarks on a Line of Earth-works in Tidenham, known as Offa's Dyke,' 4to, London, 1859; privately printed. 9. 'Observations on Recent Discoveries of Roman Remains in Sedbury,' 8vo, Gloucester [1860]; privately printed. 10. 'Observations on Discoveries of Roman Remains and the Site of a Roman Military Position in Sedbury, and on the Identity of the Chapelry of St. Briavel's with the Ledenei of Domesday,' communicated to the annual meeting of the Archæological In-

stitute in 1860, 4to, London, 1860; private reimpression. 11. 'Strigulensia: Archæological Memoirs relating to the District adjacent to the Confluence of the Severn and the Wye,' 8vo, London, 1861.

He also edited 'Tracts relating to Military Proceedings in Lancashire during the Great Civil War' (Chetham Society's *Remains*, vol. ii. 1844), and contributed to 'Vetusta Monumenta' (vol. v. 1828) some observations on the 'Swords of the Earldom of Chester.'

A portrait of Ormerod, engraved after John Jackson, R.A., by H. Meyer, is prefixed to both editions of his 'History of Cheshire;' there is also another engraving of the same portrait by 'W. D.'

[Helsby's Preface to second edition of Ormerod's Hist. of Cheshire; Proc. of Soc. Antiq. 2nd ser. vi. 196; Athenæum, 18 Oct. 1873, p. 498; Evans's Cat. of Engraved Portraits, vol. ii.; private information.] G. G.

ORMEROD, GEORGE WAREING (1810–1891), geologist, second son of George Ormerod [q. v.], the historian of Cheshire, and brother of Edward Latham Ormerod [q. v.], was born at Tyldesley, Lancashire, on 12 Oct. 1810. He was educated at private schools, and matriculated on 31 Jan. 1829 at Brasenose College, Oxford, graduating B.A. in 1833, and M.A. in 1836. Admitted a solicitor in the latter year, he practised at Manchester till 1855; then at Chagford in Devonshire, and finally at Teignmouth, whither he removed about 1869. Ormerod, who was unmarried, died on 6 Jan. 1891, highly esteemed for his many sterling qualities. His leisure was devoted to the study of geology, on which subject he published some twenty-three papers, nine of them appearing in the 'Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society.' These deal with the granite of Dartmoor, the carboniferous, and the new red sandstone rocks of Devonshire, and the Cheshire saltfield. Others were published in the 'Transactions' of the Devonshire Association, of which he was an original member. But he will be more gratefully remembered by geologists for his exhaustive index to the 'Transactions,' 'Proceedings,' and 'Quarterly Journal' of the Geological Society. The second edition of the original work brought the index to the close of the session of 1867–8, and since this three supplements have appeared, carrying it on to the corresponding dates in 1875, 1882, and 1889 respectively.

[Obituary notices in Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc. 1891; Proc. p. 61, Geol. Mag. 1891, p. 144, and Trans. Devonshire Association, xxiii. 108.] T. G. B.

ORMEROD, OLIVER (1580?–1626), controversialist, born about 1580, was descended paternally from a family which assumed the name of their estate at Ormerod in Lancashire in the reign of Henry III. He was the second son of Oliver Ormerod of Haslingden, Lancashire, by Sibylla Hargrave (Whitaker, *Hist. of Whalley*, 4th edit. ii. 220). He was educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he was admitted a sizar on 6 June 1596 (*Addit. MS.* 5851, p. 36). He graduated B.A. in 1599, but took no other degree. His polemical works brought him to the notice of William Bourchier, third earl of Bath, on whose presentation he was instituted first to the rectory of Norton-Fitzwarren, Somerset, on 20 March 1609–10, and afterwards, on 31 March 1617, to the rectory of Huntspill in the same county, where he died in 1626. His will, dated 17 Jan. 1625-6, was proved at the Prerogative Office, London, on 28 June 1626.

By his wife Johanna, daughter of Richard Hinckson of Soham, Cambridgeshire (she died in 1638), he left issue one son, Richard, born in 1619, and three daughters.

His works are: 1. 'The Pictvre of a Puritane; or a Relation of the Opinions, Qualities, and Practises of the Anabaptists in Germanie, and of the Puritanes in England. Wherein is firmely prooued that the Puritanes doe resemble the Anabaptists in aboue fourescore seuerall Thinges,' London, 1605, 4to (without pagination); another edition, newly corrected and enlarged, London, 1605, 8vo, pp. 81 and 32. 2. 'Puritano-papismus: or a Discouerie of Puritan-papisme: made by way of Dialogue or Conference betweene a Protestant and a Puritane,' London (two editions), 1605, 4to and 8vo. 3. 'The Pictvre of a Papist; or a Relation of the damnable Heresies, detestable Qualities, and diabolicall Practises of sundry Hereticks in former Ages, and of the Papists in this Age,' London, 1606, 8vo, pp. 272; dedicated to Robert, earl of Salisbury. Ormerod takes occasion to deny that he was the author of a book entitled 'The Double PP., or the Picture of a traiterous Jesuit,' and of some other works which the papists had fathered upon him. 4. 'Pagano-Papismus; or a Discouery of Popish Paganisme: wherein is plainlie shewed that the Papistes doo resemble the idolatrous Heathen in aboue sixscore Particulars,' London, 1606, 8vo, pp. 62.

[Information from J. W. Clark, esq.; Addit. MS. 5877, f. 110; Chalmers's Biog. Dict. xxiii. 389; Cooper's Memorials of Cambridge, ii. 367; Ormerod's Parentalia, p. 5; Visitation of

Somerset, 1623; Weaver's Somerset Incumbents, pp. 108, 409; Cat. Early Printed Books, ii. 1168–9.] T. C.

ORMEROD, WILLIAM PIERS (1818–1860), anatomist and surgeon, born in London 14 May 1818, was the fifth son of George Ormerod [q. v.] of Sedbury Park, Gloucestershire. He was sent to school first at Laleham under the Rev. John Buckland, together with his younger brother, Edward Latham [q. v.], and afterwards (1832) to Rugby, under Arnold, by whom three of his elder brothers had been educated. In 1835 he went to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where, by the advice of his uncle, Dr. Latham, he was articled as a private pupil to Mr. Stanley, and where he had the advantage of the guiding friendship of Mr. James (afterwards Sir James) Paget. He was a quiet and diligent student, and highly distinguished himself in the school examinations in 1839. In 1840–1 he was house-surgeon to Mr. (afterwards Sir William) Lawrence [q. v.], and in 1842 gained the Jacksonian prize of the College of Surgeons for an 'Essay on the Comparative Merits of Mercury and Iodine in the Treatment of Syphilis.' In 1843 he was appointed demonstrator of anatomy, and in the following year he printed, for the use of the students of the hospital, a collection of 'Questions in Practical Anatomy,' 1844. He became a member of the London College of Surgeons in 1843, and afterwards a fellow; he belonged also to the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society. But he had been working too hard, and his health began to fail, so that in 1844 he was obliged to leave London and retire for a time to his father's house at Sedbury Park. Here, as soon as his health recovered, he employed himself in arranging the surgical materials that he had collected in the hospital during the nine years 1835–44, and published them, together with the substance of his Jacksonian prize essay, in 1846, with the title, 'Clinical Collections and Observations in Surgery, made during an Attendance on the Surgical Practice of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.' The volume is put together with characteristic carefulness and accuracy.

In the summer of 1846 Ormerod resumed his professional work at Oxford. He was elected one of the surgeons to the Radcliffe Infirmary, and in 1848 published, under the auspices of the Ashmolean Society, an essay 'On the Sanatory [sic] Condition of Oxford,' based on the annual reports of the registrar-general for 1844–6, and especially directing attention to the sanitary condition of the different localities in which the deaths from zymotic diseases had occurred. But in December 1848, 'after a period of great hurry and anxiety,' he suffered from epileptic fits, and retired from practice altogether. Ill-health was the cause of his ceasing to practise and leaving Oxford in 1849, and eventually (1850) he settled at Canterbury. He died there on 10 June 1860, having fractured the base of his skull from a fall during an epileptic seizure. He was buried in the churchyard of St. Martin's, Canterbury.

[An obituary notice by his father, printed on a flyleaf at the time of his death; a notice of both William Ormerod and his brother Edward, by Sir James Paget, in St. Barth. Hosp. Reports, vol. ix.; personal acquaintance and family information.] W. A. G.

ORMESBY or ORMSBY, WILLIAM DE (*d.* 1317), judge, derived his name from the village of Ormsby in East Norfolk, about three miles from Caistor, in which he had property and kinsfolk, and where he was very likely born. He first appears in the records as acting as justice itinerant in the northern counties. On 10 April 1292 he was appointed, with Hugh Cressingham [q. v.] and others, justice in eyre in the counties of Lancashire, Westmoreland, and Cumberland, with special injunctions to hear and determine complaints against the king's bailiffs and ministers (*Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1281–92, p. 485), a commission which, on 28 Aug., was also extended over Northumberland (*ib.* p. 507). On 3 Nov. of the same year Ormesby and his associates were holding their court at Carlisle (*Chron. Lanercost*, p. 147; cf. *Hist. Doc. Scotl.* i. 365), while in January 1293 they were holding the Northumberland inquests at Newcastle (*ib.* i. 390). In 1296 he became a justice in the court of king's bench. He was still serving the king in the north when, on 22 Aug. 1296, he was ordered with others to accompany the chancellor, John Langton, and to meet Edward I at Berwick on the king's return from his triumphant progress through Scotland (*Hist. Doc. Scotl.* ii. 78). He was now appointed justice of Scotland when Earl Warenne was made warden and his old associate Cressingham treasurer of the conquered land (RISHANGER, p. 165). Edward especially enjoined upon Ormesby to exact homage and fealty from the Scottish tenants in chief (*ib.*; TRIVET, p. 351). Ormesby carried out Edward's orders with unflinching severity and with no politic respect to persons, driving into exile all those who refused the oaths to Edward (*ib.* p. 356; WALTER DE HEMINGBURGH, ii. 123; RISHANGER, p. 170). The absence of Earl Warenne and Cressingham in England threw upon Ormesby the chief weight of responsibility for Edward's

harsh rule over the Scots. When Wallace's revolt broke out in May 1297, Ormesby was the first to be signalled out for attack. Wallace fell upon him suddenly at Scone, and it was with considerable difficulty that Ormesby, who had been warned at the last moment, succeeded in escaping, leaving all his property as the spoil of the enemy (Rishanger, p. 171; Trivet, p. 356). After the English defeat at Stirling Bridge in September, in which Cressingham was slain, Ormesby was appointed on 23 Oct. to raise foot soldiers for the further campaign against the Scots in Northumberland, Yorkshire, Derbyshire, and Nottinghamshire (*Hist. Doc. Scotl.* 1286–1306, ii. 237). In March 1298 he was summoned to a council in London (Gough, *Scotland in 1298*, p. 81). For the rest of Edward I's reign Ormesby was constantly occupied with his duties at the king's bench (*Liber Albus*, i. 298). In 1305 he was also chief of the justices of trailbaston assigned for the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk.

Ormesby continued to act as a judge under Edward II, though Foss has suggested doubts as to his continuance at the king's bench, on the grounds that no writ exists such as was addressed to the other justices to take the oaths to the new king, and that his name does not appear judicially in the 'Abbreviatio Placitorum' after Edward I's death. He continued, however, to be summoned with the judges to parliament until his death, and was very active for the next ten years as justice of assize in the eastern counties, and especially in his own county of Norfolk as also in Suffolk (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 1307–13 pp. 4, 78, 93, 202, 242, 336, 1313–18 pp. 24, 55, 195). The last date at which he was thus occupied seems to be February 1316 (*ib.* p. 323). In April 1311 Ormesby was also appointed with three others to act as justices of common pleas in the liberties of the bishopric of Durham, then vacant and in the king's hands.

Ormesby died before 12 June 1317, on which date his executors were ordered to send to the crown the rolls, writs, and other records in his possession as justice itinerant in the eastern counties at the time of his death (*ib.* p. 481). This shows that he was at work until the end. The names of his five executors are given. One of them was his son John. He was buried in the Benedictine monastery of St. Benet's, Hulme, situated not far from his Norfolk home, to which house he had been a benefactor.

In 1308 Ormesby's wife is mentioned. She was Sybilla, widow of Roger Loveday, a justice itinerant under Edward I (*Abbrev. Placit.* p. 307). However, in 1315 there is mention of the death of Ellen, wife of William de Ormesby, and the king's escheator is ordered to allow her son, Roger de Ormesby, who had done homage and fealty to the king, to enter into possession of the lands which Ellen had held in chief of the crown (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 1313–18, p. 142). These lands included the township and manor of Ormesby in Norfolk (*Cal. Inq. post mortem*, i. 254). There seems no means of determining whether this William de Ormesby is the same person as the judge; but it is, perhaps, more probable that he was not identical with him. The name was a common one. A William of Ormesby represented Yarmouth in Edward I's Carlisle parliament, to which the judge was summoned officially.

[Most of the facts are collected in Foss's Judges of England, iii. 284–6, and Biographia Juridica, pp. 491–2; Dugdale's Orig. Jud. and Chronica Series; Walter de Hemingburgh, N. Trivet, both in Engl. Hist. Soc.; Chron. de Lanercost (Maitland Club); Rishanger Chron. (Rolls Ser.); Calendars of Close Rolls; Abbreviatio Placitorum; Historical Documents of Scotland, 1286–1306; Blomefield's Norfolk, passim.] T. F. T.

ORMIDALE, Lord. [See Macfarlane, Robert, 1802–1880.]

ORMIN (*fl.* 1200), author of the 'Ormulum.' [See Orm.]

ORMOND, Lord. [See Chambers, David, 1530?–1592.]

ORMONDE, Dukes and Earls of. [See Butler, James, second Earl, 1331–1382; Butler, James, fourth Earl, *d.* 1452; Butler, James, fifth Earl, 1420–1461; Butler, James, twelfth Earl and first Duke, 1610–1688; Butler, James, second Duke, 1665–1745; Butler, John, sixth Earl, *d.* 1478; Butler, Sir Pierce, eighth Earl, *d.* 1539; Butler, Thomas, tenth Earl, 1532–1614; Butler, Walter, eleventh Earl, 1569–1633.]

ORMONDE, Earl of. [See Douglas, Archibald, 1609–1655.]

ORMONDE, Sir JAMES (*d.* 1497), lord-treasurer of Ireland, the illegitimate son of James Butler, fifth earl of Ormonde [q. v.], is said to have been brought up at the English court by his uncle, Thomas Butler, seventh earl of Ormonde (Ware, *Annals of Ireland*, ed. 1703, p. 17), and to have been early noted for his expertness in feats of arms; throughout his career he was commonly known as 'Black James.' He followed the traditions of his family in supporting the Lancastrian house, and received knighthood for useful services rendered in Ireland during the

rising of Lambert Simnel, when he proved himself most active in his opposition to the Earl of Kildare, who supported the pretender. In 1491 he was created by grant captain and governor of the army about to be sent to Kilkenny against the rebels, and in the following year received by patent the castle and manors in Meath, Kilkenny, and Tipperary which had belonged to the earldom of March.

Ormonde was appointed lord-treasurer of Ireland on 15 June 1492, in the place of Lord Portlester, the father-in-law of Kildare, an office which he held for not quite two years; on his resignation he was granted an annuity of 100*l.* and the constableship of Limerick Castle (Patent, 16 June, 9 Hen. VII, m. 23). Owing to the continued absence of Thomas, the seventh earl of Ormonde, in England, the leadership of the Butler family devolved upon Sir James, who was deputed by the earl to act with full authority on his behalf; and so fully was this authority exercised and recognised that the annalists speak of him as Earl of Ormonde (*Book of Howth*; *Cal. State Papers*; *Carew MS.* p. 105), and his enemies accused him of styling himself Earl of Ormonde, and of plotting to secure his legitimation (Gairdner, *Letters and Papers*, Earl of Kildare to Earl of Ormonde, ii. 56).

While Sir James was thus exercising the headship of the family, the Butlers entered into their great feud with the Geraldines. A skirmish between the two parties had taken place on the appointment of Sir James as treasurer, and was followed by more serious encounters in 1493. The rival factions attacked and harried each other's lands in turn in that year. In the course of the struggle a meeting of the two parties was arranged, and a public discussion of their grievances took place in the church of St. Patrick in Dublin; but the mutual recriminations of the speakers, and the temper of the town populace, led to an interchange of blows and a promiscuous discharge of arrows. Sir James fled to the chapter-house, and there barricaded himself, fearing the treachery of the earl, and from this retreat he only emerged on the lord-deputy putting his hand through a hole in the door cut for the purpose, in order to assure him of his good intentions (Holinshed, iii. 77). The quarrel between Sir James Ormonde and the Earl of Kildare was further embittered owing to the support given by the latter to Sir Piers Butler, the heir-at-law to the earldom of Ormonde, by which policy, says the 'Book of Howth,' 'the Earl of Wormond was kept short and occupied in his own county' (*Book of Howth*; *Carew MS.* p. 105). Sir James appears to have gone over to England to state his accusations against Kildare in person. His efforts seem to have been rewarded with success, as the earl was attainted in Poynings' parliament, 1494, and was for two years imprisoned in England before he returned to Ireland again as deputy in 1496.

In 1494 Ormonde joined Sir Edward Poynings' army and marched into Ulster against the supporters of Perkin Warbeck, and during the next two years he was in frequent communication with the king's council, and received payment for his gallowglasses. In 1497 Sir James met his death at the hands of his kinsman, Sir Piers Butler (Carte, following Stanihurst, gives 1518 as the date; but see *History of St. Canice*, by Graves and Prim, p. 196). Sir Piers, in a letter to Thomas, earl of Ormonde (quoted *ib.* p. 194), recounting the circumstances from his point of view, tells how he had been kept out of his land, and imprisoned by Sir James, and how the latter had shown his intention to kill him. 'After the which,' says he, 'it fortuned me sodenly in the open field, not ferr from Kilkenny, to meete with hym, and so, by the grace of God, which wold that every ill dede shold be punyshed the same, Sir James and I . . . rencountred and fought togeders so long till God had wrought his will upon hym.'

[Cal. State Papers; Carew MSS.; Lodge's Hist. Irish Peerage; Sir James Ware's Works; Gairdner's Letters and Papers relating to Henry VII; Holinshed's Hist. of Ireland; Annals of the Four Masters, ed. O'Donovan; Hist. of St. Canice Cathedral (Graves and Prim); Lives of the Earls of Kildare; Carte's Ormonde.]

W. C–r.

ORMSBY, WILLIAM de (*d.* 1317). [See Ormesby.]

ORNSBY, GEORGE (1809–1886), antiquary, born on 9 March 1809 at Darlington, Durham, was eldest son of George Ornsby, of the Lodge, Lanchester, in the same county, where the family had been settled from the time of Henry VIII. Robert Ornsby [q. v.] was his younger brother. His father, an accomplished scholar, instructed his sons at home until his death in 1823. George was then sent to Durham grammar school. After practising for a time as a solicitor in Durham, he entered University College, Durham, as a theological student in 1839. In 1841 he was ordained, and held in succession the curacies of Newburn, Northumberland (1841–3); Sedgefield, Durham (1843–4); and Whickham, in the same county (1845–50). In July 1850 he was inducted to the vicarage of Fishlake, South Yorkshire. The charge of this small

parish left him much leisure for literary work. In 1872 the university of Durham conferred on him the honorary degree of M.A., and on 29 May 1873 he was elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. In 1879 he was preferred to a prebendal stall at York. He died at Fishlake on 17 April 1886. By his marriage in 1843 to Anne (*d.* 1872), daughter of John Wilson, J.P. and D.L., of The Hill, Brigham, Cumberland, he had two sons and two daughters.

Ornsby was a model parish priest and an accurate, painstaking antiquary. He was the lifelong friend of James Raine [q. v.], the historian of North Durham. In 1846 he published an excellent little topographical work called 'Sketches of Durham.' For the Surtees Society he edited Dean Granville's 'Remains,' in two volumes, 1861 and 1865; Bishop Cosin's 'Correspondence,' 2 vols. 1869–1872; and 'Selections from the Household Book of Lord William Howard of Naworth,' 1878. He likewise undertook for the same society an edition of Dean Comber's 'Correspondence,' but never finished it. In 1877 he supplied the historical introduction to the volume of sermons preached at the reopening of Durham Cathedral, and in 1882 appeared his admirable 'Diocesan History of York.'

[The Rev. J. T. Fowler in Durham University Journal, 29 May 1886; Mr. Fowler has kindly supplied additional information; Biograph for July 1881; Proc. of Soc. Antiq.; Crockford's Clerical Directory, 1885, p. 895.]

G. G.

ORNSBY, ROBERT (1820–1889), classical scholar and biographer, born in 1820, was the third son of George Ornsby of Lanchester, Durham. George Ornsby [q. v.] was his eldest brother. He matriculated from Lincoln College, Oxford, on 8 Dec. 1836, and obtained one of Lord Crewe's exhibitions. He graduated B.A. on 3 Dec. 1840, after gaining a first class in *literæ humaniores*. In 1843 he was elected to a fellowship at Trinity College, and graduated M.A. Subsequently he held the college office of lecturer in rhetoric and the university office of master of the schools, and for four or five years he was actively engaged in private tuition. For a time he was curate of St. Olave's, Chichester, but he seceded from the church of England, and was received into the Roman catholic communion in May 1847 (E. G. K. Browne, *Tractarian Movement*, 1861, pp. 145, 151).

For some years subsequently he assisted Frederick Lucas [q. v.] in conducting the 'Tablet' newspaper, while it was published in Dublin. When Newman undertook the task of founding a catholic university for Ireland in 1854, Ornsby accepted his invitation to become professor of Greek and Latin literature in the new institution. Later on he became private tutor to the present Duke of Norfolk and his brother, whom he accompanied on a short tour through southern and eastern Europe. He was subsequently for a short time librarian at Arundel Castle, but he returned to his old post at the catholic university in 1874, at the request of the Irish bishops. In 1882, when the senate of the Royal University of Ireland were forming their first staff of examiners, Ornsby was elected a fellow of the university and an examiner in Greek. He died in Dublin on 21 April 1889. His publications, which display erudition and scholarship, are: 1. 'The Life of St. Francis de Sales, Bishop and Prince of Geneva,' London, 1856, 8vo. 2. 'Ἡ Καινὴ Διαθήκη. The Greek Testament, from Cardinal Mai's edition of the Vatican Bible, with Notes, chiefly philological and exegetical; a Harmony of the Gospels, Chronological Tables, &c.,' Dublin, 1860, 8vo. 3. 'Memoirs of James Robert Hope-Scott, Q.C., with Selections from his Correspondence,' 2 vols., London, 1884, 8vo.

[Foster's Alumni Oxon.; Goudon, Les récentes Conversions de l'Angleterre, 1851, p. 228; Tablet, 27 April 1889, p. 656; Times, 24 April 1889, p. 7, col. 6.]

T. C.

ORONSAY, Baron. [See McNeill, Duncan, Baron Colonsay and Oronsay, 1793–1874.]

O'ROURKE, Sir BRIAN-NA-MURTHA (*d.* 1591), Irish chieftain, was a younger son of Brian Ballagh O'Rourke, by his wife Grainne (*d.* 28 April 1551), daughter of Manus O'Cahan or Manus O'Donnell [q. v.] (cf. *Annals of Four Masters*, s. a. 1551 and s. a. 1566). His grandfather, Owen O'Rourke, who was 'chief of his name,' was slain at Dromore in 1532, his son Brian Ballagh, 'the speckled or freckled,' being declared the O'Rourke in 1536. Brian Ballagh spent a life of constant fighting against his kinsmen and the English, and died in consequence of a fall in 1562; he 'had the best collection of poems, and of all his tribe had bestowed the greatest number of presents for poetical eulogies;' he was 'senior of Sil-Feargna and of the race of Aedh-Finn' (i.e. the O'Rourkes, O'Reillys, and their correlatives in the counties of Leitrim and Cavan), and his 'supporters, fosterers, adherents and tributaries extended from Caladh [i.e. Callow, in the parish of Kilconnell, co. Galway], in the territory of the Hy-Many, to the fertile salmon-full Drowes, the boundary of the province of the far-famed province of Ulster; and from Granard in Teffia to the strand of

Eothuile' (now Trawoholly, near Ballysadare, co. Sligo).

In 1562, on Brian Ballagh's death, Hugh Gallda O'Rourke, a half-brother of Brian-na-Murtha, was installed the O'Rourke, but in 1564 he was slain by his own people at Leitrim—a murder in which Brian-na-Murtha was accused of being an accomplice. The O'Rourkes now declared Brian-na-Murtha to be the O'Rourke; but Hugh Boy O'Rourke, another half-brother, was supported as his rival by O'Neill. Hugh Boy was slain in 1566 by the Cinel Connell at Ballintogher, near Killerry, co. Sligo, in order that Brian, who was a grandson of Manus O'Donnell, might rule over them. From the first O'Rourke was constantly embroiled in quarrels with his kinsmen and disputes with the English, and he habitually maintained a force of some five hundred Scots in his pay. In 1576 he was ravaging Annaly, and in 1578 his chief stronghold, Leitrim, was captured by one of Sir Nicholas Malby's captains, and placed in the hands of Brian's nephews. Soon after he came to terms with the deputy, was knighted at Athlone on 7 Oct. 1578, and allowed to regain possession of Leitrim. But in the autumn of 1580 he was again in rebellion. On Sir Nicholas Malby's advance, O'Rourke sent away his women, and dismantled Leitrim; it was refortified by Malby, after a brisk encounter with O'Rourke, who attacked Malby with twelve hundred men, of whom five hundred were Scots. On Malby's departure, O'Rourke laid siege to the garrison, but was compelled to raise it on the president's reappearance. In November O'Rourke invaded Connaught, and slew half a company of Malby's soldiers. For the next few years he was chiefly occupied in fighting against his nephews Teige, Oge, and Brian, the former of whom died a captive in O'Rourke's hands in 1583, while the latter was put to death by some of O'Rourke's men two years later. He also had frequent bickerings with the government on the subject of his rent, but these never reached the height of open hostility.

Late in 1588, however, O'Rourke was brought into more serious collision with the government. The composition in Connaught had been favourable to him; nominally his jurisdiction over the people of his country was restrained; but so large a share of land was given to him absolutely that he found himself stronger than ever, and refused to acknowledge the governor of Connaught, maintaining that he was under no man except the lord deputy himself. He now gave shelter, and even arms, to many of the Spaniards wrecked on the west coast of Ireland during the flight of the armada; and when commanded by royal proclamation to give them up, he refused; for these services Philip II sent him a friar with a letter of thanks. The Spaniards whom he supported are said to have numbered a thousand, and O'Rourke urged their commander, Antonio de Leva, to make common cause with him against the English government; but the Spaniard refused without a commission from Philip, in search of which he set sail. The government now made a determined effort to suppress O'Rourke. The task was originally entrusted to Clanricarde; but in June 1589 O'Rourke was suddenly attacked by Sir Richard Bingham himself at Dromore, and, after six months' struggle and some desperate encounters, he was forced to flee from his country in November 1589. For more than a year he was sheltered by MacSweeny, but in February 1590–1 he went to Scotland to seek aid from James VI; by him he was delivered into English hands, for a sum of money, it is said, and brought to London, where he was imprisoned in the Tower until his trial, which took place in Westminster Hall in the ensuing November. He was accused of having stirred various people to rebellion, of having 'scornfully dragged the queen's picture att a horse-taile, and disgracefully cut the same in pieces;' and given the Spaniards entertainment, &c. O'Rourke, who understood no English, declined to submit to trial by twelve men, or by any one except the queen in person. He was condemned and executed as a traitor at Tyburn. On the scaffold he refused the offices of Meiler Magrath [q. v.], archbishop of Cashel, whom he taunted with having turned from a Franciscan into a protestant. He also declined to bow before Elizabeth, and, when taunted with bowing to images, remarked that there was 'a great difference between your queen and images of the saints.'

O'Rourke was a hard fighter, courageous, generous, and of great pride; Sir George Carew, writing to Perrot, described him as 'in his beggarly fashion a proud prince;' and Sir Nicholas Malby said he was 'the proudest man living on earth.' He has been generally identified with the Irish rebel mentioned by Bacon in his essay 'Of Custom and Education,' who petitioned to be hanged with a gad or with instead of a halter, a petition which, says Sir Richard Cox, was doubtless granted (*Hibernia Anglicana*, i. 399); Cox's remark is attributed by O'Donovan in his edition of the 'Four Masters' to Bacon, and Hardiman (*Irish Minstrelsy*, ii. 428) uses it as a text for a tirade against Bacon. O'Rourke is also said, on insufficient authority, to have gained the

queen's favourable notice, and to have been lodged in her palace in order that she might confer with him on the state of Ireland. A long ode in Irish to O'Rourke by John O'Maelchonaire [see O'Maelchonaire, Fearfeasa] has been translated by John D'Alton, and is printed in Hardiman's 'Irish Minstrelsy' (ii. 287–397).

He married Mary, daughter of Richard Burke, second earl of Clanricarde (*Cal. State Papers*, Ireland, 1574–81, p. 298). Froude states that she lived in incest with her brother John. She died in childbed, June 1589; O'Rourke himself attributed her death to fright, caused by Bingham's sudden attack at Dromore. She had two sons: one was slain when five years old; the other, Teig, received a grant of the family estates in the next reign.

Brian Oge or Brian-na-Samhthach O'Rourke (*d.* 1604), natural son of Sir Brian by the wife of John O'Crean, a merchant of Sligo, succeeded O'Rourke as the O'Rourke. He was imprisoned for some time at Oxford, where he accumulated debts which his father was unable to pay. He took an active part in the wars against the government with Hugh Maguire [q. v.] and the O'Donnells. After a campaign with Hugh O'Donnell (1571?–1602) [q. v.] in 1596, O'Rourke came to terms with the government, whereupon O'Donnell ravaged his lands. In 1598 he formed an alliance with Sir Conyers Clifford; but the successes of the rebels rendered them more dangerous than the English, and O'Rourke again joined O'Donnell, because 'his people felt it safer to have the governor in opposition than to be pursued by O'Donnell's vengeance for remaining under the protection of the governor.' He contributed to Clifford's defeat in 1599, and served under O'Donnell in 1600–1, taking part in the siege of Kinsale. After Hugh O'Donnell's death, O'Rourke again inclined towards the English; his lands were plundered by Rory O'Donnell, first earl of Tyrconnel [q. v.], in 1603, and he was compelled to live in mountain fastnesses and on islands in the lakes of his country. He died at Galway on 28 Jan. 1603–4, and was buried in the Franciscan monastery of Rosserilly, co. Galway. According to the 'Four Masters,' his death was 'a great loss; for he was the supporting pillar and the battle-prop of the race of Aedh-Finn, the tower of battle for prowess, the star of the valour and chivalry of the Hy-Briuin.'

[Cal. State Papers (Ireland) and Carew MSS. passim; Annals of the Four Masters, ed. O'Donovan, 1532–1603; Hatfield MSS. pt. v.; Stafford's Pacata Hibernia, passim; O'Sullevan-Beare's Hist. Cathol. Hiberniæ, ed. Kelly, pp. 150–2 et seq.; Lombard, De Regno Hib. Comment. p. 344; Cox's Hibernia Anglicana, i. 396, 398–9, &c.; Collins's Letters and Papers, p. 115; Bacon's Works, ed. Spedding, vi. 471; O'Conor's Memoirs of Charles O'Conor, p. 112; MacGeoghegan's Hist. d'Irlande, iii. 478–80; Walker's Irish Bards; Hardiman's Irish Minstrelsy, ii. 287–307, 428; Wright's Hist. of Ireland, i. 508; O'Rorke's Ballysadare, pp. 59–61, 345–9, and Hist. of Sligo, passim; Meehan's Rise and Fall of the Franciscan Monasteries in Ireland, pp. 75–7; O'Hart's Irish Pedigrees, ed. 1887, i. 748; Metcalfe's Book of Knights; Froude's Hist. of Engl. x. 595, 617; O'Reilly's Irish Writers, p. cxxxviii; Bagwell's Ireland under the Tudors, vol. iii.; Scottish Hist. Soc. Miscellany, i. 39, 55.] A. F. P.

O'ROURKE, EDMUND (1814–1879), actor and dramatist. [See Falconer.]

O'ROURKE, TIERNAN (*d.* 1172), king of Breifne, called in Irish Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, was head of the clans known as the Ui Briuin, or as the race of Aedh finn, and ruled Breifne, called in English state papers 'the Breny,' a district including the modern counties of Leitrim and Cavan; and Conmaicne, which corresponds to the county of Longford. He first appears in the chronicles in 1124, and at that date had a son, Gillabroide, who was slain in battle with the Connaughtmen. O'Rourke had a considerable body of cavalry, and was defeated by a similar force under Conchobhar MacLochlainn at Ardee, co. Louth, in 1128. In 1130 he defeated and slew Diarmait O'Melsechlainn, king of Meath, at Slieve Guaire, co. Cavan, and in the following year he ravaged Cuailgne and Omeath, then districts of Ulster, now in the co. Louth. He fought the Connaughtmen in 1132, in 1133 made an incursion into Fermanagh, and in 1137 and 1139 invaded Meath. He was expelled from the chiefship of the Ui Briuin by the clan in 1141, after an unsuccessful war with the O'Connors, but regained his position before the end of the year, and in 1144 obtained half Meath from Turlough O'Connor [q.v.] In 1145 he attacked O'Connor, and again in 1146; and in 1148 invaded Ulidia with Donnchadh O'Carroll. Later in the year he was himself wounded when on his way to meet the king of Connaught. He gave hostages to Niall O'Lochlainn in 1149, and in 1150 was confirmed in possession of part of Meath by Muircheartach O'Lochlainn [q. v.] In 1152 Conmaicne was taken from him by MacLochlainn, and O'Connor and Diarmait MacMurchadha carried off his wife Dearbhforgaill, with all her cattle and movable possessions. She was forty-four years of age, and there seem very slight grounds for the current story that

this elopement had anything to do with the Norman invasion of Ireland eight years later. She was daughter of Murchadh O'Maeleachlainn, and died at Mellifont Abbey, near Drogheda, in 1193. He had another war with Connaught in 1158, but made peace in 1159, and fought Muircheartach O'Lochlainn, but was routed at Ardee by the Ulstermen. He continued in alliance with Connaught for several years afterwards. In 1162 his son Maelseachlainn was slain by one of his own clan. Diarmait MacMurchadha paid him one hundred ounces of gold as a reparation in 1167, while Dearbhforgaill built a church at Clonmacnoise. He obtained eight hundred cows as an eric from the Meathmen for the murder of O'Fionnallain, for whom he was security. He was slain at Tlachta, co. Meath, by Hugo de Lacy in 1172, and his body was decapitated. His head was fixed on a gate of Dublin, and his body hung by the feet from a gibbet on the north side of the city.

Nineteen other chiefs or tanists named Tiernan O'Rourke occur in the Irish chronicles, of whom the most important was chief of the race of Aedh finn and of Breifne, married Aine, daughter of Tadhg MacDonnchaidh, and died in 1467.

[Annala Rioghachta Eireann, vols. ii. iii.; Book of Fenagh, ed. Hennessy; Annals of Loch Cé, ed. Hennessy, Rolls Ser.] N. M.

ORR, HUGH (1717–1798), inventor, son of Robert Orr of Lochwinnoch, Renfrewshire, was born at Lochwinnoch on 13 Jan. 1717. Brought up to the trade of a gunsmith and door-lock filer, at the age of twenty he emigrated to America, and in June 1740 he settled at Bridgewater, in Massachusetts, where he manufactured scythes and edge-tools. He set up the first trip-hammer ever constructed in Massachusetts, and he succeeded in spreading the manufacture of edge-tools through Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. In 1748 he made five hundred muskets for the province of Massachusetts Bay, believed to have been the first weapons of the kind produced in the country. During the revolution he was actively employed in casting iron and brass cannon and cannon-balls, for which, in conjunction with a Frenchman, he constructed a foundry. He also originated the business of exporting flax-seeds from the part of the country in which he resided. He was the inventor of a machine for cleaning flax-seed, and another for the manufacture of cotton. For several years he was a senator for Plymouth county. He died at Bridgewater on 6 Dec. 1798. His son Robert, a colonel, was armourer of the United States arsenal at Springfield.

[Appleton's Cyclop. of American Biogr. iv. 592; Drake's Dict. of American Biogr.; Anderson's Scottish Nation.] G. S–H.

ORR, JAMES (1770–1816), United Irishman and poet, born in the parish of Broad-Island, co. Antrim, in 1770, was only son of a weaver, who held a few acres of land near Ballycarry. James followed his father's occupation, and came into possession of the small holding on his father's death. He joined the United Irishmen, and wrote verse from an early age. Many of his poems appeared in the 'Northern Star,' the organ of the United Irishmen in Belfast before 1797, when the paper ceased. His poems were popular, and he was known as 'The Poet of Ballycarry.' He took part in the battle of Antrim on 7 June 1798, and is credited with having saved some lives on that occasion. After the engagement he escaped to America, and while there wrote for the press. He returned to Ireland in a very short time, however, and in 1804 issued a small collection of his poems by subscription at Belfast. The success of the publication unsettled him. He took to drink, and died in the prime of life at Ballycarry in Templecorran parish, co. Antrim, on 24 April 1816. He was buried in Templecorran churchyard, and a public monument was erected over his grave.

Orr's song entitled 'The Irishman' is a great favourite in every part of Ireland. The poem, which has been wrongly attributed to Curran, is not in Orr's collection of 1804, having been composed subsequently, but it is to be found in the collected edition of his poems published posthumously in 1817. His pithiest writings are in the Antrim dialect. His 'Poems,' with sketch of his life by A. McDowell, were reissued at Belfast in 1817. The sketch of his life was apparently printed in a separate form in the same year (Anderson, *Early Belfast Printed Books*).

[Madden's Literary Remains of the United Irishmen, 1887, pp. 62–72; O'Donoghue's Poets of Ireland; authorities cited above.] D. J. O'D.

ORR, JOHN (1760?–1835), lieutenant-general of the Madras army, was born about 1760, and, becoming a cadet in the Madras army, arrived in India in 1777. On 18 Aug. in that year he was appointed ensign in the 21st battalion Madras native infantry. In the following year he served with that regiment at the siege of Pondicherry, during which the adjutant of the 2nd battalion of the 2nd Madras European regiment having

been killed, Ensign Orr was transferred to that corps to fill the vacancy. After the close of the siege he served for some time as brigade-major to a detachment under Colonel Hopkins. Towards the end of 1780 he was appointed by Lord Macartney governor and commander-in-chief, with the approval of Sir Eyre Coote, to command a flying column composed of one troop of cavalry, two companies of infantry, three hundred Poligars, and two galloper-guns. The task of this corps was to escort treasure, stores, and ammunition coming up to Sir Eyre Coote's army or the different forts, many of which were blockaded. The duty was very trying, for, as it was impossible to carry tents, there was much exposure as well as fatigue, and Orr suffered considerably in health. He was constantly engaged, and on one occasion was repeatedly charged by between two and three thousand of the enemy's cavalry. He was ten miles distant from the army, and for several hours was in continual danger of being cut off. He, however, succeeded in extricating himself eventually. At the close of the war in 1784 the corps was broken up. Orr, who had received high commendation from his superiors for his services during the war, was rewarded by being transferred to the cavalry, and appointed to the command of the governor's bodyguard. This appointment he held till 1787, when the state of his health compelled him to take sick-leave to England, having become lieutenant 12 Aug. 1781, and captain 20 May 1785. Returning to India in 1789, and joining the 1st native cavalry as second in command, he took an active part in the second Mysore war of 1790–2. His regiment in March 1791 formed part of the force which, under Colonel Floyd, when close to Bangalore, was lured by the enemy into an unfavourable position. A sudden attack by a superior force of the three arms followed, and nearly resulted in their destruction. Eventually Floyd was disengaged by a supporting brigade of native infantry which came up to his support and made good his retreat. His command consisted of the 19th light dragoons and five corps of native cavalry, and the loss in killed, wounded, and missing was 71 men, and 271 horses lost, Floyd himself being among the wounded. In April 1791 he became major, and at the head of the 1st native cavalry took part in Colonel Floyd's charge on the Mysore army when retreating, on the occasion of the battle before Seringapatam, in May 1791. In this charge Major Orr captured two standards with his own hand. In July of the same year Major Orr was transferred to the 5th native cavalry. In November 1798 he became lieutenant-colonel, and in January 1799 proceeded to England on leave. In April 1802 he became full colonel, and in December 1802, being still in England, was transferred to the command of the 7th native cavalry. In 1805 he obtained his regiment—i.e. received colonel's allowances or off-reckonings—became major-general in October 1809, lieutenant-general in June 1814, and died in London on 26 Nov. 1835.

[East Indian Ann. Register; East Indian Army and Civil Service Lists; India Office Records.] W. W. K.

ORR, WILLIAM (1766–1797), United Irishman, born at Farranshane, co. Antrim, in 1766, was of respectable presbyterian family, and owned a good deal of land and a bleach-green. He is erroneously described by Froude as 'a Belfast tradesman' (*English in Ireland*, iii. 176). He joined the United Irishmen at an early stage, but was moderate and cautious, and at a meeting near Carrickfergus in 1796 strongly supported a resolution, which was passed, threatening the expulsion of any member who counselled assassination. He became popular, and was one of the first arrested by the government during 1796. The specific charge against him was that he had administered a treasonable oath to two soldiers, Hugh Wheatley and one Lindsay. Such an act was at the time a capital offence, and both soldiers swore to Orr's identity with the man who had given them the oath. James Hope, however, informed Dr. Madden that a man named William McKeever administered it (Madden, *United Irishmen*, ii. 254). Orr denied the charge, and Hugh Wheatley, whose character was bad, afterwards admitted having given false evidence. But he received at the time some secret-service money and a commission as lieutenant in the Edinburghshire militia (Fitzpatrick, *Secret Service under Pitt*, p. 390). Orr was kept in prison for about a year previous to his trial, which took place at Carrickfergus, to the intense indignation of the inhabitants, who left the town during the proceedings as a protest. Yelverton, lord Avonmore, was the presiding judge, and Arthur Wolfe, afterwards Lord Kilwarden, was prosecuting counsel. They were both humane men, but both concurred in the verdict of guilty pronounced, after some delay, by the jury. Orr was recommended to mercy. Two days later, when the sentence was to be pronounced, Curran endeavoured to serve his client, and spoke with moving eloquence. He quoted the affidavits of three jurymen, two of whom declared they had been rendered incapable by drink, the other testifying that he had been in-

timidated into giving his opinion against the prisoner. Sentence of death was nevertheless passed. An attempt to bribe Orr's gaoler failed; but a short respite was granted, and Orr's brother obtained, on the representation that he had confessed his guilt, several influential signatures to a petition for pardon. Orr apparently signed a confession. But his brother afterwards declared that he himself concocted it without the prisoner's knowledge, and Orr strenuously denied responsibility for it. Orr's mind seems to have been slightly affected at the close, but he met his death courageously on 14 Oct. 1797 at Carrickfergus. The popular excitement rose very high after the execution. 'Remember Orr' became a watchword, and was chalked on the walls in many places. At a public dinner held in London to celebrate Fox's birthday, the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Oxford, Erskine, Sir F. Burdett, Horne Tooke, and others, being present, two of the toasts were: 'The memory of Orr, basely murdered,' and 'May the execution of Orr provide places for the cabinet of St. James' at the Castle.' The watchword formed the conclusion of the document which brought the brothers Sheares [see SHEARES, HENRY] to the scaffold; and Dr. Drennan's vigorous poem on the subject was, and is still, one of the most popular of Irish patriotic effusions.

A son of Orr became a major in the army, and served with distinction in the Peninsular war. He was complimented by the Duke of York, the commander-in-chief. On his desiring to be relieved of his commission, the duke asked him whether he was a son of William Orr, to which he replied: 'I have that honour.' The duke generously sent the widow of Orr 1,000*l.*, and made the son a barrack-master, first at Longford, and afterwards at Dublin.

[Fitzpatrick's Secret Service under Pitt, pp. 390–91; Lecky's Ireland in the Eighteenth Century, iv. 83, 104 et seq.; Madden, ii. 253, &c.; Life of Grattan, by his son; Curran's Speeches; McNevin's Trials.] D. J. O'D.

ORRERY, EARLS OF. [See BOYLE, ROGER, first EARL, 1621–1679; BOYLE, CHARLES, fourth EARL, 1676–1731; BOYLE, JOHN, fifth EARL, 1701–1762.]

ORRIDGE, BENJAMIN BROGDEN (1814–1870), antiquary, born in 1814, set up in business in London as a medical agent and valuer. From 1863 until 1869 he was an active member of the court of common council for the ward of Cheap. As chairman of the library committee he distinguished himself by his exertions for the preservation and investigation of the mass of records belonging to the corporation. He died after a long illness on 17 July 1870 at his residence, 33 St. John's Wood Park.

Orridge was fellow of the Geological Society, and member of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society. To the 'Transactions' of the latter he contributed some valuable papers, including the 'City Friends of Shakespeare' (iii. 578–80) and an 'Account of some Eminent Members of the Mercers' Company,' which was read at the general meeting held at Mercers' Hall on 21 April 1869.

He also published: 1. 'A Letter on Eminent Londoners and Civic Records,' 8vo, London, 1866, addressed to the court of common council. 2. 'Some Account of the Citizens of London and their Rulers, from 1060 to 1867,' 8vo, London, 1867, a very useful summary of the biography of the lord mayors, accompanied by pedigrees of the more distinguished of their descendants among the aristocracy. 3. 'Some Particulars of Alderman Philip Malpas and Alderman Sir Thomas Cooke, K.B., Ancestors of Sir Francis Bacon (Lord Bacon) and Robert Cecil (first Earl of Salisbury),' 8vo, London, 1868 (another edition, 4to, undated); originally read before the London and Middlesex Archæological Society on 20 April 1868, and printed in an abridged form in the 'Transactions' (iii. 285–306). 4. 'Illustrations of Jack Cade's Rebellion, from Researches in the Guildhall Records; together with some newly found Letters of Lord Bacon,' 4to, London, 1869.

[Trans. of London and Middlesex Archæolog. Soc. iv. 71; City Press, 23 July 1870; Notes and Queries, 4th ser. vi. 106; Cat. of Guildhall Library, 1889, p. 681.] G. G.

ORTELIUS, ABRAHAM (1527–1598), map-maker, son of Leonard Ortels (1500–1537), was born at Antwerp 4 April 1527. His father, who had originally come from Augsburg, died when Abraham was young, and the care of his mother and sister fell to him. In 1547 he joined the guild of St. Luke at Antwerp as an illuminator of maps. He also dealt in the maps which he imported from other countries. Wood (*Fasti*, ed. Bliss, i. 134) says that about 1551 he passed some time at Oxford for purposes of study. He travelled widely, became known to learned men in every country in Europe, carried on an active correspondence with his friends, and collected medals. In 1567 he and Christopher Plantin joined at Antwerp the society known as 'the Family of Love' [see NICHOLAS, HENRY, or NICLAES, HENRICK], but that was dissolved at the approach of Alva. Probably

Ortelius was wrapped up in his map-making, for by this time he had published many of those maps which were afterwards to form part of the 'Theatrum Orbis Terrarum.' On 20 May 1573 Ortelius was made, by the influence of Arias Benedictus Montanus, geographer to Philip II of Spain. In February 1577 he paid a visit to London in the company of his cousin Emmanuel Meteren, and from London explored various parts of England and Ireland. He had before this time known many Englishmen by correspondence, and Humphrey Llwyd [q. v.] had helped him with the map of England and Wales. He now formed a friendship with Camden and other learned men. He had reached the height of his fame, and for the rest of his life he lived chiefly at Antwerp, where he died on 28 June 1598. He was buried on 1 July in the church of St. Michael. A monument was raised to his memory by his sister Anna and his nephews Jacob and Peter Cole, the inscription being written by Justus Lipsius.

Ortelius's great work, the 'Theatrum Orbis Terrarum,' was first issued in a complete form in 1570 at Antwerp. A complete account of the many editions which have followed is given in the preface to Mr. J. H. Hessels's 'Epistolæ Ortelianæ,' which forms the first volume of the 'Collection of Letters' preserved by the Dutch church in Austin Friars. They numbered at least twenty-eight during the author's lifetime. The various editions contain different numbers of maps, and Ortelius was constantly in correspondence with those who suggested corrections or additions. Ortelius also published: 1. 'Deorum Dearumque Capita ex vetustis numismatibus in gratiam Antiquitatis studiosorum effigiata et edita. Ex museo Abrahami Ortelii,' Antwerp, 1573. There is a copy of this work, with the author's autograph, in the British Museum; other editions 1582 and 1602. 2. 'Synonymia Geographica sive populorum, regionum, insularum, urbium . . . appellationes et nomina,' Antwerp, 1578. This was an enlargement of the compilation made by Arnold Mylius which had been attached to the 'Theatrum' in the 1570 edition; another edition 1596, Antwerp, and 17th cent. Hanover. 3. 'Nomenclator Ptolemaicus.' This was added to the 'Theatrum' in 1584 instead of the 'Synonymia Locorum,' but it was also published separately in 1603. 4. 'Itinerarium per nonnullas Galliæ-Belgicæ Partes,' Antwerp, 1584, 8vo; other editions, Leyden, 1630 and 1667. 5. 'Aurei Seculi Imago,' Antwerp, 1596. When dying he was engaged on the 'Peutinger Table.' His edition was published by John Moretus a few months afterwards. Many letters from and to him are printed in the collection edited by Mr. J. H. Hessels. His 'Album Amicorum' is preserved at Pembroke College, Cambridge.

Ortelius's nephew, Jacobus Colius Ortelianus (1563–1628), born in Antwerp on 31 Dec. 1563, was eldest son of Jacob Cole the elder, by his second wife, Elizabeth (*d.* 1594), the sister of Ortelius. Jacob Cole the younger was brought up in London, where his father had five children living by his first wife. His father lived in Lime Street, and appears to have been a silk merchant, and after his death in 1591 Jacob received certain property under his will. His uncle seems to have been fond of him, and used to call him 'Anthracius' or 'Carbo.' In 1589 Ortelius began to call his nephew Ortelianus, and from that time he was commonly known by that name when the Latin language was used. He corresponded with his uncle from 1586, lived, like his father, in Lime Street 'at the sign of the Cock,' and was a successful silk merchant. Like his uncle, he collected coins and medals. He died in 1628, and was buried on 14 May of that year. He had married, first, Maria Theus of London, who died in 1594, and may be conjectured to have been a daughter of Lodewijk Theus, a deacon of the Dutch church in 1573, and an elder in 1585 (Moens, *Register*, pp. 209, 211); secondly, 16 Dec. 1606, Louisa de Lobel, daughter of Mathias de Lobel; but he left no child. He published: 1. 'De Statu Civitatis Londinensis peste laborantis,' Middleburg, 1604, 4to. 2. 'Syntagma Herbarum Encomiasticum,' Leyden, 1606, 4to; Antwerp, 1614. 3. A tract on death, which was first printed at Middleburg in Holland, and of which an English edition, under the title 'James Cole: of Death a True Description,' &c., appeared in London, 1629, 8vo; a copy is in the library of the London Dutch church. 4. 'Paraphrasis ofte verklaringe ende verbreydinge vanden CIV Psalm,' &c., Middleburg, 1626, 4to. James or Jacobus Cole inherited some of his uncle's books, which came afterwards into Bishop Moore's library, and thence into the Cambridge University Library. Many of his letters have been published in the 'Epistolæ Ortelianæ.'

[Hessels's Epistolæ Ortelianæ has all material particulars; Goethals's Les Lettres et les Arts en Belgique, iii. 75; Roose's Corresp. de Christophe Plantin; Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, ed. Wornum, iii. 847–8; Van Hulst's Plantin; information kindly supplied by J. H. Hessels, esq.] W. A. J. A.

ORTON, JOB (1717–1783), dissenting minister, elder son of Job Orton (*d.* 18 Nov. 1741, aged 52), a grocer, was born at Shrewsbury on 4 Sept. 1717. His mother, Mary Perkins (*d.* 26 May 1762, aged 76), was descended from the elder brother of William Perkins [q. v.] the puritan. He was eight years at the Shrewsbury grammar school, and meanwhile was apprenticed to his father; but his inclination was for the ministry. In May 1733 he went for a year's preparation to Charles Owen, D.D. [q. v.] at Warrington; in June 1734 he was admitted to the communion by Thomas Colthurst (1697–1739), presbyterian minister at Whitchurch, Shropshire. In August 1734 he entered the academy of Philip Doddridge, D.D. [q. v.], at Northampton; he became assistant tutor in March 1739, and was shortly afterwards licensed. He preached his first sermon at Welford, Northamptonshire, on 15 April 1739. He had offers from congregations at Welford, Rothwell, Northamptonshire, and Market Harborough, Leicestershire, and was asked to preach as candidate at Salters' Hall, London. He preferred to stay with Doddridge, who had the highest opinion of him, writing of him (6 Dec. 1739) as 'omni laude major,' suggesting his appointment (26 Feb. 1740) as an 'elder' in his church, and even naming him in his original will (11 June 1741) as his successor both in academy and congregation. Immediately afterwards Orton, on receiving a call from his native place, made up his mind to leave Northampton; Doddridge writes in despair (18 July 1741) on hearing the news.

The presbyterian congregation at High Street Chapel, Shrewsbury, had been vacant since April 1741 by the death of Charles Berry [see BERRY, CHARLES]. Orton succeeded him on 29 Sept. 1741. The small independent congregation at King's Head Chapel (of which his father was a member) was also vacant by the removal of John Dobson to Walsall. Its twenty-three members offered to join the High Street congregation, and it was the prospect of this union that was Orton's main inducement to leave Northampton (*Letters to Dissenting Ministers*, ii. 187). The King's Head congregants were admitted to fellowship on 5 Nov. 1741, it being 'unanimously agreed that the old distinguishing names of presbyterian and independent should be entirely dropped and forgotten, and the sacred name Christian alone be used.' The death of Orton's father a fortnight later affected his health, and the work at Shrewsbury was henceforth mainly carried on by his assistants, of whom the third in succession, Joseph Fownes (1715–1789), became his firm friend. On 18 Sept. 1745 Orton received presbyterian ordination in High Street Chapel at an assembly of thirty ministers, headed by Samuel Bourn the younger [q. v.] and Joseph Mottershead [q. v.] He declined in 1746 an invitation to be Bourn's colleague at Birmingham. Orton was pressed in March 1752 to succeed Doddridge as minister at Northampton; Caleb Ashworth, D.D. [q. v.], had already been elected to the academy, in terms of Doddridge's altered will. He hesitated some time, but eventually (27 April) declined. He refused a synchronous invitation to succeed Obadiah Hughes, D.D. [q. v.], at Prince's Street, Westminster; he had a prejudice against London, and never visited it in his life. After these refusals he went to Buxton to recruit his health.

Orton preached for the last time on 15 Sept. 1765, which he reckoned his birthday owing to the change of style. In 1766 he resigned. Disputes arose about the appointment of his successor, and on the election of Benjamin Stapp (1743–1767), an Arian, there was a large orthodox secession (12 Oct. 1766). Orton withdrew (26 Oct. 1766), intending to settle at Birmingham (where he had relatives), but could not find quarters. Chance took him to Kidderminster for the winter. He was there attended by James Johnstone, M.D. [q. v.], to whose skill he considered that he owed his life; he remained at Kidderminster and bought a house. He encouraged the Shrewsbury seceders in building a new chapel, and got Robert Gentleman [q. v.] to be their minister. At the same time he kept up his friendship with Fownes. In 1780 the Kidderminster presbyterian congregation was divided on the appointment of a minister. The seceders this time were more or less heterodox, but Orton again encouraged the formation of a new congregation, of which Gentleman ultimately became minister.

Orton's position in the dissenting world was peculiar, and is not easily understood. Both orthodox and heterodox dissenters have venerated him as a patriarch. Kippis thought him 'one of the most striking preachers' he ever heard; but his repute was not that of a preacher, and his period of greatest influence was that which he spent as a valetudinarian recluse at Kidderminster. He corresponded with dissenting ministers of all sections, and with many clergymen. His anecdotal letters are a mine of advice, often minute, always good-humoured, impressive from their quaint candour, and useful as the sage outcome of old-fashioned seriousness. His mind lacked freshness, and his plans were conventional, hence his steady aversion to 'methodists and other disorderly people'

Letters, ut supra, ii. 27). From the puritan divinity, in which he was deeply read, he extracted the strong evangelical kernel of his teaching. His doctrine of the Trinity was the Sabellian scheme propounded in the 'Scripture-Trinity' (1725) of Daniel Scott, LL.D. [q. v.], and the 'Disquisition' (1732) of Simon Browne [q. v.], works recommended by him to divinity students, and reprinted by his friends. The 'rational' dissenters repelled him by their laxity as regards the inspiration of scripture, yet he had a good word for the energetic zeal of Priestley, and viewed Theophilus Lindsey [q. v.], with whom he had scarcely an opinion in common, as 'a glorious character' (*Letters*, ut supra, i. 158, ii. 159). In spite of his connection with presbyterians, he always regarded himself as 'quite an independent.' A diploma of D.D. was sent him by New Jersey College in 1773, through Thomas Gibbons [q. v.] He declined it; but in 1781, when he presented to Shrewsbury school a copy of Kennicott's Hebrew bible, with a Latin inscription, he signed himself 'Job Orton, S.T.P.'

In person Orton was tall, erect, and spare; fond of horse exercise, simple and methodical in his habits, and employing his ample means for charitable uses. An early attachment was broken off at the wish of his mother, and he did not marry. His housekeeper was a sister of Philip Holland [q. v.] Latterly he suffered from aphasia. He died at Kidderminster on 19 July 1783, and was buried near the altar of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, in the grave of John Bryan (*d.* 1699) [see under Bryan, John, D.D.] There is a monument to him at St. Chad's; the vicar, Thomas Stedman [q. v.], was his intimate friend. Funeral sermons were preached by Fownes at High Street Chapel, and by Samuel Lucas at Swan Hill independent chapel. His portrait has been engraved.

He published, in addition to separate sermons (1751–6): 1. 'Three Discourses on Eternity,' &c., Salop, 1764, 8vo (translated into Welsh and German). 2. 'Memoirs of . . . Doddridge,' &c., Salop, 1766, 8vo (often reprinted; translated into German by Linder, a Lutheran divine). 3. 'Religious Exercises Recommended,' &c., Salop, 1769, 8vo. 4. 'Diotrephes Admonished,' &c., Salop, 1770, 8vo (anon.) 5. 'Diotrephes Re-admonished,' &c., Salop, 1770, 8vo (anon.; this and the foregoing are in defence of William Adams (1706–1789) [q. v.]). 6. 'Discourses to the Aged,' &c., 1771, 12mo. 7. 'Christian Zeal,' &c., Shrewsbury, 1774, 12mo. 8. 'Christian Worship,' &c., 1775, 12mo (translated into Welsh). 9. 'Discourses,' &c., 1776, 12mo, 2 vols. 10. 'A Serious Dissuasive from . . . the Playhouse,' &c., Shrewsbury, 1776, 12mo. 11. 'Sacramental Meditations,' &c., Shrewsbury, 1777, 12mo. Posthumous were: 12. 'A Short and Plain Exposition of the Old Testament,' &c., 1788–1791, 8vo, 6 vols. (compiled from his papers by Gentleman); 2nd edition, 1822, 8vo, 6 vols. 13. 'Letters to a Young Clergyman,' &c., 1791, 12mo, edited by Stedman; reprinted, with additions, in 'Letters from . . . Orton and . . . Stonhouse . . . to . . . Stedman,' &c., 1800, 8vo, 2 vols.; 2nd edition, 1805. 14. 'Letters to Dissenting Ministers,' &c., 1806, 12mo, 2 vols.; edited by Samuel Palmer (1741–1813) [q. v.] His 'Practical Works, collected,' were published in 1842, 8vo, 2 vols., with letters and memoir. He revised, with an introduction, Bourn's catechisms (1738) as a 'Summary of Doctrinal and Practical Religion,' 1749, 12mo; edited Doddridge's 'Hymns,' Salop, 1755, 12mo, and the conclusion of Doddridge's 'Family Expositor,' 1756, 4to; issued an edition of the 'Life of Philip Henry,' 1764, 12mo; and reprinted in 1779 Nathaniel Neal's 'Free and Serious Remonstrance,' &c., 1746. At Orton's suggestion, Palmer abridged from Calamy the 'Nonconformist's Memorial,' 1775.

[Funeral Sermon by Fownes, 1783; Biogr. Brit. (Kippis), 1793, v. 308 sq.; Protestant Dissenters' Mag. 1794, pp. 177 sq. (memoirs, by Palmer), 1799 p. 202; Palmer's Memoirs, prefixed to Letters to Dissenting Ministers, 1806; Monthly Repository, 1809 p. 337, 1815 p. 686, 1826 pp. 382, 467, 530 sq.; Hazlitt's Plain Speaker, 1826, ii. 291 sq. (a sorry caricature); Humphrey's Correspondence of Doddridge, 1830, iv. 49 sq.; Astley's Hist. Presb. Meeting House, Shrewsbury, 1847, p. 15 sq.; Williams's Church Memorial of Swan Hill Chapel, 1852; Guardian, 22 Nov. 1893, p. 1867; extracts from church book, High Street, Shrewsbury, per the Rev. E. Myers.] A. G.

ORTON, REGINALD (1810–1862), surgeon, born at Surat, near Bombay, on 27 Jan. 1810, was the only son of James Orton, surgeon in the East India Company's service and inspector-general of Bombay hospitals, whose father, Reginald Orton, was rector of Hawksworth, near Richmond, Yorkshire. Reginald was educated at the grammar school, Richmond, under James Tate. He afterwards returned to Bombay, where he was bound apprentice to his father. He returned to England on the completion of his apprenticeship, entered at St. Thomas's Hospital as a medical student, and was admitted a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England in 1833, and a licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries in the following year.

In 1834 he took charge of Mr. Fothergill's

practice in Sunderland, purchased it, and in the same year married. He lived in Sunderland until shortly before his death, when he took a farm at Bishopwearmouth. He was surgeon to the Sunderland Eye Infirmary and consulting surgeon to the Seaham Infirmary.

Orton, although only locally conspicuous in his lifetime, brought about, by his energy, changes which affected the whole empire. Throughout his life he was a busy medical practitioner and an active reformer. Sunderland owes to his initiative its system of lighting by gas, its water-supply, its public baths, its library, and its institute. But his services were not confined to Sunderland. It was owing to his repeated protests, and to the public attention which he drew to the iniquity of taxing light and air, that the chancellor of the exchequer was at last obliged to repeal the duty which for many years had been levied upon glass and windows. Orton suggested to the government that, if light was still to be taxed, the duty should be regulated by the size of the panes, and not by the number of windows, as had hitherto been done; so that the wealthy and those who could afford large sheets of plate-glass should pay more than their poorer neighbours. He also advocated the imposition of a moderate house duty, commencing at a certain rental, to make good the loss of revenue, if it was found that the duty could be entirely abolished. The latter scheme was eventually adopted. Orton also took a lively interest in maritime affairs, and turned his attention to the means and appliances for saving life at sea. He projected a new form of reel lifebuoy, and invented a lifeboat which was light, low in the water, open so that the sea passed through it (the crew being encased in waterproof bags), and practically incapable of being capsized; for these he took out a patent in 1845 (No. 10898). The boat was used on one or two occasions. Orton died on 1 Sept. 1862 at Ford North Farm, Bishopwearmouth. He is buried in the cemetery of that town. He wrote no book; the 'Essay on the Epidemic Cholera of India,' London, 1831, 8vo, is by his uncle of the same name as himself.

[Information kindly given by his daughter, Mrs. Modlin, the Rev. A. E. Rubie, head master of the Richmond Grammar School, Yorkshire, and R. B. Prosser, esq.; Sunderland Times, 10 Sept. 1862; Gent. Mag. 1862, xiii. 644–6.]

D'A. P.

ORUM, JOHN (*d.* 1436?), vice-chancellor of Oxford University, was a member of University College, and graduated as D.D. He is mentioned on 29 Jan. 1399 (Boase, *Reg. Exeter College*, p. 25), and in 1406 and 1408 was vice-chancellor or commissary for Richard Courtenay. Orum was made archdeacon of Barnstaple on 1 Nov. 1400, and held this office till 1429; he also appears as archdeacon of Cornwall in 1411 (Le Neve, *Fasti Eccl. Angl.* i. 398, 406). He held the prebend of Holcomb at Wells in 1408, and in 1410 received a canonry there. On 4 Jan. 1410 he received the prebend of Fridaythorpe, York, which preferment he had vacated before October 1412 (*ib.* iii. 187). On 21 Dec. 1411 he received the church of Road, Somerset (Weever, *Somerset Incumbents*, p. 177), but exchanged it for Ashton Keynes, Wiltshire, on 18 April 1414. On 23 Feb. 1429 Orum became chancellor of Exeter (Oliver, p. 281; but Tanner says 18 Feb.) He seems to have resigned the chancellorship before 21 Sept. 1436, and probably died soon afterwards. In accordance with his will, dated 27 Sept. 1436, Orum was buried in the porch of Exeter Cathedral. He left 40*s.* for the perpetual chanting of an antiphon there, and gave a cope to the cathedral.

Orum was author of 'Lecturæ super Apocalypsim habitæ in Ecclesia Wellensi: 1, De ecclesia; 2, De avaritia; 3-6, De cantu.' These lectures are contained in Bodleian MS. 2722. Some of the other anonymous tracts in the same manuscript may possibly be by him.

[Tanner's Bibl. Brit.-Hib. pp. 562–3; Le Neve's Fasti Eccl. Angl. i. 398, 406, iii. 187, 471; Oliver's Bishops of Exeter, pp. 217, 281, 294, 345.]

C. L. K.

OSBALD (*d.* 799), king of Northumbria, was, before his accession, one of the chief of the Northumbrian nobles, and was probably a member of the royal house. In December 779 he joined another ealdorman named Æthelheard in attacking Bearn, son of Ælfwold, who had been made king the year before on the expulsion of King Æthelred. The two ealdormen are said to have burned Bearn, setting fire, no doubt, to his house or fortress at Seletune (probably Silton, in the North Riding of Yorkshire). Alcuin, writing to King Æthelred after his restoration in 793, addressed Osbald 'patricius,' and another ealdorman along with the king, the three being exhorted to good living. When Æthelred was murdered on 20 April 796, some of the nobles made Osbald king. After a reign of only twenty-seven days he was deserted by all the royal following and the nobles. He therefore fled the kingdom and was outlawed. He took refuge in Lindisfarne, and while there probably received the letter sent him by Alcuin, reminding him that for the last two years the

writer had urged him to fulfil his intention of abandoning the world and devoting himself to God, and praying him not to attempt anything on his own behalf, or add sin to sin by devastating the country. Osbald obeyed these exhortations, and sailed from Lindisfarne with a company of the brethren of the convent to the land of the Picts, became an abbot, died in 799, and was buried in the church of York.

[Sym. Dunelm. ii. 47, 57, 62 (Rolls Ser.); Flor. Wig. i. 270 (Engl. Hist. Soc.); Jaffé's Mon. Alcuin. pp. 185, 305.] W. H.

OSBALDESTON, GEORGE (1787–1866), sportsman, the son of George Osbaldeston (*d.* 1794), of Hutton-Bushell in Yorkshire, by Jane, only daughter of Sir Thomas Head, bart., was born on 26 Dec. 1787. His father, the descendant of an old Yorkshire family, was the son of John Wickins, rector of Petworth in Sussex, who assumed the name of Osbaldeston on his wife Philadelphia succeeding in 1770 to one-half of the estates of Fountayne Osbaldeston (1694–1770), M.P. for Scarborough, and brother of Richard Osbaldeston [q. v.], bishop of London.

Losing his father when only six years old, Osbaldeston went to reside with his mother at Bath, where his education included riding lessons from Dash, the most celebrated teacher of his day. He subsequently went to Eton, and matriculated at Brasenose College, Oxford, on 3 May 1805. While still an undergraduate he commenced his career as a master of hounds by the purchase of a pack from the Earl of Jersey. Having quitted the university without taking a degree, he next purchased Lord Monson's hounds, and hunted the Burton country for five years, in the course of which he acquired a fame for his pack which has scarcely been surpassed by that of any in England. Upon leaving Lincolnshire he hunted the Quorn hounds from 1817 to 1821, and again from 1823 to 1828, when he migrated to Pytchley. In the capacity of master of foxhounds no one has probably ever stood higher than Osbaldeston, and the 'Squire,' as he was called, and his huntsman, Tom Sebright, became 'by-words' in sporting circles. His bodily strength was prodigious, as is evidenced by the fact that in Leicestershire he constantly hunted six days in succession. His knowledge of hounds was unrivalled, and 'as a breeder,' says Nimrod, 'he raised himself to the very pinnacle of fame.' If the casualties inseparable from the hunting field succeeded each other with any rapidity, he showed an irascibility worthy of the best tradition.

In 1831 Osbaldeston became doubly prominent. In the first place, at the Newmarket Houghton meeting, he performed an extraordinary feat. He undertook to ride two hundred miles in ten consecutive hours for a bet of a thousand guineas, the number and choice of horses being unlimited. He divided the distance to be covered into heats of four miles each, changing his horse at the conclusion of each heat, and he accomplished his task one hour and eighteen minutes within the time specified, having ridden, allowing for stoppages, at the rate of twenty-six miles an hour. In 1831 also occurred the 'Squire's' famous duel with Lord George Bentinck. This sprang from a bet of two hundred guineas, claimed by Osbaldeston, and paid by Bentinck with the comment that it was 'a robbery.' '"The matter will not end here, my Lord!" exclaimed the Squire, who marched off with his bristles set.' They met on Wormwood Scrubbs, and Osbaldeston is variously described as having fired in the air, and as having sent a bullet through Lord George's hat within two inches of his brain (compare the account under BENTINCK, WILLIAM GEORGE FREDERIC CAVENDISH, with that in JOHN KENT'S *Racing Life of Lord G. Bentinck*, or both with that in DAY'S *Reminiscences*). Some years later the antagonists were reconciled, and Lord George treated Osbaldeston with marked politeness. With reference to the propriety of Bentinck's implication that Osbaldeston was a swindler, Day remarks that 'no one who ever knew the Squire would imagine for a moment that he was capable of doing anything approaching an ungentlemanly action.'

Osbaldeston was a daring steeplechase rider, and was well known in cricketing and racing circles, and in fact in every branch of field sports. He was a J.P. for the East Riding of Yorkshire; he represented East Retford from 1812 to 1818, and he was high sheriff of his county in 1829. Some years before his death he retired from sporting life, and resided at 2 Grove Road, St. John's Wood, where he died on 1 Aug. 1866. In personal appearance he is described as below middle size, with a large and muscular frame, and 'with legs appearing somewhat disproportioned to his body, yet, when on horseback, to belong to the animal rather than the man, so firm and steady was he in his seat.'

[Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1715–1886; Whittaker's History of Whalley, ii. 368; Gent. Mag. 1835 ii. 653, 1866 ii. 417; Men of the Reign; Wildrake's Cracks of the Day, pp. 32–5; Nimrod's Hunting Reminiscences, pp. 43–6; Kent's Racing Life of Lord George Bentinck, pp. 402–408; Day's Reminiscences of the Turf, 1891, pp. 84, 85.] T. S.

OSBALDESTON or **OSBOLSTON, LAMBERT** (1594–1659), master of Westminster School, born in London in 1594, was the second son of Lambert Osbaldeston, a haberdasher, of London, by his wife Martha Banks (*Harl. MS.* 1476, f. 100 *b*). His younger brother was William Osbaldeston [q. v.] Lambert was educated at Westminster School, and was elected to a scholarship at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1612. His name does not, however, appear in the matriculation register of the university until 20 Oct. 1615, when he is described as the son of a 'gentleman' born in London, and aged 21 (*Oxford Univ. Register*, vol. ii. pt. ii. p. 341). He was admitted a student of Gray's Inn, London, on 25 Oct. 1615 (Foster, *Gray's Inn Register*, p. 138). He graduated B.A. at Oxford on 13 June 1616, and commenced M.A. on 20 April 1619 (*Oxford Univ. Register*, vol. ii. pt. iii. p. 346). On 7 Dec. 1621 he had a joint patent (with John Wilson, D.D.) from the dean and chapter of Westminster of the headmastership of Westminster School, which was renewed to him alone on 27 Jan. 1625–1626 (Chester, *Registers of Westminster Abbey*, p. 151 *n.*) He was incorporated in the degree of M.A. at Cambridge in 1628 (*Addit. MS.* 5884, f. 86 *b*).

In July 1629 he became prebendary of the tenth stall in the collegiate church of St. Peter at Westminster, and on the 18th of the same month he was collated by his friend Bishop Williams to the prebend of Biggleswade in the cathedral of Lincoln (Le Neve, *Fasti*, ed. Hardy, ii. 112, iii. 358). He was also a prebendary of Ilton in the church of Wells, and in 1637 he was presented to the rectory of Wheathampstead, with the chapel of Harpenden, Hertfordshire (Clutterbuck, *Hertfordshire*, i. 517).

In 1638 certain letters written by him were found in the house of Bishop Williams at Buckden. In these letters an unnamed person was irreverently styled 'the little urchin' and 'the little meddling hocus pocus.' There can be no reasonable doubt that Laud was the person referred to. Williams and Osbaldeston were brought to trial in the Star-chamber on 14 Feb. 1638–9, and the latter was condemned to lose all his spiritualities, to pay a fine of 5,000*l.* to the king and a like sum to Archbishop Laud, and moreover to have his ears tacked in the pillory in the presence of his scholars. As soon as the major part of the court had passed censure upon him, and while the lord-keeper was giving his judgment, Osbaldeston got out of the court, hurried to his study at the school, burnt some documents, and wrote on a paper, which he left on his desk: 'If the archbishop inquire after me, tell him I am gone beyond Canterbury.' Messengers were consequently sent to the port towns to apprehend him; but he lay hid in a private house in Drury Lane till the parliament met in November 1640 (Rushworth, *Hist. Collections*, ii. 803–817). He had of course been deprived, in the meantime, of his church preferments, but he was restored to them by the Long parliament in 1641. Subsequently he was shocked at the lengths to which that assembly proceeded, and his benefices were again sequestered (Walker, *Sufferings of the Clergy*, ii. 91). The latter part of his life was passed in retirement; and Willis says he died in possession of his preferments 'as much as the times would allow.' He bore the character of a learned man, and was an excellent master, being 'very fortunate in breeding up many wits.' It is also said that he 'had at the present [1638] above fourscore doctors in the two universities, and three learned faculties, all gratefully acknowledging their education under him' (Fuller, *Church Hist.* ed Brewer, vi. 159). The 'Tragical History of Piramus and Thisbe,' one of Cowley's 'Poetical Blossoms' (1633), is dedicated 'To the Right Worshipful, my very loving Master, Mr. Lambert Osbolston.' Another of his scholars was Thomas Randolph [q. v.], who addressed to him a poem, prefixed to the 'Jealous Lovers,' 1638. Osbaldeston died in October 1659, and on the seventh of that month was buried in the south aisle of Westminster Abbey, without any memorial.

A poem presented by Osbaldeston to Prince Charles in 1632, on his recovery from the small-pox, was formerly in the manuscript collection of Nicholas Oldisworth (*Addit. MS.* 24489, f. 153).

[Addit. MS. 24492, f. 122; Collier's Eccl. Hist. viii. 138–9; Foster's Alumni Oxon. early ser.; Gardiner's Hist. of England, viii. 390; Heylyn's Examen Historicum, p. 222; Newcourt's Repertorium, i. 927; Rapin's Hist. of England, 1733, ii. 302 *n.*; Welch's Alumni Westmon. (Phillimore), pp. 19, 81, 95, 100; Widmore's Westminster Abbey, pp. 223, 227; Willis's Survey of the Cathedral, iii. 147, 148; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. (Bliss), ii. 456, iii. 69, 363, 578, 919, 1068.] T. C.

OSBALDESTON, RICHARD (1690–1764), successively bishop of Carlisle and of London, born on 6 Jan. 1690, at Hunmanby, Yorkshire, was the second son of Sir Richard Osbaldeston, knt., lord of Havercroft, of the old family seated at Osbaldeston, Lancashire, by his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter and coheiress of John Fountaine of Melton, Yorkshire. He was educated at Beverley school,

was admitted a pensioner to St. John's College, Cambridge, 2 June 1707, and graduated B.A. in 1711, being sixteenth on the tripos list. His other degrees were M.A. 1714, and D.D. 1726. He was elected fellow of Peterhouse on the Park foundation 26 July 1714, and resigned the fellowship on 22 March in the following year. He soon began to climb the ladder of promotion. The Duke of Portland appointed him to the rich living of Hinderwell, Yorkshire, in 1715, and he held it till he became bishop (NICHOLS, *Lit. Anecd.* v. 405). In 1727, the year of George II's accession, he was already royal chaplain, and he was one of George III's early tutors. On 19 Sept. 1728 he became dean of York, and on 4 Oct. 1747, on the death of Bishop Fleming, was consecrated bishop of Carlisle. His episcopate was not a distinguished one. He is described as 'a whig in politics, and liberal in his church views; rich, indolent, and chiefly non-resident, leaving his diocese to be administered by his vigorous chancellor, Waugh.' In 1762, on the death of Bishop Hayter [q.v.], he was translated to the see of London, 'to nobody's joy that I know of,' Hurd spitefully remarks (HURD, *Life*, p. 84), and he was considered by Secker 'every way unequal to the situation' (CHANDLER, *Life of Dr. S. Johnson*, p. 197). As Osbaldeston is stated to have recommended Hurd for preferment (NICHOLS, *Lit. Anecd.* vi. 478), his depreciatory remark shows little sense of gratitude. He left Carlisle Cathedral and his episcopal residence in the diocese in bad condition. A curious correspondence between him and his successor at Carlisle, Dr. Charles Lyttelton [q. v.], relative to the condition of Rose Castle, from the Lyttelton archives, is printed in 'Notes and Queries' (4th ser. iv. 149–52). The steward of the new bishop complained of chimneys unswept for years, ragged beds, decayed furniture, rusty saucepans, and Lyttelton himself complained of claret, 'paid for as good, growing staile, naught, and as sour as verjuice,' and port 'so foul' that it had to be 'filtered before it could be drunk.' The sum allowed for dilapidations was insufficient, and the house had been stripped so bare that even the chaplain's old surplice had been carried off, and the new chaplain had been 'forced to read prayers without one, in the sight of half the county.' Osbaldeston's part of the correspondence is not conspicuous for temper or courtesy.

His tenure of the see of London was brief. The one thing recorded of it is Osbaldeston's refusal, characterised by some intemperance of language, to permit the introduction of monumental statuary to relieve the bareness of the interior of St. Paul's. The whole story is amusingly told by Bishop Thomas Newton [q.v.] in his 'Autobiography.' Newton, being then a residentiary canon of St. Paul's, was asked, in the absence of the dean, to sanction the erection of a statue to commemorate a former lord mayor. He saw no objection, and Archbishop Secker approved; but when the scheme was proposed to Osbaldeston, he was furious. 'Sir Christopher Wren had designed no such thing. There had been no monuments in all the time before he was bishop, and his time there should be none.' So the matter was dropped, and the cathedral had to wait more than thirty years (John Howard's was the first statue erected, in 1796) for monumental sculpture (NEWTON, *Autobiography*, ed. 1782, 4to, p. 108). It is to Osbaldeston's credit that he recognised the claims of John Jortin [q.v.], whom he treated liberally. He also recommended Hurd for preferment, and in 1762 nominated César de Missy one of the French chaplains to the king (*Illustr. of Lit.* iii. 306). He died at Fulham Palace on 15 May 1764, and was buried in the churchyard of the parish church. He was twice married, but left no issue. Archdeacon Moss, in a charge delivered in 1764 after Osbaldeston's death, speaks 'with much respect of his strong sense of responsibility, his love of literature, his talent for business, and his hospitality' (ABBEY, *The Church of England and its Bishops*, ii. 69). His only publications were some sermons and charges. His portrait was painted by T. Hudson, and engraved in mezzotint by James MacArdell [q. v.]

[Hunter's South Yorkshire, ii. 413; Baker's St. John's, ii. 706; Ferguson's Diocesan History of Carlisle, p. 172; Newton's Autobiography, ed. 1782, 4to, p. 108; Notes and Queries, 4th ser. iv. 149–52.] E. V.

OSBALDESTON or **OSBOLSTON**, **WILLIAM** (1577–1645), divinity professor at Gresham College, eldest son of Lambert Osbaldeston, haberdasher, of London, and brother of Lambert Osbaldeston [q. v.], was born in 1577, and, after attending Westminster School, was elected from that school to Christ Church, Oxford, whence he matriculated in February 1597–8, graduating B.A. on 24 Oct. 1601, M.A. on 4 July 1604, B.D. on 19 June 1611, and D.D. in May 1617. His name appears in the list of admissions to Gray's Inn on 1 Aug. 1619. He resided at Oxford for some years after taking his bachelor's degree, and contributed to the poems written at Christ Church on the visit of James I to that college in 1605. On 13 Dec. 1610 he succeeded George Montaigne [q. v.]

as divinity professor at Gresham College. This post he resigned in the following year; but in 1612, when desirous of returning to the college as rhetoric professor, he was unsuccessful in obtaining the post. In 1616 he became rector of Parndon Magna in Essex, and of East Hanningfield in the same county. Both livings he retained until about December 1643, when he was deprived, and his benefices were sequestered by the House of Commons. He died early in 1645. A Robert Osbalston, supposed to be his son, was rector of Parndon Magna from 1662 to 1679.

[Ward's Gresham Professors, 1740, p. 52; Walker's Sufferings, pt. ii. p. 322; Newcourt's Repertorium, ii. 307, 462; Welch's Alumni Westmon. 1852, pp. 66, 139; Clark's Reg. of Univ. of Oxford (Oxf. Hist. Soc.); Foster's Alumni Oxon. iii. 1093; Gray's Inn Adm. Reg. p. 154.] C. W. S.

OSBERHT, OSBRITH, or **OSBYRHT** (*d.* 867), under-king of Northumbria, was of the ancient royal house of that kingdom, and was reigning before 854 (*Monumenta Historica Britannica*, p. 675, note *c*). According to the story in the 'English Chronicle,' his subjects deposed him in 866, and took as their king Ælla (*d.* 867) [q. v.] During the dissensions the Danish host crossed the Humber from East Anglia, and the rivals then united to resist them. They attacked the Danes at York, and in the issue the Northumbrians were defeated and both the kings slain. Asser relates that when Osberht and Ælla approached York, the Danes took refuge within the city. The Christians forced their way in; and the Danes, turning on them in despair, defeated them and slew both the kings. This account is reproduced by other writers, as Ethelwerd, Florence, Henry of Huntingdon, and Simeon of Durham, without substantial variation. Gaimar, however, first relates that Osberht had seduced by violence the wife of Beorn the Bute carl or merchant of York, and that his subjects consequently rebelled against him; while Beorn went to Denmark and called in the Danes to revenge him. There are several variations of this legend: one story makes Beorn bring in the sons of Ragnar Lodbrog, and another, Guthrum; while, according to one version, it was not Osberht but Ælla who seduced Beorn's wife.

[The chief authorities are contained in the Monumenta Historica Britannica, see especially pp. 795–8; Green's Conquest of England, p. 92; Freeman's Old English History, pp. 108–9.] C. L. K.

OSBERN (*fl.* 1090), hagiographer, was a monk of Christchurch, Canterbury, where, as he tells us himself, he was brought up from boyhood during the rule of Godric, who was dean from about 1058 to 1080; he would seem to have been there before the burning of the cathedral in 1067 (*Vita Dunstani*, p. 137–8, 142). He was a witness of, and helper in, Lanfranc's monastic reforms, and 'by his industry in the musical and literary labours of the convent' rose to be sub-prior and precentor. He had visited Dunstan's cell at Glastonbury; as a boy had some share in one of the miracles worked at the saint's tomb; had learnt of another miracle from a knight he met in Thanet; and himself had seen St. Dunstan in a vision (*ib.* pp. 84, 138, 156, 158–9). The date of his death is unknown, but in a Christchurch obituary he is commemorated on 28 Nov. He wrote under Lanfranc's direction, and during the archbishop's lifetime; apparently he survived Scotland, abbot of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, who died in 1087, as well as the election in 1088 of Urban II to the papacy, for he refers to Albert the Cardinal, who was appointed by Urban II (*ib.* pp. 148, 151, 155, 157). On the other hand, it does not seem likely that he can have lived till the appointment of Anselm in 1093, and Eadmer, in his life of St. Anselm, refers to him as 'Osbernus jocundæ memoriæ.' William of Malmesbury praises the 'Roman elegance' of Osbern's style, 'for which he was second to none of our time; whilst for music he was beyond controversy first of all' (*Gesta Regum*, pp. 166, 389).

Osbern wrote: 1. 'Vita Sancti Dunstani,' to which is appended a 'Liber miraculorum Sancti Dunstani.' Both the life and miracles are printed in Mabillon's 'Acta Sanctorum Ordinis S. Benedicti,' sæc. v. 644–84, in the Bollandists' 'Acta Sanctorum' May, iv. 359–384, in Migne's 'Patrologia,' cxxxvii. 414–474, and in Stubbs's 'Memorials of St. Dunstan,' pp. 69–161; the 'Life' alone is given in Wharton's 'Anglia Sacra,' 88–121. Osbern had used the two earlier lives by an author known as 'B.' and by Adelard respectively. He also had access to some English writings, and some of the miracles are related from his own knowledge. The story of Dunstan seizing the devil by the nose and other incidents occur for the first time in Osbern's 'Life.' Both Eadmer and William of Malmesbury found fault with Osbern's treatment of his material, and wrote their lives of the saint in correction. The numerous manuscripts of Osbern's 'Life' fall into two classes, which possibly represent two editions issued by the author; but more probably the second was due to the corrections of a later hand after Eadmer's adverse criticism (Stubbs, Introduction, pp. xxxiii, xliii–xlviii). There is

another 'Life' which passes under the name of Osbert, and is printed by Mabillon (sæc. v. 684–95), who thinks that Osbert lived about 1120; others suppose that Osbert was identical with Osbern; but seemingly this life is really the work of Eadmer (HARDY, i. 604). There is a sixteenth-century translation into English in Harleian MS. 537, ff. 9–25. 2. 'Vita Sancti Alphegi et de Translatione Sancti Alphegi.' This is printed in Mabillon, sæc. vi. 104–15; the Bollandists' 'Acta Sanctorum,' April, ii. 631–42; Wharton's 'Anglia Sacra,' ii. 127–47; Migne's 'Patrologia,' cxlix. 375–94; and Langebek's 'Scriptores Rerum Danicarum,' ii. 439. Eadmer says that the 'Life' was written by Lanfranc's order, not only in plain speech for reading, but also for singing with a musical accompaniment; Lanfranc directed it to be sung in church. The 'Life' of St. Alphege or Aelfheah is quoted by Eadmer (*Memorials of St. Dunstan*, p. 419) and William of Malmesbury (*Gesta Pontificum*, p. 33). Osbern says that he had his account of the translation of St. Alphege from Godric the dean, who had been one of Alphege's scholars (MABILLON, p. 113). 3. 'Vita Sancti Odonis Archiepiscopi Cantuariensis.' William of Malmesbury quotes Osbern's life of Odo (*Gesta Pontificum*, p. 24–5); it was in Cotton MS. Otho A. xii, which was destroyed in the fire of 1731. The life printed in Wharton's 'Anglia Sacra,' ii. 78–87, by Mabillon, sæc. v. 287–96, and in Migne's 'Patrologia,' cxxxiii. 931, is not Osbern's; it may be by Eadmer. The life of St. Bregwin in 'Anglia Sacra,' ii. 75–77, is incorrectly attributed to Osbern. The life of St. Edward the Confessor and the epistles attributed to Osbern really belong to Osbert de Clare [see CLARE]. Osbern is alleged to have written two treatises, 'De Re Musica' and 'De Vocum Consonantiis,' which Fetis (*Dict. des Musiciens*, vii. 99) says exist in several manuscripts, a copy of the former being preserved at Christ's College, Cambridge.

[Stubbs's Memorials of St. Dunstan, Introduction, pp. xxxi–xxxii, xlii–xlviii, lxiii–lxvi. Rolls Ser.; Eadmer's Vita Anselmi, i. ch. 30; Wharton's Anglia Sacra, ii. viii; Oudin's Scriptores Ecclesiæ, ii. 757; Mabillon's Acta Sanctorum Ord. S. Benedicti, Venice edit.; Tanner's Bibl. Brit.-Hib. p. 563; Wright's Biogr. Brit. Litt. Anglo-Norman, pp. 26–7; Hardy's Descriptive Catalogue of British History, i. 597–600, 603–4, 609, 619–21.] C. L. K.

OSBERN or **OSBERT** (*d.* 1103), bishop of Exeter and chancellor, was son of Osbern the seneschal, who was guardian of Normandy for the future Conqueror. He was thus brother of William Fitzosbern, the earl of Hereford [q. v.], and a kinsman of Edward the Confessor (WILL. MALM. *Gesta Pontificum*, p. 201). He came to England during the reign of Edward, and was one of the king's chaplains, and held land at Stratton, Cornwall, at the time of Edward's death (*Domesday*, iv. 216). As a royal chaplain he was present at the dedication of Westminster Abbey on 28 Dec. 1065, and after the conquest witnessed a charter to St. Martin's, London, in 1068, as 'Osbernus Capellanus' (*Mon. Angl.* vi. 1325). A little later he seems to have become the king's chancellor, but the only authority for Osbern in this capacity is a charter to St. Augustine, Canterbury, which is attested by 'signum Osberti Cancellarii.' This Osbert is no doubt the future bishop, whose name appears both as Osbern and Osbert (cf. *Domesday*, iv. 8, 61; *Mon. Angl.* iv. 16, 17). Osbern probably resigned the chancellorship on his nomination to the bishopric of Exeter. He was consecrated at St. Paul's, London, on 28 March 1072, by Lanfranc. As bishop of Exeter he was present at the councils held at Windsor in 1072 and London in 1075 (WILKINS, *Concilia*, i. 325, 364). He had some dispute with the monks of St. Nicholas, Exeter, but was afterwards reconciled to them, and became one of their benefactors (*ib.* i. 378; OLIVER, *Monasticon*, p. 113). William of Malmesbury says that Osbern followed the English in choice of food and in other respects, and preferred English to Norman customs. 'After the manner of ancient prelates, he was content with old buildings,' so that the earliest work at Exeter dates from the time of his successor. He was liberal in mind and chaste in deed. Osbern was blind for some years before his death; William of Warelwast, who eventually succeeded him, endeavoured to have him deprived of his bishopric on this score; but Osbern died before the scheme could take effect in the latter part of 1103.

[William of Malmesbury's Gesta Pontificum, (Rolls Ser.), pp. 201–2; Freeman's Norman Conquest, iv. 378; Oliver's Bishops of Exeter, pp. 11–14, and Monasticon; Foss's Judges of England, i. 43; Dugdale's Mon. Angl. i. 144, iii. 141, iv. 16, 17, vi. 1325.] C. L. K.

OSBERN, CLAUDIANUS (*fl.* 1148), scholar, was a monk of Gloucester under Hamelin, who was abbot 1148–1179. Leland says he was the best Latinist of his time; that he had a knowledge of Greek, was an exact theologian and well versed in philosophy, and that his teaching was much praised in the monastery (*De Script. Brit.* No. 151). Gilbert Foliot [q. v.], writing as abbot of Gloucester to his 'dear son' Osbern,

directed him to manage a house in Wales, probably a cell of Gloucester (Migne, *Patrologia*, p. 190, col. 767). His writings are contained in the Latin MS. Bibl. Reg. 6 D ix., a folio of three hundred pages: (1) folios 1–72*a* consist of dialogues between Osbern and a monk Nicolas on the Pentateuch; (2) on folio 73*a* begins a treatise, in six chapters, on the Book of Judges, dedicated to Gilbert Foliot, bishop of Hereford, 1148–1163, whose corrections Osbern desires; (3) folios 174*a*–201*a* are on the incarnation; (4) folios 201*a* to 241*b* contain Osbern's book on the nativity; (5) folios 241*b* to 292*b* are on the sacrament of the passion; (6) folios 292*b* to 300*b* are on the resurrection.

Leland ascribes to Osbern a work called 'Panormia quasi Vocabularium,' addressed to Hamelin, beginning 'Cum in nocte hyemali.' It seems to have at one time formed part of the volume already described, and was in Leland's time at Gloucester, whence Henry VIII had taken the other parts of the manuscript (Nos. 1–6). Bale ascribes the 'Panormia,' no doubt wrongly, to Osbern of Canterbury [q.v.] The library of Rouen apparently contains a copy of part or of the whole of Osbern's work (Haenel, *Cat. Lib. MSS.* p. 421, Rouen, No. 387. Sex dierum tractatus, Osbernus de incarnatione et nativitate Domini).

[Authorities cited. Wright gives an extract from one of the dialogues in Biogr. Brit. Lit. Norman period, p. 159; cf. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. s.v.] M. B.

OSBERT of Stoke (*fl.* 1136), prior of Westminster. [See Clare, Osbert de.]

OSBOLSTON. [See Osbaldeston.]

OSBORN WYDDEL i.e. the Irishman, (*fl.* 1280), founder of the houses of Cors y gedol, Wynne of Ynys maengwyn, Wynne of Maes y neuadd, and other important families in Merionethshire, came over from Ireland and settled in the neighbourhood of Llanaber, Barmouth, in the latter part of the thirteenth century. Tradition, the only authority for his career, asserts that he was a Geraldine, of the Desmond branch of that family. On this assumption Sir William Betham, Ulster king of arms, thought he was in all probability a son of John FitzThomas, the first Geraldine lord of Decies and Desmond (*d.* 1261). The circumstances of his settlement in Ardudwy (North-west Merionethshire) are unknown, though it may be conjectured that he was driven to seek a home in Wales by the temporary overthrow of the Geraldine influence in Desmond which followed the battle of Callan (1261). A spot called Berllys (or Byrllysg), a little to the north of Cors y gedol, is pointed out as the site of Osborn's first residence. He afterwards married, it is said, the heiress of Cors y gedol, and moved thither. He was assessed in the parish of Llanaber for the fifteenth levied in 1293 or 1294 upon holders of land in Wales.

[Dwnn's Heraldic Visitations of Wales, ii. 71; Archæologia Cambrensis, 3rd ser. iv. 315, ix. 56–9; Kalendars of Gwynedd, note by Mr. W. W. E Wynne, p. 69; Williams's Eminent Welshmen.] J. E. L.

OSBORN, ELIAS (1643–1720), quaker, born at Chillington, Somerset, was baptised there 24 June 1643 (Parish Register). His mother died when he was two years old, and his father, a strict puritan, made him attend weekly lectures and repeat the substance of the sermon on the way home. He says in his autobiography that he was 'inclined to religion' when he was thirteen, but also loved 'pleasure and vanity.' At fifteen he left school, and was employed in the clothing trade. At 'King Charles's return,' he says, 'I tried the common prayer, but soon wearied of it, and indeed of all other religions I then knew. Amongst the several forms,' he continues, 'and great professions, the Life and Power is lost.'

When nineteen he first heard of the quakers, read one or two of their books, and finally became convinced of 'the truth.' His father and other puritan relatives strongly opposed his conversion, and Osborn left the house and engaged himself to assist a widow with two daughters in the clothing trade. All three were quakers, and Osborn on 1 Oct. 1665, at the age of twenty-three, married Mary Horte, the younger daughter. His father, though strongly objecting to this quaker daughter-in-law, afterwards 'loved her very dearly,' and desired to be buried by her side. Concerning his son, he declared that, having done what he could to reclaim him, he was now satisfied it was 'a matter of conscience with him,' adding 'he is more dutiful to me than before.' Osborn and his mother-in-law, 'a noble, generous-spirited woman,' were imprisoned in 1670 at the suit of Lord Paulet's steward for non-payment of tithes, and their goods were more than once seized for the same cause.

They entertained many 'travelling friends,' and their meetings were suffered until the passing of the Conventicle Act (1670), when, Osborn says, 'the nation seemed all of a flame, the worst men being let loose to ruin their honest neighbours by a law.' A large monthly meeting at Stoke Gregory was the first to be broken up by Captain Lacy with a troop of horse. Other meetings were disturbed, chiefly by Justice Henry Waldron, a captain of militia, who lived eight miles

from Chillington. He employed informers, and illegally consigned numbers of quakers from meetings to prisons as 'rioters and conventiclers.' Osborn and some others procured a counsel to plead their case, and defeated Waldron at quarter sessions. Some land was then bought and a large meeting-house built at Ilminster, three miles from Chillington, mainly at the expense of Osborn and his family.

In 1673 Osborn moved to Chard, where he was again frequently distrained upon. On 12 July 1675 his wife died. About three years after he married again. On 23 Sept. 1680, the day appointed for the Somerset quarterly meeting at Ilchester, the friends met in the house of an innkeeper named Abbott, the house usually rented by them from the gaol-keeper being full of prisoners. After the meeting for worship they divided as usual for separate business meetings—women upstairs, men below—when Captain Waldron appeared with his troop, took down many names, and, treating the assembly as two conventicles, fined Abbott 40*l*. Assisted by Osborn and other friends, the innkeeper brought an action at common law against Waldron at Wells assizes, but without success. A month after Captain Waldron came on Sunday to Ilminster while Osborn was preaching, and carried him and sixty-nine others before Sir Edward Phillips. The latter, although 'no friend to dissenters,' allowed Osborn time to explain the case, with the result that only six, of whom Osborn was one, were committed to prison. They appeared at Bath, and were remanded until the next sessions; but through the influence of Lord Fitzhardinge, who represented that the quakers were clothiers and large employers of labour, about eighty altogether were released. Osborn was returned to prison, but allowed considerable liberty, and discharged at the next sessions. On 28 April 1685 Osborn and three other Somerset quakers drew up an address (Besse, *Sufferings*, i. 644) to the members for the county, in which the ill-treatment of their sect was set forth, and the king's speech at Breda quoted as a guarantee for liberty of conscience. It seems to have been fruitless, since another address was presented at the Wells assize early in the following year from the prisoners in Ilchester gaol. After his release Osborn continued preaching among the Somerset villages, whose inhabitants joined the quakers in large numbers. He held a meeting of five hundred persons in the market-house at Wellington; and at Spiceland, Collumpton, Okehampton, and Crediton he also preached. He was prominent in the business meetings of his society, and at the Somerset quarterly meeting in 1697 was desired to procure a schoolmaster for the quaker school, removed in that year to Sidcot, where it still flourishes.

On 26 Oct. 1711, in his sixty-ninth year, Osborn completed his autobiography, published (London, 1723) under the title of 'A Brief Narrative of the Life, Labours, and Sufferings of Elias Osborn.' On 13 Dec. 1718 he wrote of his inability through age and deafness to be present at the funeral of William Penn [q. v.], 'than whom he never loved any man better,' and on 29 June 1720 he died in his own house at Chard, being buried in the quaker burial-ground there on 5 July following. 'Testimonies' from his monthly and quarterly meetings confirm his repute as a gifted minister, a discriminating disciplinarian, whose purse and heart were open to the poor.

Osborn wrote, besides his autobiography, the introduction to 'Some Remains of that Ancient and Worthy Servant of Christ, Daniel Taylor of Bridport,' &c., London, 1715. He had four children by each marriage. His eldest son, Elias, born at Chillington 15 June 1668, settled at Bristol, and died there 3 Aug. 1703. The second, Timothy, born 30 April 1670, died at Ilminster 15 Nov. 1704.

[Autobiography; Besse's Sufferings, i. 610, 642, 645, 649; Tanner's Three Lectures on Bristol Friends, p. 126; Kendall's Letters, ii. 120; Registers at Devonshire House.] C. F. S.

OSBORN, GEORGE (1808–1891), president of Wesleyan conference, was born at Rochester in 1808. His father, George Osborn (1764–1836), was a draper in Rochester, a class-leader among the Wesleyan methodists for twenty-one years, and a steward of the Rochester circuit (*Wesleyan Methodist Magazine*, October 1839, pp. 785–803). George was educated at Dr. Hulett's school at Brompton, and, entering the Wesleyan ministry in 1828, was in the following year appointed to the Brighton circuit, where he laboured successfully for two years. He was conspicuous as a debater very early in life, and rose rapidly in the estimation of his co-religionists. London in 1836–42 and 1851–68, Manchester in 1842–5 and 1848–51, and Liverpool in 1845–48 had the benefit of his ministerial services. Although an enthusiastic methodist, he was catholic in his sentiments, was friendly with the ministers of all evangelical denominations, and in 1845 was one of the founders of the evangelical alliance. In 1851 he was appointed one of the Wesleyan foreign missionary secretaries, and retained that office for seventeen years. The

jubilee of the foreign missions took place in 1863. In the same year Osborn was elected president of the conference, and rendered great service to the missions by his advocacy of their claims in the large towns in England. On the retirement of the Rev. Thomas Jackson in 1868, he was elected professor of divinity at Richmond College, and continued to reside there till 1885. He was an able expository preacher, and was one of the most noted orators of his church. Originally he was strongly opposed to the admission of lay representatives to the conference, but when the matter had been carried against him, he at once acquiesced in the decision. In 1881 he was for the second time elected to the chair of the conference. From 1885 he was a supernumerary minister, and died at 24 Cambrian Road, Richmond, Surrey, on 19 April 1891.

His knowledge respecting the poetical writings of the Wesleys was exhaustive, and in 1868 he brought out 'The Poetical Works of J. and C. Wesley, collected and arranged,' an edition in thirteen volumes. His second important work was entitled 'Outlines of Wesleyan Bibliography; or a Record of Methodist Literature from the beginning,' 1869. He also printed a few sermons and addresses, and furnished prefaces to many books.

[Wesleyan Methodist Mag. June 1891, pp. 468–78; Illustr. London News, 6 Aug. 1881 pp. 124, 126, with portrait, 2 May 1891 p. 563, with portrait; The Fly Sheet, Test Act Tested, 1848.] G. C. B.

OSBORN, JOHN (1584?–1634?), worker in pressed horn and whalebone, was born in Worcestershire about 1584, where he appears to have been engaged in making cases, sheaths, or small boxes in horn and other material. About 1600 he emigrated to Holland, possibly for reasons of religion, settling at Amsterdam. There, on 2 June 1607, he entered on a contract of marriage with Frances Cotton of Berkshire, in England, then living at Uilenburg, in Holland. Osborn became one of the principal workers in horn and whalebone in Amsterdam, and his works appear to have been highly valued. Such as have survived are portraits in pressed horn; two medallions, dated 1626, with portraits of Frederic Henry, prince of Orange, and Amalia van Solms, his wife, are in the British Museum; and a similar medallion, with a portrait of Henry VIII, is in the Ryks-Museum at Amsterdam. Osborn died about 1634, and appears to have left a son, Constantyn Osborn, who carried on his business. He also had a brother, Richard Osborn, engaged in the same trade, with whom, however, he had considerable litigation.

[Oud-Holland, v. 509; Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting.] L. C.

OSBORN, ROBERT DURIE (1835–1889), lieutenant-colonel, was born at Agra 6 Aug. 1835. His father, Henry Roche Osborn, entered the East India Company's service in May 1819, and served most of his time in the 54th native infantry, but latterly was lieutenant-colonel of the 13th native infantry; he died at Ferozepore in 1849. Robert was educated for a cadet at Dr. Greig's school at Walthamstow, and was appointed ensign of the 26th Bengal native infantry 16 Aug. 1854, becoming lieutenant on 31 July 1857. He served throughout the Indian mutiny campaign of 1857–9, and was present in the actions of Boolundshuhur on 27 Sept., and of Allyghur on 5 Oct. 1857. He commanded a detachment of the 4th Punjaub infantry at the actions of Gungeree and Puttiallee, was present in various operations against the rebels in the Agra district, served with Colonel Troup's column in Oude in November 1858, and took part in the action at Biswah. From January to May 1859 he was with the Saugor field force under General Whitelock; he afterwards commanded a field detachment in the Ooraie district, and later on defeated a party of rebels at Tudhoorkee. In 1859-60 he was with the Bundelcund field force under Brigadier Wheeler, and for his services received a medal. He was lieutenant in the Bengal staff corps 30 July 1857 and captain 20 Dec. 1865. On 25 Aug. 1859 he became adjutant of the 2nd regiment of Sikh irregular cavalry, a regiment converted into the 12th regiment of Bengal cavalry in 1861, in which Osborn was third squad officer from 4 Nov. 1865 to 17 May 1866. He was captain in his regiment 8 June 1868 to 1872. In the latter year he was appointed tutor to the Paikharah wards, became major 20 Dec. 1873, and retired with the honorary rank of lieutenant-colonel 1 May 1879. He served through the Afghan campaign of that year, but retired after the signature of the treaty of Gundamuk.

Osborn was a serious thinker on both religious and political topics. As a young man he enjoyed the friendship of F. D. Maurice and of Charles Kingsley, and occasionally wrote papers in the magazines on Maurice's religious position and influence. While in India he was a conscientious student of oriental religions, and spent fourteen years in digesting the tangled materials for his two works, 'Islam under the Arabs,' 1876, and 'Islam under the Khalifs of Baghdad,' 1877;

2nd ed. 1880. These books are highly valued by serious students. They are models of lucid and graceful treatment of a perplexing subject. At the same time Osborn was always a zealous advocate of the rights of the native Indians, and his retirement from the army was largely due to his dissatisfaction with the policy of Lord Lytton, which, in his opinion, outraged native sentiment and needlessly provoked the Afghan war of 1879. On his return from India he settled at Hampstead, and mainly devoted himself to journalistic and literary work. He became London correspondent of the Calcutta 'Statesman,' and took a leading part in the conduct of the London 'Statesman,' which was published for a few months in 1879 and 1880 with a view to resisting Lord Beaconsfield's policy in India. In the 'Scotsman,' the New York 'Nation,' and the 'Contemporary Review' he also wrote much on India and on native claims to popular government.

Osborn was an indefatigable lawn-tennis player, and died of syncope on Good Friday, 19 April 1889, while engaged playing a match with Mr. Ernest Renshaw, the champion of all England, at the Hyde Park tennis-court, London. He married at Trinity Church, Bayswater, 12 Nov. 1864, Edith, daughter of the Rev. Gregory Rhodes, by whom he had two daughters.

A portrait in oils of Osborn was painted by Mr. J. R. Hodgson, R.A., in 1877, and was exhibited in the Royal Academy. It was presented to Osborn by the artist, and is now in the possession of the family.

Besides the works mentioned, Osborn also wrote 'Friends of the Foreigner in the Nineteenth Century: a Critique,' 1879, and 'Lawn Tennis: its Players and how to Play,' 1881; 2nd edit. 1884.

[Times, 25 April 1889 p. 7, 27 April p. 9; Barnes's Records of Hampstead, 1890, p. 466; East India Register, 1853 et seq.; Athenæum, 27 April 1889; Calcutta Statesman, May 1889; information from Miss Christabel Osborn.]

G. C. B.

OSBORN, SHERARD (1822–1875), rear-admiral and author, son of Colonel Edward Osborn of the Madras army, was born on 25 April 1822. In September 1837 he was entered by Commander William Warren as a first-class volunteer on board the Hyacinth sloop, fitting for the East Indies. The Hyacinth arrived at Singapore in May 1838, and in September was ordered to blockade Quedah, then in a state of revolt. For this purpose she fitted out three country vessels as tenders, and, much to his delight, Osborn was appointed to command one of these. From December 1838 to March 1839 he was 'captain of his own ship,' and there can be no doubt that the responsibility thus thrust on him at a very early age went far to strengthen and mature his character. Parts of his journal during the time were afterwards (1857) published under the title of 'Quedah; or Stray Leaves from a Journal in Malayan Waters.' In 1840 the Hyacinth went on to China, and took part in the operations in the Canton river. In 1842 Osborn was moved into the Clio with Commander Troubridge, and in her was present at the capture of Woosung on 16 June. He was afterwards transferred to the Volage, and came home in the Columbine in 1843. He passed his examination in December, and, after going through the gunnery course in the Excellent, was appointed gunnery-mate of the Collingwood, fitting out for the Pacific as flagship of Sir George Seymour [q.v.] On 4 May 1846 Osborn was promoted to be lieutenant of the Collingwood, in which he returned to England in the summer of 1848. He then had command of the Dwarf, a small steamer, employed during the disturbances of the year on the coast of Ireland. In 1849, when public attention was turned to the fate of Sir John Franklin, Osborn entered into the question with enthusiasm and energy, and in 1850 was appointed to command the Pioneer steam-tender in the arctic expedition under Captain Austin in the Resolute. Considered as a surveying expedition, it was eminently successful, while, as to the main object, by discovering traces of Franklin's having wintered at Beechey Island in 1845–1846, it proved that there was no truth in the idea that his ships had been lost in Baffin's Bay. Much of the success of the voyage was due to the steam-tenders, which, during the summers of 1850 and 1851, held out new prospects for arctic navigation. The way in which the Pioneer or Intrepid cut through rotten ice, or steamed through the loose pack in a calm, was an object-lesson to the whalers, and led directly to the employment of powerful screw-steamers in the whaling fleet. On the return to England in 1851, Osborn urged the renewal of the search. Not till the fate of Franklin and his people was discovered and the records brought home would England have done her duty towards them. In February 1852 he published an account of the two previous years' work, under the title of 'Stray Leaves from an Arctic Journal,' which further stimulated public interest; and early in the year another expedition was decided on, under the command of Sir Edward Belcher [q.v.] in the Assistance, Osborn again going in

command of the Pioneer, to which he was formally promoted on 30 Oct. By what Osborn considered a most serious error in judgment, the Pioneer, with the other ships of the expedition, was abandoned on 20 Aug. 1854, the officers and men being brought to England by the North Star, Phœnix, and Talbot on 28 Sept. (*Discovery of a North-West Passage*, pp. 266–7). The long and difficult service in the Arctic, including five summers and three winters, had severely tried Osborn's health, and for some little time he had charge of the coastguard in Norfolk. Early in 1855 he was sent out to take command of the Vesuvius in the Black Sea, where he took part in the capture of Kertch, and, after the death of Captain Lyons, remained as senior officer in the Sea of Azov, in command of a numerous squadron of gunboats, with which he destroyed many depôts of provisions and stores destined for Sebastopol. On 18 Aug. he was advanced to the rank of captain, but, by Sir Edmund Lyons's desire, was appointed to the Medusa, a small steamer, in which he remained as senior officer in the Sea of Azov till the conclusion of the war, for his conduct in which he received the C.B., the cross of the Legion of Honour, and the Medjidie of the fourth class. In the spring of 1857 Osborn was appointed to the Furious paddle-wheel frigate, and ordered to escort fifteen gunboats to China, a duty considered at the time one of serious difficulty. The gunboats, however, proved better sea-boats than had been expected, and they all arrived safely at Hongkong, where their presence gave a new and happy turn to the war in Canton [see Seymour, Sir Michael, 1802–1887], in which Osborn was actively engaged. In December 1857 the Furious was appointed for the use of the plenipotentiary, Lord Elgin, and in the following year took him to Shanghai and the Gulf of Pechili. After the signing of the treaty of Tien-tsin, Lord Elgin, still in the Furious, went to Yedo, where he concluded a treaty which virtually opened Japan to western intercourse; and in September 1858 went up the Yang-tsze as far as Hankow, a piece of difficult and intricate navigation, which was considered to reflect very great credit both on Osborn and on Mr. Court, the master of the Furious. In 1859 Osborn returned to England in bad health, and, while resting from the active duties of his profession, laboured unremittingly with his pen, contributing many articles to 'Blackwood's Magazine,' mostly on naval or Chinese topics. In 1861 he was appointed to the Donegal, which he commanded in the Gulf of Mexico during the Mexican war, and paid off in the beginning of 1862. In the following June he accepted the proposal made to him by Mr. Lay, as agent for the Chinese government, to take command of a squadron specially fitted out in England for the suppression of piracy on the coast of China. In 1863 he went out with six steamers, built for the purpose, accompanied by several officers of the navy or the mercantile marine. It had been expressly stipulated that Osborn was to receive his orders from the imperial government alone, independent of the local authorities; but on his arrival in China he found that the government had determined that in this respect the agreement should not be carried out, and that the officers of the squadron were to be under the command of the mandarins at the several ports. Osborn refused to accept the position indicated, which, he foresaw, might lead to many complications, contrary to his own sense of propriety and prejudicial to the interests of Great Britain; and, as the Chinese were equally resolute, he threw up the appointment and returned to England with the officers who had joined him [see Burgoyne, Hugh Talbot]. In 1864 he commanded the Royal Sovereign, a ship fitted with turrets on the plan proposed by Captain Cowper Phipps Coles [q.v.], and in 1865 accepted an appointment as agent to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, the traffic organisation of which he remodelled and improved. Ill-health compelled him to resign in 1866, and in 1867 he became managing director of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, an office which he held till 1873. In 1871 he commanded the Hercules in the Channel for a few months, and on 29 May 1873 attained the rank of rear-admiral. He had never ceased taking the greatest interest in all questions of arctic exploration, and in 1873 suggested to Commander Albert Markham to examine for himself the new conditions of the work under steam, which Markham did by a summer voyage in a whaler. The favourable report which Markham made strongly influenced public opinion. An expedition was determined on, and an advising committee of experts, of whom Osborn was one, was appointed. On Monday, 3 May 1875, when the ships were on the point of sailing, Osborn went down to Portsmouth to wish the officers farewell. He died suddenly in London on 6 May, and was buried in Highgate cemetery on the 10th. He married, in January 1852, Helen, daughter of John Hinksman of Queen Anne Street, London, who still survives, and left issue two daughters.

His more important works, including 'The Discovery of a North-West Passage by Cap-

tain M'Clure,' 'Arctic Journal,' 'Last Voyage and Fate of Sir John Franklin,' were published in a collective edition (3 vols. cr. 8vo) in 1865. He also wrote a very large number of papers in 'Blackwood's Magazine,' and in the 'Journal' or 'Proceedings' of the Royal Geographical Society.

[His own works, especially Quedah, the Arctic Journal, and the Discovery of a North-West Passage, are mainly autobiographical. Journal of the Royal Geographical Society, vol. xlv. p. cxxi; Letter from Mr. Lay in the Times, 28 Aug. 1890; Oliphant's Narrative of Lord Elgin's Mission to China and Japan; information from the family.] J. K. L.

OSBORNE, DOROTHY, afterwards LADY TEMPLE (*d.* 1695). [See under TEMPLE, SIR WILLIAM.]

OSBORNE, SIR EDWARD (1530?–1591), lord mayor of London, was the eldest son of Richard Osborne of Ashford, Kent, by his wife, Jane Broughton. In May 1547—although another account makes the date three years later—he was apprenticed to Sir William Hewett [q. v.], clothworker, one of the principal merchants of London, and lord mayor in 1559. His admission to the freedom of the Clothworkers' Company is assigned to 8 May 1554, although it possibly took place in 1551 (cf. GREGORY, *Lord Mayors of the Clothworkers' Company*, manuscript preserved at Clothworkers' Hall). According to a romantic legend, which in its main feature may be accepted, Hewett's infant daughter was dropped by a careless nurse from an apartment on London Bridge into the current below. Young Osborne immediately leaped into the river and saved the child. The date of this event must have been about 1545, as the lady, who became Osborne's wife, was twenty-three years old at the time of her father's death in January 1566–7. Pictorial representations of Osborne's feat are preserved at Clothworkers' Hall and at Hornby Castle, the seat of the Duke of Leeds.

In his early days Osborne travelled, and probably resided much abroad, principally at Madrid, and in 1561 he was well known as a merchant and financial agent (*State Papers*, For. Ser. 1561–2 pp. 186, 390–1, 406, 1563 p. 46). On the death of his father-in-law, in 1566–7, Osborne acted as executor jointly with his wife, and succeeded to Hewett's extensive business, his mansion in Philpot Lane, and to the greater part of his estates.

Osborne engaged extensively in foreign commerce, trading principally with Spain and Turkey. On 17 Feb. 1569 his depositions, together with those of Stow the chronicler, were taken as to his knowledge of the handwriting of the Spanish ambassador (*Cal. State Papers*, For. 1569–71, p. 34). He was at the time the owner of a well-appointed ship (*ib.* p. 439). He was governor of the Turkey Company, and his name heads a list of principal members of the company on a petition to the lord treasurer in 1584 to be 'mean [mediator] unto her Majesty for the loan of ten thousand pounds' weight of bullion for certain years for the better maintenance of their trade.' He made zealous efforts to procure a charter for the company, and before and after its incorporation he frequently petitioned the court for redress of injuries committed upon their fleet, trade, and factors by pirates and others (*State Papers*, Dom. 1547–80 p. 512, 1581–90 p. 19). He represented that the company was willing to pay the expenses of the queen's ambassador at Constantinople. These negotiations continued through 1590 and 1591 (*ib.* 1581–90 pp. 37, 657, 671–2, 1591–4 pp. 59, 88–9), and the company was finally incorporated under the title of 'Merchants of the Levant trading to Turkey and Venice,' with Osborne as their first governor.

The first record of Osborne's connection with the corporation is under date of 23 Sept. 1571, when he appears at a court meeting of the governors of St. Thomas's Hospital. On 5 Nov. following he was elected treasurer of the hospital (*Notes and Queries*, 7th ser. vii. 422, 423), and served the office of president from 1586 to 1591 (*Remembrancia*, p. 156 *n*). On 7 July 1573 he was elected alderman of Castle Baynard ward, removing to Candlewick ward on 10 July 1576. He became sheriff on 1 Aug. 1575, and was chosen lord mayor on 29 Sept. 1583. On 14 Dec. he asked Walsingham to prevent carriers travelling in the suburbs of London by packhorse or cart on the sabbath-day (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1581–90, p. 136). On 31 Dec. he informed the council that he had committed to Bridewell Irish beggars found in the streets of London, and asked that they might be sent back to Ireland and no more permitted to come to London (*ib.* p. 142). More than once during his year of office he had occasion to vindicate the city's right to appoint persons of their own choice to vacant city offices (*ib.* pp. 159, 187; cf. STOW, *Survey of London*, ii. 542).

As a leading member of the Clothworkers' Company, Osborne was frequently appointed by the crown, either alone or in conjunction with other prominent citizens, to adjudicate in commercial disputes, especially those relating to the cloth trade (*State Papers*, Dom.

1581–90, pp. 202, 411; *Acts of Privy Council*, Dasent, viii. 166–7, 194–5; cf. *Lansdowne MSS.* xxxviii. No. 16). Like other merchants, Osborne had considerable money transactions with the principal personages of his time (Hunter, *South Yorkshire*, 1828, i. 142). Osborne was knighted at Westminster on 2 Feb. in the year of his mayoralty, and was also elected to represent the city in parliament in 1586. He died in 1591, and was buried at St. Dionis Backchurch, where a monument existed to his memory until the destruction of the church in the great fire. Soon after his marriage he appears to have lived in Sir William Hewett's house in Philpot Lane, as all his children were baptised in the parish church of St. Dionis. The Yorkshire estates, also left by his father-in-law, were too distant for residence, and Osborne made his country home at Parslowes, where he built a manor-house of moderate pretensions. He left no will, and no grant of administration of his estate is on record. It is probable that he settled his whole estate by deed at the time of his second marriage.

Osborne was first married, in 1562, to Anne Hewett, then about eighteen years old, and her father's sole heiress. She brought him an estate in Barking, Essex, besides lands in Wales and Harthill in Yorkshire, and died at an early age, being buried at St. Martin Orgars on 14 July 1585. By her he had five children—viz. Alice, baptised in March 1562–1563; Hewett, afterwards knighted, born March 1566–7; Anne, born March 1570; Edward, born November 1572; and Jane, born November 1578 (*Registers of St. Dionis Backchurch; Harl. Soc.* passim). Osborne married, secondly (15 Sept. 1588), Margaret Chapman of St. Olave's, Southwark, by whom he had no issue. She died in 1602 (having married, secondly, Robert Clark, a baron of the exchequer), and was buried beside her first husband in St. Dionis Backchurch.

Osborne's grandson, Sir Edward Osborne, of Kiveton, Yorkshire, created a baronet 13 July 1620, was the son of Sir Hewett Osborne, and father of Sir Thomas Osborne, first duke of Leeds [q. v.] A half-length portrait of Osborne in armour is in the possession of the Duke of Leeds. A copy of this portrait is in Clothworkers' Hall.

[Thomson's Chronicles of Old London Bridge, pp. 313–16; Chester Waters's Genealogical Memoirs of the Chesters of Chicheley, i. 225–31; Clode's Early History of the Merchant Taylors' Company, ii. 299–301; Collins's Peerage of England, ed. Brydges, 1812, i. 253–4.] C. W–h.

OSBORNE, FRANCIS (1593–1659), miscellaneous writer, born, according to his epitaph, on 26 Sept. 1593, was fifth and youngest son of Sir John Osborne of Chicksands Priory, Shefford, Bedfordshire, by his wife Dorothy, daughter and coheiress of Richard Barlee, esq., of Effingham Hall, Essex [see under Osborne, Peter]. Francis was educated privately at Chicksands. Coming to London as a youth, he hung about the court, and attracted the notice of William Herbert, third earl of Pembroke, who made him his master of the horse. Subsequently he was for a time employed in the office of the lord treasurer's remembrancer, which was presided over successively by his father and his eldest brother Peter (cf. *Advice to a Son*, pt. ii. § 45). In politics and religion he sympathised with the popular party in parliament; but, although a close observer of public life, took no active part in it. After residing for a time at North Fambridge, Essex (cf. *Misc. Works*, i. 15), he removed about 1650 to Oxford, to superintend the education of his son, and there printed a series of historical, political, and ethical tracts. His wife was Anna, sister of William Draper, colonel in the parliamentary army, and a parliamentary visitor of the university. Through Draper's influence Osborne obtained some small official employment under the Commonwealth, becoming 'one of the seven for the countie and city of Oxon., that was a judge as to all prisons and persons committed to any prisons in comitatu vel civitate Oxon. 1653' (Wood, *Life*, ed. Clark, i. 185). After the publication of his 'Advice to a Son' in 1656, he gained a wide reputation, and paid many visits to London. He reckoned the philosopher Hobbes among his friends. He died at Draper's house at Nether Worton, near Deddington, Oxfordshire, on 11 Feb. 1658–9, and was buried in the church there. His wife died in 1657. He had three daughters and a son. His son John was a demy of Magdalen College, Oxford, from 1648 to 1651; was installed in 1650, on his uncle Draper's nomination, fellow of All Souls' College, after a struggle between the parliamentary visitors at Oxford and the parliamentary committee dealing with university business in London; proceeded B.C.L. in 1654, became a barrister of the Inner Temple in 1657, and a bencher in 1689 (Burrows, *Parliamentary Visitation*, pp. 476, 517–18; Bloxam, *Reg. of Magdalen College, Oxford*, v. 211–13). He was prime serjeant-at-law in Ireland from 1680 till 1686, when he was deprived of the office. But he was restored to it under William III in 1690, and was again dismissed in 1692 (Luttrell, *Brief Relation*, ii. 617). He married a daughter of William Draper. One John Osborne published 'An Indictment against Tithes' in 1659.

Francis Osborne's chief publication was his 'Advice to a Son,' in two parts, of which the first was published in 1656, 'printed for H. Hath, printer to the university for Thomas Robinson,' and the second in 1658. The first part, which was divided into five sections, headed respectively 'Studies,' 'Love and Marriage,' 'Travel,' 'Government,' and 'Religion,' appeared without any author's name; it at once became popular, and after it had passed through five editions within two years Osborne declared himself the author. In 1658 the second part—of marked inferiority to the first—appeared, and he dedicated it under his own name to Draper, at the same time issuing a new edition of the first part, with his name on the title-page. Like the superior production of Lord Chesterfield, Osborne's book combined in apophthegmatic form some sound sense and perspicuous observation with much that was obvious and commonplace. The warnings against women with which he plied his son form the most interesting passages. The book's misogynic character was ridiculed by John Heydon [q. v.] in his 'Advice to a Daughter, in opposition to Advice to a Son,' 1658, and Heydon's venture produced a defence of Osborne, 'Advice to Balaam's Ass,' by Thomas Pecke [q. v.], whom Heydon castigated in a second edition of his 'Advice to a Daughter,' 1659. In Osborne's day his 'Advice to a Son' found its most enthusiastic admirers among the young scholars at Oxford. 'The godly ministers,' moreover, soon detected 'principles of atheism' in its vague references to religion, and denounced its evil influence both on students and on country gentlemen. On 27 July 1658 the vice-chancellor, Dr. John Conant, accordingly summoned the Oxford booksellers before him, and bade them sell no more copies of Osborne's book; but this direction caused the 'Advice,' according to Wood, to 'sell the better' (Wood, *Life*, i. 257; *Hist. of Oxford*).

At a later date Pepys studied it with affectionate care (*Diary*, 19 Oct. 1661), and Sir William Petty told the diarist that the three most popular books of his time were Osborne's 'Advice,' Browne's 'Religio Medici,' and Butler's 'Hudibras.' Swift wrote of Osborne as one who, affecting the phrases in fashion at court in his day, soon became either unintelligible or ridiculous (*Tatler*, No. 230). Boswell found the 'Advice' as shrewd, quaint, and lively as an ancient gentleman's conversation. Johnson told Boswell that Osborne was 'a conceited fellow.' 'Were a man to write so now, the boys would throw stones at him.'

Next in interest to Osborne's 'Advice' was his 'Traditional Memoirs of the Reigns of Q. Elizabeth and King James I,' 1658, 4to, which supplies much attractive court gossip. This tract was reprinted by Sir Walter Scott in his 'Secret History of James I' (Edinburgh, 1811). Other works by Osborne were: 1. 'A Seasonable Expostulation with the Netherlands, declaring their Ingratitude to and the Necessity of their Agreement with the Commonwealth of England,' Oxford, 1652, 4to. 2. 'Persuasive to mutual Compliance under the present Government, and Plea for a Free State compared with Monarchy,' 1652. 3. 'Political Reflections upon the Government of the Turks,' with 'discourses' on Machiavelli, Luther, Nero's death, and other topics, 1656. 4. 'Miscellany of sundry Essays, Paradoxes, Problematical Discourses, Letters, and Characters, together with political Deductions from the History of the Earl of Essex,' London, 1659, 12mo, dedicated to Osborne's niece, Elizabeth Draper. All these works were subsequently bound together, and entitled Osborne's 'Works.' The collective edition of 1673 was brought—without much result—to the notice of the House of Lords on 13 March 1676, on the ground that its incidental vindication of a republican form of government in England rendered it a seditious and treasonable publication. Reissues followed in 1682 (8th edit.), 1689 (9th edit.), 1701 (10th edit.), and 1722, in 2 vols. (11th edit.) To the last are prefixed a memoir of Osborne and many previously unprinted letters addressed by him to Colonel Draper between 1653 and 1658.

Osborne has also been credited, apparently in error, with 'Private Christian's non ultra, or a Plea for the Layman's interpreting the Scriptures,' Oxford, 1650, 4to (anon.); with 'A Dialogue of Polygamy' (London, 1657, 4to), translated from the Italian of Bernardino Ochino [q. v.] by 'a person of quality,' and dedicated to the author of the 'Advice;' and William Sprigge's 'A modest Plea for an equal Commonwealth against Monarchy,' 1659 (Wood, *Athenæ*, iv. 561).

[MS. preface to a proposed reprint of Osborne's Advice, by his Honour Judge Parry, kindly lent by the writer; Memoirs prefixed to Osborne's Miscellaneous Works, 1722; Wood's Athenæ, i. 705–7, s. v. Henry Cuff; Burke's Baronetage; Osborne's Works.] S. L.

OSBORNE, FRANCIS, fifth Duke of Leeds (1751–1799), born on 29 Jan. 1751, was the third and youngest son of Thomas, fourth duke of Leeds, by his wife Lady Mary Godolphin, youngest daughter and eventually sole heiress of Francis, second earl of Godolphin. He was educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford, where he matri-

culated as Marquis of Carmarthen on 11 June 1767, and was created M.A. on 30 March 1769, and D.C.L. on 7 July 1773. At a by-election in March 1774 Carmarthen was returned to the House of Commons for the borough of Eye in Suffolk. He voted uniformly with the government, except on the petition from the Massachusetts, when he divided with the minority, as he 'could by no means approve of the rejecting it unheard' (*Political Memoranda*, p. 3), and on 2 May he spoke in favour of the third reading of the Bill for regulating the Government of Massachusetts Bay. At the general election in October 1774 he was returned for the borough of Helston in Cornwall. He voted against Lord North's propositions for conciliating the differences with America in February 1775 (*Political Memoranda*, p. 4), and was unseated on petition in the following month (*Commons' Journals*, xxxv. 194–5, 196–197). On 15 May 1776 he was called up to the House of Lords in his father's barony, and took his seat on the following day as Baron Osborne of Kiveton in the county of York (*Lords' Journals*, xxxiv. 732). On the 31st of the same month he was appointed a lord of the bedchamber, an office which he resigned in December 1777, on being appointed lord chamberlain of the queen's household. Carmarthen spoke for the first time in the House of Lords during the debate on the address on 31 Oct. 1776, when he opposed Lord Rockingham's amendment in favour of an inquiry into the American grievances (*Parl. Hist.* xviii. 1391–2). He supported the address at the opening of parliament in November 1777 (*ib.* xix. 388), and on 24 Dec. in the same year was admitted a member of the privy council (*London Gazette*, 1777, No. 11834). In March 1778 he spoke in favour of the Conciliatory Bills (*Parl. Hist.* xix. 849–50), and in July following was appointed lord-lieutenant of the East Riding of Yorkshire. He had, however, 'for some time lamented the notorious want of ability in the ministry,' and at length, finding himself at variance with Lord North on the subject of the York meeting, he resigned his office in the queen's household on 27 Jan. 1780 (*Political Memoranda*, pp. 17–20; Walpole, *George III*, ii. 263). On 8 Feb. Carmarthen was summarily dismissed from his lord-lieutenancy, and on the same day he supported Lord Shelburne's motion for an inquiry into the public expenditure, when he declared that the ministers 'were the curse of this country, and he feared would prove its ruin' (*Parl. Hist.* xx. 1339–40, 1341–2, 1345). Lord Shelburne's motion in the following month with regard to Carmarthen's dismissal was defeated by ninety-two votes to thirty-two (*ib.* xxi. 217–28). In March Carmarthen published 'A Letter to the Right Honourable L[or]d Th[urlo]w, L[or]d H[ig]h Ch[ancello]r of E[nglan]d, &c., &c., &c.,' London, 1780, 8vo, in which he advocated a change of government, and particularly the removal of North, Sandwich, and Germain (*Political Memoranda*, p. 21). At the opening of parliament on 1 Nov. he moved an amendment to the address, but was defeated by a majority of forty-five (*Parl. Hist.* xxi. 815–16; *Political Memoranda*, p. 34). On his motion the Earl of Pomfret was committed to the tower for challenging the Duke of Grafton to a duel (*Parl. Hist.* xxi. 864–865). In March 1781 Carmarthen resigned his commission as captain and keeper of Deal Castle (*Political Memoranda*, p. 40), and in the same month signed the protest against the third reading of Lord North's Loan Bill (Rogers, *Complete Collection of the Protests of the Lords*, 1875, ii. 208–10). Early in 1782 he published a small pamphlet entitled 'An Address to the independent Members of both Houses of Parliament,' London, 1782, 8vo, in which he urged them to take an active part in the business of the nation (*Political Memoranda*, p. 51). In February 1782 he unsuccessfully opposed Lord George Germain's promotion to the peerage, as 'derogatory to the honour of the House of Lords' (*Parl. Hist.* xxii. 999–1023). On the formation of the second Rockingham administration in March 1782 Carmarthen was restored to the post of lord-lieutenant of the East Riding. He moved the address at the opening of parliament on 5 Dec. 1782 (*ib.* xxiii. 210–11), and on 9 Feb. 1783 was appointed ambassador-extraordinary and minister-plenipotentiary at Paris. On the 17th of that month he seconded the address approving of the preliminary articles of peace, which was only carried by a majority of thirteen (*ib.* xxiii. 375). Owing to the change of administration, Carmarthen did not proceed to Paris, and in April resigned the post. He was appointed secretary of state for the foreign department in Pitt's ministry on 23 Dec. 1783, and in the following year records that he could not prevail upon the cabinet 'to give that attention to foreign affairs that I thought necessary, and consequently afterwards gave them little trouble on the subject,' adding, 'Mr. Pitt, however, for some time applied himself to the correspondence with great assiduity' (*Political Memoranda*, p. 101). Jealousy of France seems to have been the keynote of Carmarthen's foreign policy, his chief object at this time being to form an alliance with Russia

and Austria, and to destroy the existing connection between France and Austria. He, however, defended Pitt's commercial treaty with France in the House of Lords on 5 March 1787 as a measure 'which he was firmly convinced would prove of infinite advantage to this country' (*Parl. Hist.* xxvi. 571). On 3 March 1789 Carmarthen was personally thanked by the king 'for his affectionate behaviour during his illness' (*Political Memoranda*, p. 142), and on the 23rd of the same month he succeeded his father as fifth Duke of Leeds. He was elected and invested a knight of the Garter on 15 Dec. 1790, but was never installed (Nicolas, *History of the Orders of British Knighthood*, 1842, vol. ii. p. lxxiii). In consequence of a disagreement with his colleagues on the question of 'the Russian armament,' Leeds resigned office on 21 April 1791 (*Political Memoranda*, pp. 148–74). During the debate in February 1792 on Lord Fitzwilliam's resolutions with respect to our interference between Russia and the Porte, Leeds referred at some length to the change of opinion in the cabinet, which had caused his resignation (*Parl. Hist.* xxix. 865–6). In the summer of this year Leeds, at the instance of the Duke of Portland, took part in some abortive negotiations for forming a coalition between Pitt and Fox (*Political Memoranda*, pp. 175–200, see also pp. 201–6). While speaking in support of the second reading of the Alien Bill on 21 Dec. 1792, Leeds declared he 'would always be so much of an Englishman as to believe it unlikely that a Frenchman should be a friend to England' (*Parl. Hist.* xxx. 160). In February 1793 he expressed his approbation of the war with France (*ib.* xxx. 423), and in February 1794 opposed Lord Lansdowne's motion in favour of peace (*ib.* xxx. 1415–16). Later on, however, he became more placable. At the opening of parliament on 30 Dec. 1794 he refused to vote for the address, 'because it went to pledge the house never to be in amity with France whilst that nation continued a republic' (*ib.* xxxi. 991; *Political Memoranda*, p. 213), and on 27 Jan. 1795 he supported the Duke of Bedford's motion that 'any particular form of government which may prevail in France should not preclude negotiation or prevent peace consistent with the interest, the honour, and the security of this country' (*Parl. Hist.* xxxi. 1277). In the following May he spoke in favour of an inquiry into the circumstances of Lord Fitzwilliam's recall from Ireland (*ib.* xxxi. 1506). He spoke for the last time in the House of Lords on 30 May 1797, during the debate on the Duke of Bedford's motion for the dismissal of the ministry, when he ridiculed the idea that 'the existence of the constitution was inseparably connected with the continuance of the present ministry in power,' and expressed his opinion that parliamentary reform was 'a most dangerous remedy to resort to' (*ib.* xxxii. 762–3). He died at his house in St. James's Square, London, on 31 Jan. 1799, aged 48, and was buried in All Saints Church, Harthill, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, on 15 Feb. following.

Leeds was an amiable nobleman of moderate abilities and capricious disposition. His vanity was excessive and his political conduct unstable. While secretary of state for the foreign department the chief despatches, though formally signed by him, were really the composition of Pitt. According to Mrs. Montagu, he was 'the prettiest man in his person; the most polite and pleasing in his manners, with a sweet temper and an excellent understanding, happily cultivated' (Doran, *A Lady of the Last Century*, 1873, p. 258; and see *Selections from the Letters and Corresp. of Sir James Bland Burges*, p. 62).

Leeds was elected a fellow of the Royal Society on 1 April 1773, and a Busby trustee on 22 April 1790. He was appointed governor of the Scilly Islands on 11 June 1785, high steward of Hull on 11 April 1786, vice-admiral of the county of York on 5 March 1795, and colonel of the East Riding regiment of provisional cavalry on 24 Dec. 1796. Though generally styled Francis Godolphin Osborne in the peerages, Godolphin was not one of his names (*Gent. Mag.* 1799, pt. i. p. 286; see also *Journals of the House of Lords*, xxxiv. 732). His 'Political Memoranda,' edited by Mr. Oscar Browning, throw an important light on fragmentary portions of English history of the latter part of the last century. They form a part only of the valuable collection of the 'Osborne Papers' preserved at the British Museum, which includes eight volumes of his official correspondence (*Addit. MSS.* 28059–68). Two comedies written by him (*ib.* 27917) and several of his letters (see Indices of *ib.* 1854–75 and 1882–7) are preserved in the same place. A portion of his political correspondence in 1784–5 and 1787–1790, including a number of letters to him from Pitt, is in the possession of the present Duke of Leeds (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 11th Rep. App. vii. pp. 2, 53–6).

Leeds married first, on 29 Nov. 1773, Lady Amelia, only daughter and sole heiress of Robert D'Arcy, fourth earl of Holderness, afterwards Baroness Conyers in her own right, from whom he was divorced by Act of Parliament on 31 May 1779. By his first marriage he had two sons—viz. George William Frederick, born on 21 July 1775,

who succeeded his mother as Baron Conyers and his father as sixth Duke of Leeds, became master of the horse to George IV, and died on 10 July 1838; and Francis Godolphin, born on 18 Oct. 1777, who was created Baron Godolphin of Farnham Royal, Buckinghamshire, on 14 May 1832, and died on 15 Feb. 1850—and one daughter, Mary Henrietta Juliana, born on 6 Sept. 1776, who married on 16 July 1801 Thomas, lord Pelham, afterwards second Earl of Chichester, and died on 21 Oct. 1862. He married secondly, on 11 Oct. 1788, Catherine, daughter of Thomas Anguish, accountant-general of the court of chancery, by whom he had one son, Sidney Godolphin, born on 16 Dec. 1789, who died on 15 April 1861; and one daughter, Catherine Anne Sarah, born on 13 March 1798, who married, on 1 June 1819, John Whyte-Melville of Strathkinness, Fifeshire, captain of the 9th lancers, and died on 23 Dec. 1878. His widow, who was an accomplished musician, became mistress of the robes to Queen Adelaide, and died in Grosvenor Street, London, on 8 Oct. 1837.

A portrait of Leeds by Sir Joshua Reynolds, in a group with Lord Mulgrave and others, was lent by the Dilettanti Society to the Loan Collection of National Portraits at South Kensington in 1868 (see *Catalogue*, p. 182). There is a whole-length engraving of Leeds by Meadows, after Sir Thomas Lawrence.

[Political Memoranda of Francis, fifth Duke of Leeds (Camden Soc. Publ.), 1884; Selections from the Letters and Correspondence of Sir James Bland Burges, 1885; Diaries and Correspondence of James Harris, first Earl of Malmesbury, 1844, vol. ii.; Journal and Correspondence of Lord Auckland, 1861, vols. i. and ii.; Diary and Correspondence of Lord Colchester, 1861, vol. i.; Lord Stanhope's Life of William Pitt, 1861, vols. i. and ii.; Wraxall's Hist. and Posthumous Memoirs, 1884, ii. 178–80, 412, iii. 201–2, v. 165–6; Westminster Review, new ser. lxviii. 443–86; Gent. Mag. 1799, pt. i. pp. 168–169; Hunter's South Yorkshire, 1828, i. 143, 144, 149; Collins's Peerage, 1812, i. 260–1; Doyle's Official Baronage, 1886, ii. 330–1; Foster's Peerage, 1883, p. 418; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1715–1866, iii. 1046; Alumni Westmonast. 1852, pp. 547, 556: Haydn's Book of Dignities, 1890; Official Return of Lists of Members of Parliament, pt. ii. pp. 143, 149; Notes and Queries, 8th ser. iii. 267, 318.]

G. F. R. B.

OSBORNE, GEORGE ALEXANDER (1806–1893), pianist and musical composer, born on 24 Sept. 1806 at Limerick, was the third son of the organist and a vicar-choral of Limerick Cathedral. From his father Osborne learnt organ-playing in early life, and to such good purpose that when barely fourteen he was able to take his father's place occasionally on the organ-bench. With no definite idea of adopting the profession of music, Osborne when about eighteen went to Brussels on a business visit to an invalid aunt. A spirited account of his journey will be found in the 'Proceedings of the Musical Association,' 1882–3, in a paper entitled 'Musical Reminiscences and Coincidences.' Osborne ultimately stayed at Brussels several years. At first he was intended for holy orders, and, with this in view, he attended the classes at Prince's classical academy. While *in statu pupillari* his skill as a musician attracted the attention of several prominent persons, among whom was the Prince de Chimay, an able and enthusiastic musical amateur, husband of Madame Tallien, of French Revolution fame. Osborne soon became a frequenter of the prince's château, where he met many famous people, including Georges Sand, Fétis, Cherubini, and Auber, and benefited largely by studying the music in the prince's library. There, too, he often conducted performances of his own and other compositions by the prince s private band, besides masses by Cherubini and the great masters in the chapel.

Meanwhile Osborne's theological studies were pursued with lessening interest, and when twenty years old he finally decided to adopt music as his profession. In this step he was warmly supported by the Prince de Chimay, who procured for him the appointment of instructor to the eldest son of the Prince of Orange, afterwards king of Holland. In Brussels Osborne, as chapel-master to the Prince of Orange, gave many successful concerts, at one of which he met De Bériot. With him he wrote no less than thirty-three duets for violin and pianoforte, many of which enjoyed a great vogue for a time. From the Château de Chimay, where he used to spend the autumn, Osborne frequently rode and hunted with Malibran before she became De Bériot's wife.

During the Belgian revolution of 1830 Osborne figured as a volunteer on the royalist side, and it is related that an attempt to shoot him was frustrated only by a defect in his assailant's gun. He was, however, made a prisoner, but released at the intercession of the prince. In 1831 Osborne went to Paris, where he lived for years on terms of intimacy with Cherubini, Auber, Heller, Liszt, and Ernst. With Berlioz and Chopin he was particularly well acquainted, and he has embodied his reminiscences of them, as well as some autobiographical matter, in two interesting papers read before the Musical Association on

3 Feb. 1879 and 5 April 1880 (cf. published proceedings of those dates). Osborne was one of the four pianists who played the accompaniments to Chopin's F minor concerto on the pianoforte (the composer playing the solo part) at the famous concert in Paris on 26 Feb. 1832. When Berlioz and Chopin visited England, Osborne was much with them (cf. Berlioz, *Mémoires*, Paris, 1870, letter 10, cap. lxi.)

Osborne while living in Paris continued his musical studies under Pixis, Fétis, Reicha, and Kalkbrenner. At the same time he wrote a large number of compositions, chiefly of a light character. But he was also the author of some chamber-music, which has been undeservedly neglected. At the beginning of 1844 Osborne quitted Paris, and settled in London (cf. *Proceedings of the Musical Association*, 1882–3, p. 103). He had already published his 'La Pluie de Perles,' which is declared to have brought him several thousands of pounds, and its popularity gained for him numerous pupils in London, where his vogue as a teacher lasted almost until his death. For some years Osborne wrote many refined drawing-room trifles, and occasionally he issued works on a more extensive scale, such as the andante and rondo written for Herr Joachim. He also played not infrequently in public, making tours of the provinces with distinguished artists (cf. *Proceedings of the Musical Association*, 6th session, p. 101). Osborne, although upwards of eighty years of age, made his last appearance in public at a 'social evening of the wind-instrument chamber-music society' on 15 Nov. 1889, when he played the pianoforte part of his quintet for wood-wind and pianoforte (*Musical Times*, 1889, p. 725). Osborne died at his residence, 5 Ulster Terrace, Regent's Park, London, on 17 Nov. 1893.

Osborne excelled in his performances of Bach, but many young musicians were wont to seek his advice as to the correct manner of playing Chopin. As a composer, he was by no means seen at his best in the trifles which achieved the widest popularity. A clever violoncello sonata and a serenade are musicianly works; but, in addition to chamber-music, he also wrote two operas, one of which has not been published. The other, 'Sylvia,' was set down for performance at Drury Lane Theatre, under the Harrison-Pyne régime, and even put in rehearsal, but it was never performed. Three orchestral overtures, one in C written for the Brighton festival of 1875, are worthy of mention. While living in Belgium Osborne was decorated by the king with the order of the Oak-Crown. He was also a member of the Philharmonic Society of London, a director of the Royal Academy of Music, and for years a prominent member of the Musical Association. He was a genial and kind friend to young musicians, and an admirable public speaker, especially when speaking extemporaneously.

[Authorities quoted in the text; Times, 22 Nov. 1893; Musical Times, December 1893 and January 1894; private information.] R. H. L.

OSBORNE or **OSBORN, HENRY** (1698?–1771), admiral, born before 1698, third son of Sir John Osborne, bart., of Chicksands, Bedfordshire [see under Osborne Peter], after serving as a volunteer and midshipman on board the Superbe with Captain Monypenny in the Mediterranean, and afterwards in the Lion with Captain Bouler, passed his examination on 8 March 1716–7. On 7 July 1717 he was promoted by Sir George Byng in the Baltic to be lieutenant of the Barfleur. In 1718 he was in the Royal Oak, one of the fleet in the action off Cape Passaro, and in 1719 in the Experiment, one of a squadron on the north coast of Africa, under the command of Commodore Philip Cavendish. During the following years he served in the Preston, Nassau, Hector, Chichester, Yarmouth, and Leopard; and on 4 Jan. 1727–8 was promoted to be captain of the Squirrel, a small 20-gun frigate. In 1734 he commanded the Portland in the Channel, and in 1738 the Salisbury, one of the ships which went to the Mediterranean with Sir Chaloner Ogle [q. v.] in 1739. In September 1740 he was appointed to the Prince of Orange, one of the fleet which sailed with Ogle for the West Indies, but, being disabled in a storm, put into Lisbon for repairs before proceeding. In June 1741 he was moved by Vernon into the Chichester, and returned to England with Commodore Richard Lestock [q. v.]; he was then moved to the Princess Caroline, which he took out to the Mediterranean. The Princess Caroline was an 80-gun three-decker, a class of ships generally condemned as so crank that they could seldom open their lower-deck ports. The Princess Caroline was unable to do so in the action off Toulon on 11 Feb. 1743–4; 'her captain,' Mathews wrote, 'whose conduct and behaviour proves him to be a very good officer, was obliged to scuttle the deck to vent the water, she took it in so fast.' At the court-martial afterwards held on Admiral Richard Lestock [q. v.], Osborn deposed that in his opinion it was Lestock's neglect to get into station on the evening of the 10th and during the night that was a principal cause of the miscarriage.

On 15 July 1747 Osborn was promoted to

be rear-admiral of the red, and in February 1747–8 was appointed commander-in-chief on the Leeward Islands station. On 12 May 1748 he was promoted to be vice-admiral of the white, and on 24 Feb. 1757 to be admiral of the blue. In May 1757 he was appointed commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean. In December he had intelligence that a strong French squadron, under the command of M. de la Clue, was leaving Toulon for America as a reinforcement to Louisbourg. To meet this, Osborn stationed himself to the eastward of the Straits, and De la Clue, finding it impossible to elude his vigilance, retired to Cartagena, which he had just entered when Osborn, with a very superior squadron, appeared outside, and there blockaded him for several weeks. In the end of February 1758 a squadron of three ships of the line, commanded by M. Duquesne in the Foudroyant, was sent from Toulon to endeavour to join De la Clue, and so render him strong enough to force his way out. On 28 Feb. they arrived off Cartagena, but were immediately seen and chased by superior forces. The three ships separated, but were closely followed up. One of them ran herself ashore, but was afterwards got off and joined De la Clue. The other two were captured [see GARDINER, ARTHUR], and Osborn, conceiving that the season was now too far advanced for the French to go to Louisbourg, drew back to Gibraltar, whence, in July, he returned to England in very bad health, consequent on a serious stroke of paralysis. For his conduct during the year he received the thanks of the House of Commons; but he was unable to accept any further service. He was promoted to be admiral of the white and vice-admiral of England on 4 Jan. 1763, with a pension of 1,200*l.*, and died on 4 Feb. 1771.

Osborn is described by Charnock, who gathered such details from Captain William Locker [q. v.] and from Admiral Forbes, both of whom must have known Osborn well, as a man of a cold, saturnine disposition, scarcely ever making a friend, and in command austere, not always able to distinguish between tyranny and the exaction of due obedience, and probably as little attentive to the merit of others as any man who ever had the honour of holding a naval command.

[Charnock's Biogr. Nav. iv. 197; Beatson's Nav. and Mil. Memoirs; Minutes of the Court-Martial on Admiral Lestock, in the Public Record Office; Froude's Batailles Navales de la France, i. 348.] J. K. L.

OSBORNE, PEREGRINE, second DUKE OF LEEDS (1658–1729), born in 1658, vice-admiral, third son of Thomas Osborne, first duke of Leeds [q. v.], was on 5 Dec. 1674 created Viscount Osborne of Dunblane in the peerage of Scotland, and in 1689, on his father being made Marquis of Carmarthen, he became by courtesy Earl of Danby. On 9 March 1689–90 he was summoned to parliament as Baron Osborne of Kiveton. He is said to have served for some time on board a king's ship as a volunteer, probably also as a lieutenant, but there is no record of any such service. His first known connection with the navy is his appointment on 31 Dec. 1690 as colonel of the first regiment of marines, and two days later, 2 Jan. 1690–1, as captain of the Suffolk, a 70-gun ship. From her he was transferred after a few weeks to the Resolution, which he commanded in the fleet under Russell during the summer. Early in 1692 he was appointed to the 90-gun ship Windsor Castle, in which he took part in the battle of Barfleur. Early in 1693 he fought a duel with a Captain Thomas Stringer, late of the first regiment of marines (LUTTRELL, *Relation of State Affairs*, iii. 3). The duel had no results, and did not even settle the quarrel; for more than a year later, 5 April 1694, the king sent an order to Danby to give his word and honour not to pursue it further under pain of being secured till further orders (*Home Office Records, Secretary's Letter-Book* 1691–9, f. 166). In 1693 he commanded the 100-gun ship Royal William, till, on the death of Sir John Ashby [q. v.] on 12 July, he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral.

On 4 May 1694, his father being created Duke of Leeds, he became by courtesy Marquis of Carmarthen. He was at the time serving as rear-admiral of the blue squadron in the fleet under John, third lord Berkeley, and, as the junior, was placed in command of the squadron detached to cover the landing in Camaret Bay, which was attempted on 8 June. A preliminary investigation had shown him that the strength of the defences had been much underestimated, and, on his suggestion, the covering force had been largely increased, Carmarthen hoisting his flag, for the occasion, on board the Monck, a 60-gun ship. The batteries and entrenchments, however, proved still more formidable than even he had judged; one of his ships was sunk, and the others sustained severe damage, while the attempt to land was repulsed with great loss. In the following year Carmarthen was again appointed rear-admiral of the blue squadron under Berkeley; but in the summer, while Berkeley was bombarding St. Malo or Dunkirk, he was detached to cruise in the soundings for the protection of the homeward trade. By a grave error in judgment he mistook a number of merchant

ships in the distance for the Brest fleet, and, conceiving that his force was insufficient, drew back to Milford in time to allow the West Indian trade and five very valuable East Indiamen to fall into the hands of the French (BURNET, *Hist. of his Own Time*, Oxf. edit. iv. 278). The outcry against his conduct was loud and angry, and the government appear to have thought it unadvisable to employ him again. His remaining service was mainly in connection with his regiment of marines. He was involved in another duel, on 7 June 1698, with one Captain Nash, in which he was severely wounded, and a month later he was still ill of his wounds, 'they being forced to be opened' (LUTTRELL, iv. 389, 399). On 23 March 1701-2 he was promoted to be vice-admiral of the white, but does not appear to have had any further service afloat. By the death of his father on 26 July 1712 he became Duke of Leeds, and was lord-lieutenant of the East Riding of Yorkshire till the death of Queen Anne, when he retired from public life. He died on 25 June 1729. By his wife Bridget, only daughter of Sir Thomas Hyde of North Mimms, Hertfordshire, to whom he was married in 1682 under somewhat romantic circumstances (*Catalogue of the Morrison MSS.* iii. 132), he had two daughters and two sons, the elder of whom died of small-pox in 1711; the younger, Peregrine Hyde, succeeded as third duke.

[Charnock's Biogr. Nav. ii. 396; Edye's Hist. of the Royal Marine Forces, vol. i.; Collins's Peerage, 1768, i. 242; Burchett's Transactions at Sea; Lediard's Naval History; Doyle's Baronage.]

J. K. L.

OSBORNE, PETER (1521–1592), keeper of the privy purse to Edward VI, second son of Richard Osborne of Tyld Hall, Lachingdon, Essex, by Elizabeth Coke, was born in 1521. A tradition says that this family of Osborne came from the north of England, but as early as 1442 Peter Osborne was settled at Purleigh in Essex, and Peter Osborne, born in 1521, was his great-grandson. His eldest brother, John Osborne, left a son, through whom the inheritance was conveyed to females. Peter Osborne was educated at Cambridge, where he probably did not graduate. He entered at Lincoln's Inn, was called to the bar, but entered official life in July 1551, when he obtained the clerkship of the faculties for life. He was a strong supporter of the Reformation, and a great friend of the leading reformers, notably Sir John Cheke [q. v.], and hence was promoted. About Christmas 1551–2 he obtained the office of keeper of the privy purse to the king; he also received a grant of the office of remembrancer to the lord-treasurer in the exchequer in 1553. In Mary's reign he is said to have been in prison, but he was presumably at large in 1557, as Sir John Cheke died in his house in Wood Street, London, in that year. Under Elizabeth he was very busily engaged in financial affairs. He was occupied in minting in 1560, and in the same year was granted the manor of South Fambridge, Essex. He was made an ecclesiastical commissioner as early as 1566, and sat in parliament as member for Horsham, Sussex, 1562–3; for Plympton, Devonshire, 1572; for Aldeburgh, Suffolk, 1584 and 1586; and for Westminster, 1588. A letter recommending him as a suitable person to be elected is preserved at Bridport. He removed early in Elizabeth's reign from Wood Street to Ivy Lane. Osborne appears to have passed for an authority upon commercial matters. At one time he recommended the incorporation of the merchants trading to Spain; he was a deputy-governor of the corporation of mineral and battery works established in 1568; in 1573 he was a commissioner to settle disputes with Portugal. He was also one of the executors of Archbishop Parker. His knowledge of law probably led to his appointment on the commission of oyer and terminer under which John Felton was tried in 1570; the same year he was an assistant-governor of Lincoln's Inn.

Osborne died 7 June 1592, and was buried in the church of St. Faith under St. Paul, where an inscription was placed to his memory. His portrait is said to be at Chicksands, Bedfordshire. He married Anne, daughter of Dr. John Blythe, the first Regius professor of physic in the university of Cambridge, and niece to Sir John Cheke. By her he had eleven sons and eleven daughters. His widow died in 1615, and a note as to those who were present at her funeral is preserved in Cotton MS. Vesp. C. xiv. f. 196. Osborne designed to publish 'A Collection of all the Statutes, Letters Patent, Charters, and Privileges subsequent to the Third of Henry III' which concerned commercial affairs, but it never appeared. Various letters by him are preserved; some at Hatfield House, some in the Public Record Office, and one at Loseley, Surrey, among the manuscripts of W. M. Molyneux, esq. Many opinions which he delivered to Lord Burghley and others, chiefly upon commercial questions, are preserved among the Lansdowne MSS. xi. 17, &c.

Peter Osborne may be regarded as the founder of the fortunes of his family. His eldest son, Sir John Osborne (1552–1628), enjoyed his father's place in the exchequer, and was also a commissioner of the navy. He was knighted on 1 Feb. 1618-19, and died

2 Nov. 1628, being buried at Campton Church, Bedfordshire, where a tablet to his memory still remains. Sir John Osborne purchased of Richard Snow before 1600 Chicksands Priory, in Bedfordshire, which has since his time been the family seat. He had married Dorothy, daughter and coheiress of Richard Barlee of Essingham Hall, Essex; she was a lady of the privy chamber to Queen Anne of Denmark, and by her he had five sons and one daughter. Francis, the youngest son, is separately noticed.

Sir John's eldest son, Sir Peter Osborne (1584–1653), was knighted 7 Jan. 1610–11, and duly held the family place at the exchequer; but having married Dorothy, daughter of Sir John Danvers, and sister to Henry Danvers, earl of Danby [q. v.], he was by the influence of her family made lieutenant-governor of Guernsey in 1621, and about the same time secured a grant of the governorship in reversion on the death of the Earl of Danby. He was elected member of parliament for Corfe Castle, Dorset, in the parliaments of 1623–4 and 1625. In view of the needs of the war in the beginning of Charles I's reign, it was decided to strengthen the Channel Islands, and Osborne took two hundred men to Guernsey in 1627 (cf. *Hist. MSS. Comm.* 12th Rep. App. i. 315–6). The fear of a French invasion led to a further reinforcement under Danby in 1629, when Heylyn visited the islands and wrote his 'Survey.' On the outbreak of the civil war, while the island of Guernsey in general declared for the parliament, Castle Cornet, the chief fortress in the island, was held for the king, and there Sir Peter Osborne stood a series of sieges for several years. He had indirectly, however, done the king's cause considerable harm in the island, as the inhabitants had to pay for the soldiers he had brought over in 1627, and in 1628 he had attempted to enforce martial law. Active operations against the castle began in March 1643; but early in 1646 Charles, prince of Wales, came to the Channel Islands, and, probably owing to the influence of Sir George Carteret, Osborne surrendered the governorship the same year to Sir Baldwin Wake, and left for England. It is quite possible that the Richard Osborne who was engaged in the plot of 1648 to release Charles I from Carisbrooke Castle was Sir Peter Osborne's brother Richard. Sir Peter seems to have at once gone abroad. His estate was sequestered, and the proceedings in respect of the compositions to be paid in 1649 show that he was a rich man (*Cal. of Committee for Advance of Money*, ii. 1140; *Cal. of the Committee for Compounding*, 1647–50, p. 1974). They also show that he was engaged in family disputes as to his property. He died in 1653. By his wife Dorothy Danvers (1590–1650) he had eight sons and four daughters. One of his daughters, Dorothy, married Sir William Temple [q. v.], and is well known by her charming 'Letters,' which were edited by his Honour Judge Parry in 1888. His eldest son, Sir John Osborne (1615–1698), had a new grant of the office of remembrancer to the lord-treasurer, was a gentleman of the privy chamber to Charles II, was created a baronet 11 Feb. 1660–1, and died 5 Feb. 1698, leaving a son Henry, who is noticed separately.

[Cooper's Athenæ Cantabr. ii. 125; Bentham's Baronetage, ii. 150, &c.; Literary Remains of Edw. VI (Roxburghe Club), pp. 459–61; Acts of the Privy Council, 1550–75; Cal. of State Papers, Dom. 1547–80, p. 164; Hist. MSS. Comm. 4th Rep. p. 216, 6th Rep. p. 497, 7th Rep. p. 628; Gardiner's Hist. of the Great Civil War, iv. 92; Clarendon's Hist. of the Rebellion, ed. Macray, iv. 456; Tupper's Hist. of Guernsey, and Chron. of Castle Cornet; Hoskins's Charles II in the Channel Islands; Letters from Dorothy Osborne, ed. E. A. Parry, 1888; art. by his Honour Judge Parry in Atlantic Monthly, May 1890.] W. A. J. A.

OSBORNE, RALPH BERNAL (1808–1882), politician. [See Bernal.]

OSBORNE, RUTH (1680–1751), reputed witch, born in 1680, was the last victim in England of the superstitious belief in witchcraft. She acquired her reputation in the following manner. At the time of the rebellion in 1745 she went to one Butterfield, who kept a dairy at Gubblecut, near Tring, in Hertfordshire, and begged for some buttermilk. Butterfield, by a brutal refusal, angered the old woman, who went away muttering that the Pretender would pay him out. In the course of the next year or so a number of the farmer's calves became distempered, and he himself contracted epileptic fits. In the meantime he gave up dairy-farming and took a public-house. The wiseacres who met there attributed his misfortunes to witchcraft, and advised Butterfield to apply to a cunning woman or white-witch for a cure. An old woman was fetched from Northamptonshire, and confirmed the suspicion already entertained against Ruth Osborne and her husband John, both harmless old people over seventy years of age.

After some ineffectual measures, recourse was had to an expedient which should at the same time deter the Osbornes from their alleged malpractices and benefit Butterfield and the neighbouring publicans. Notice was given by the crier at the adjoining towns of

Winslow, Hemel Hempstead, and Leighton Buzzard, that witches were to be tried by ducking at Longmarstone on 22 April 1751. A large and determined mob mustered at Tring on the day specified, and forced the parish overseer and master of the workhouse by threats to reveal the hiding-place of the unfortunate couple in the vestry of the church, where those officers had placed them for better security. The Osbornes were then stripped, and, with their hands tied to their toes, were thrown into Longmarstone pool. After much ducking and ill-usage the old woman was thrown upon the bank, quite naked and almost choked with mud, and she expired in the course of a few minutes. Her dead body was tied to her husband, who was alleged to have died shortly afterwards from the cruel treatment he received, but who ultimately recovered, though he was unable to give evidence at the trial. The authorities determined to overawe local sympathy with the rioters, and to make a salutary example. At the coroner's inquest the jury brought in a verdict of wilful murder against one Thomas Colley, a chimney-sweep, and against twenty-one other known and unknown persons. Colley had taken a leading part in the outrage, and had collected money from the rabble for 'the sport he had shown them in ducking the old witch.' He was tried at Hertford assizes on 30 July 1751, before Sir Thomas Lee, and his plea that he went into the pond as a friend to try and save Mrs. Osborne being unsupported by evidence, he was found guilty and sentenced to death. He was escorted from Hertford gaol to St. Albans by two troops of horseguards blue, and the next morning, 24 Aug., was executed at Gubblecut Cross in Tring, and afterwards hanged in chains on the same gallows. 'The infatuation of the greatest part of the country people was so great that they would not be spectators of his death; yet many thousands stood at a distance to see him go, grumbling and muttering that it was a hard case to hang a man for destroying an old wicked woman that had done so much harm by her witchcraft.' It is noticeable that the last case of a witch being condemned by the verdict of an English jury, that of Jane Wenham [q. v.], also occurred in Hertfordshire in 1712.

[Wright's Narratives of Sorcery and Magic, 1851, ii. 327; Gent. Mag. 1751, passim; Universal Magazine, August 1751; Knapp and Baldwin's Newgate Calendar, 1825, ii 117; Pike's History of Crime; Tyburn Chronicle, iv. 22 (with an illustration engraved by Rennoldson after Wale); Chambers's Book of Days, ii. 250; Remarkable Confession and Last Dying Words of Thomas Colley (containing a curious 'representation of the manner in which the infatuated mob cruelly murdered Ruth Osborne,' in three woodcuts); Trial of Thomas Colley, to which is annexed some further Particulars of the Affair from the Mouth of John Osborne.] T. S.

OSBORNE, Lord SIDNEY GODOLPHIN (1808–1889), philanthropist, third son of Francis Godolphin Osborne, baron Godolphin (1777–1850), by Elizabeth Charlotte Eden, daughter of William, first baron Auckland, was born at Stapleford in Cambridgeshire on 5 Feb. 1808. He was a direct descendant of Godolphin, the fellow-minister of the Duke of Marlborough, and when in 1859 his elder brother, George Godolphin, succeeded his cousin, Francis Godolphin D'Arcy Osborne, as eighth Duke of Leeds, he obtained the rank of a duke's son. He was educated at Rugby and at Brasenose College, Oxford, whence he graduated B.A. in 1830, and, having taken orders, was appointed rector of Stoke-Poges in Buckinghamshire in 1832. In 1841 he accepted the living of Durweston in Dorset, which was in the gift of Lord Portman, and he occupied that incumbency until 1875. He then resigned the benefice and retired to Lewes, where he died on 9 May 1889. He married in 1834 Emily, daughter of Pascoe Grenfell of Taplow Court, Buckinghamshire, and was thus brother-in-law of Charles Kingsley and James Anthony Froude. His wife died on 19 Dec. 1875, leaving two sons and two daughters.

Osborne is chiefly known in connection with the series of 'lay sermons' delivered from the pulpit of the 'Times' newspaper under the signature 'S. G. O.' A philanthropist of a militant and almost ferocious type, he was always lashing abuses and provoking controversy. But the value of much that he wrote is attested by the fact that it has gained in historical that which it has lost in controversial interest. In matters so diverse as free trade, education, sanitation, women's rights, cattle plague, and cholera, he was equally at home, and, generally speaking, in advance of his time. During the Crimean war he journeyed to the East, made an unofficial inspection of the hospitals under Miss Florence Nightingale's care, and published the results in 'Scutari and its Hospitals,' 1855. He was publicly thanked in parliament for his self-appointed task. On the Irish question, in which he took a special interest in consequence of his visit to the west of Ireland during the famine of 1849, he was a strong unionist, and in church matters he regarded sacerdotal claims with frank and cynical dislike. But his special interest was perhaps the agricultural labourer, of whom his knowledge was unrivalled, while his forecast of

the villager's social and political emancipation and its results was remarkable for its acumen. The last letters of the series addressed to the 'Times,' extending from 1844 to 1888, were on the subject of the Whitechapel murders. A selection from the letters, which were justly said to be equally a profit and a credit to the writer and to the paper in which they appeared, was published, with a brief introduction, by Mr. Arnold White, 2 vols. London, 1888.

Osborne's other writings include: 1. 'Gleanings in the West of Ireland,' 1850. 2. 'Lady Eva: her last Days. A Tale,' 1851. 3. 'Hints to the Charitable,' 1856. 4. 'Hints for the Amelioration of the Moral Condition of a Village,' 1856. 5. 'Letters on the Education of Young Children,' 1866.

[Letters of S. G. O., ed. Arnold White, 1888, with portrait; Ann. Register, 1889, p. 143; Times, 10 May 1889; Saturday Review, 24 Jan. 1891; Illustrated London News, with portrait, 25 May 1889; Men of the Time, 12th edit.; Brit. Mus. Cat.] T. S.

OSBORNE, Sir THOMAS, successively first Earl of Danby, Marquis of Carmarthen, and Duke of Leeds (1631–1712), was son of Sir Edward Osborne of Kiveton, Yorkshire, by his second marriage. The father, who was baptised at St. Benet's, Gracechurch Street, London, 12 Dec. 1596, was grandson of Sir Edward Osborne [q. v.], the well-known lord mayor of London. Created a baronet 12 July 1620, he was made vice-president of the council of the north in 1629. 'I find your vice-president,' Sir John Coke wrote to Strafford 11 June 1623, 'a young man of good understanding and counsellable, and very forward to promote his majesty's service' (*Strafford Papers*, i. 81). In 1631 Wentworth himself described Sir Edward as 'a noble gentleman' (*ib.* p. 441), and thenceforth treated him as an unwaveringly faithful friend. In 1639 he strongly urged Osborne to visit him in Ireland. In 1639 and 1640 Osborne was at Berwick or Newcastle superintending the despatch of troops to the border to take part in the threatened war with the Scots (*ib.* p. 411). He was subsequently appointed lieutenant-general of the royalist forces raised at York. Twenty-one of his official letters, dating between 1633 and 1639, are at Melbourne Hall, Derbyshire, the seat of Lord Cowper (cf. *Hist. MSS. Comm.* 12th Rep. pt. ii. passim). He died 9 Sept. 1647. His first wife (*d.* 1624) was Margaret, daughter of Thomas Belasyse, viscount Fauconberg. His second wife was Anne, widow of William Midelton of Stockeld, Yorkshire, and second daughter of Thomas Walmesley of Dunkenhalgh, Lancashire. The second Lady Osborne's mother, Elizabeth Danvers, was descended in the female line from John Neville, fourth and last baron Latimer [see under Neville, John, third Baron Latimer], and was sister of Henry Danvers, earl of Danby [q. v.] The second Lady Osborne survived Sir Edward, and was buried at Hart Hill, Yorkshire, 20 Aug. 1666. By his first wife Osborne had a son Edward, who was killed by the fall of some chimneys at his father's residence at York, on 1 Oct. 1638 (*Strafford Papers*, i. 231–2, 251, 265). Thomas, the issue of the second marriage, thus became the heir (cf. Foster, *Yorkshire Pedigrees*).

Thomas, born in 1631, was brought up in the country, chiefly at Kiveton, and shared as a boy his father's strong royalist sentiment. He succeeded to the baronetcy and to the family estates in Yorkshire on his father's death in 1647. He did not attend any university, but some part of his youth he spent in Paris, and he was frequently entertained there by Sir Richard Browne, the English ambassador, with whose son-in-law, John Evelyn, the diarist, he thus became 'intimately acquainted' (Evelyn, *Diary*, ii. 292). In 1652 he was in London, paying formal addresses to a distant cousin Dorothy, daughter of Sir Peter Osborne of Chicksands Priory, Bedfordshire [see under Osborne, Peter]. The young lady, subsequently wife of Sir William Temple [q. v.], scorned his advances, and next year he married Lady Bridget Bertie, daughter of the Earl of Lindsey (cf. Dorothy Osborne, *Letters*, ed. Parry, pp. 30, 90, 127). On returning to his home in Yorkshire he fell under the influence of a neighbour, George Villiers, second duke of Buckingham, his senior by three years. After the Restoration Buckingham brought him to court, and he zealously identified himself with his patron's interests. In 1661 he served as high sheriff of Yorkshire, and in 1665 definitely adopted a political career on being elected M.P. for York. Joining the party of 'high cavaliers,' he readily aided Buckingham and his friends in their attack on Lord-chancellor Clarendon, and his active hostility to that minister proved the 'first step to his future rise' (Reresby, p. 78). Plausible in speech, sanguine in temper, although stiff in manner, he displayed sufficient business aptitude to warrant his nomination as member of a committee to examine the public accounts in April 1667. Buckingham, however, deemed him worthy of higher responsibilities, and when Arthur Annesley, first earl of Anglesey, was suspended from the office of treasurer of the navy in 1668, the king, on Buckingham's recommendation, conferred the vacant

post jointly on Osborne and Sir Thomas Lyttelton (Pepys, *Diary*, iv. 41). On 5 Nov. the two new treasurers kissed the king's hand, and Charles genially expressed his confidence that he would be safe in their hands. On the same day Pepys saw Osborne for the first time, and noted that he was 'a comely gentleman' (*ib.* iv. 47). In September 1671 Osborne quarrelled with his coadjutor on some official detail. The matter was brought to the notice of the council. Lyttelton was dismissed, and Osborne was reappointed sole treasurer of the navy (*Hatton Correspondence*, ii. 61–71). On 2 Feb. 1673 he was created Viscount Osborne of Dunblane in the Scottish peerage, and on 3 May 1673 he became a privy councillor. But a greater dignity was in store for him. Next month Clifford, the lord treasurer and chief of the Cabal ministry, was forced to resign. Buckingham pointed to Osborne as his successor, and the suggestion was adopted by the king. Accordingly, on 19 June 1673, Osborne became lord high treasurer of England and chief minister of Charles II. On 15 Aug. he was made Baron Osborne of Kiveton and Viscount Latimer of Danby in the English peerage, whereupon he resigned his Scottish title to his son Peregrine. He selected the title of Lord Latimer on account of his mother's descent from John Neville, fourth lord Latimer, who died in 1577. 'There was some grumbling at his choice amongst the ducal family of Northumberland,' whose subordinate honours included the same title (*Letters to Sir Joseph Williamson*, pp. 63, 157). On 27 June 1674 he was promoted to an earldom, naming himself Earl of Danby, after the estate of Danby (in Cleveland) which was formerly a possession of the baronial family of Latimer, and had already given a title to his granduncle, Henry Danvers (Ord, *Cleveland*, p. 330). In the same year he was made lord lieutenant of the West Riding of Yorkshire and a Scottish privy councillor. In 1677 he was created K.G. Soon after receiving the treasurer's office, he acquired Wimbledon House, Surrey, of George, lord Digby, and spent all his leisure there, living in considerable state.

For the five years from 1673 to the end of 1678, during which Danby remained lord treasurer, the government of the country lay mainly in his hands. Accepting without question the standard of morals recognised by all contemporary politicians, he endeavoured to keep the House of Commons in subjection by a liberal administration of bribes. But according to Burnet, he unwisely confined his gifts of corruption to the less prominent members of parliament. He certainly gathered about him men of small capacity, and lived in a jealous fear that if he extended his patronage to persons of genuine ability, they might depress his influence by 'gaining too much credit with the king.' With Lauderdale, almost alone among the eminent politicians of the day, did he maintain confidential relations, and he apparently made it his ambition to emulate Lauderdale's despotic methods of rule (*Lauderdale Correspondence*, iii. 126; cf. Dialogue between Lauderdale and Danby, 1680? in *Roxburghe Ballads*, iv. 91). At the same time he endeavoured to improve his own financial prospects by none too scrupulous methods. He was not a rich man. In 1669 it was said that he had less than 1,200*l.* a year, and that his debts exceeded 10,000*l.* (Pepys). He was obviously in embarrassed circumstances on becoming treasurer. According to Reresby, he made a corrupt bargain with Buckingham by which he undertook to pay his predecessor, Clifford, half his salary. Another authority states that he was to give Clifford 4,000*l.* a year (*Letters to Williamson*, p. 48). His wife was reported to encourage him in his love of money, and soon drove, with 'his participation and concurrence,' a private trade in offices, after the manner of Elizabeth, duchess of Lauderdale [see Murray, Elizabeth] (Reresby; Henry Sidney's *Diary*, ed. Blencowe, i. 6; Marvell, *Works*, ed. Aitken, vol. ii.)

But although 'greedy of wealth and honours, corrupt himself, and a corrupter of others,' Danby did not wholly lack political principle. He took for granted, like all the old cavaliers, that the country demanded an absolute monarch. But as a zealous protestant, he declined all conciliatory relations with the church of Rome; nor was he less anxious to counteract the aggrandisement of France, and secure for England an influential place in the councils of Europe. He wished, too, to maintain the country's financial credit, and to pay public creditors with regularity. Somewhat similar aims had been expressed in a book called 'The present Interest of England Stated' (1672), and another anonymous pamphleteer had thereupon issued 'A Letter to Sir Thomas Osborn . . . upon the reading of [that book].' Osborne was there credited with an anxiety to render English trade more extensive than that of any other nation.

As the minister of Charles II, Danby could not act with a free hand, and much diplomacy on his part was needed to give effect to any of his views. One of his first efforts at domestic legislation met with egregious defeat.

In 1675 he offered to the lords a bill providing that no person should hold office or sit in either house without declaring on oath that he considered resistance to the kingly power criminal, and would never endeavour to alter the government of either church or state. It was an impolitic and useless endeavour to protect the established constitution, and is said to have been suggested to Danby by his friend the Duke of Lauderdale. Danby apparently regarded the measure merely as a weapon for attacking both catholics and dissenters. The opposition, led by Shaftesbury, took every advantage of the dissenters' grievances, and Danby, bowing before the storm which the bill raised among them under Shaftesbury's astute guidance, suffered it to drop. To propitiate the prelates, he, however, encouraged during 1676 a renewal of the persecution of the dissenters and catholics under the existing laws. The Cabal ministry had encouraged toleration, and Charles II manifested a reluctance to accept an intolerant policy. In the hope of meeting the royal scruples, Danby directed each bishop to prepare a census of papists and nonconformists in his diocese. Danby believed that the king might thus be convinced that the numbers of those opposed to the established church were not formidable, and that their suppression could be undertaken without exciting any widespread commotion (Duke of Leeds' MSS. in *Hist. MSS. Comm.* 11th Rep. pt. vii. pp. 14 sq.) During 1677 Danby declared openly, Burnet says, against popery in all companies, and his nomination of Compton to the see of London and of Sancroft to Canterbury was viewed as a practical confirmation of his spoken opinions.

In foreign politics one of Danby's earliest schemes was aimed at the predominance of France. In 1674 he brought the war with the Dutch to a close, and laid the foundation of peace. In 1675 the proposal to marry Mary, the Duke of York's daughter, to William of Orange was first suggested. Charles at once assented; the duke was reluctant to sanction the arrangement, but Danby supported the match with enthusiasm, and by his persistency brought it to fruition. In October 1677 William came to England; Charles and James both urged a postponement of the marriage negotiation until at least the treaty of Nimeguen was signed; but Danby firmly contended with William that there was no just cause for delay, and the wedding took place on 21 Oct. 1677.

Louis XIV resented the union, and regarded Danby's conduct in pressing it forward as seriously imperilling his position in Europe. But the French monarch knew that Charles II was pliable, and that the control of foreign politics was always to a large extent under the king's personal direction. Against his better judgment Danby, too, had from the first connived at the secret receipt of money by Charles II from France as the price of England's neutrality in the wars in which Louis XIV was embarked. He disliked the proceeding, but could continue in office on no other condition than that of according it a tacit favour. In the beginning of 1676 he and Lauderdale were parties to a formal treaty between the two kings, by which they bound themselves not to make any further diplomatic arrangement with a foreign power except by mutual consent; and Charles promised, in consideration of a pension, to prorogue or dissolve parliament if any attempt were made to force other treaties on him (Dalrymple, p. 99). Danby did what he could to render this engagement nugatory. But by the king's orders he pressed the French cabinet for the promised bribes, and 200,000*l.* was paid. The perilous negotiation was kept secret. But in January 1677-8 Charles II desired Danby to repeat it on a bolder scale. The opposition to the government in parliament was gaining strength. The king was in pressing want of money. Throughout England the jealousy of France was growing, and war seemed inevitable. Charles, with habitual cynicism, determined to turn the situation to his personal profit, and directed Danby to inform Ralph Montagu (afterwards duke of Montagu) [q. v.], the English ambassador in Paris, that Louis could only secure peace by paying the king of England six million livres a year for three years. Danby obeyed, and the royal commands were forwarded to Montagu in letters dated 17 Jan. 1677-8 and 25 March 1678. To each letter the king added a postscript in his own handwriting, 'I aproue of this letter, C.R.' Danby judiciously bade Montagu take all possible care 'to leave this whole negotiation as private as possible for fear of giving offence at home.' At a later date he asserted that he had no fear of any personal danger in making the corrupt proposal to Louis, because he wrote 'by the king's command upon the subject of peace and war, wherein his Majesty alone is at all times sole judge, and ought to be obeyed not only by ministers of state, but by all his subjects.'

The perfidy of the transaction was unmistakable. Five days before the second letter was despatched an act of parliament had passed under Danby's auspices authorising the raising of money to carry on war with France.

Montagu was under no obligation to protect the minister from the consequences of a betrayal of the secret negotiation. He had no personal liking for Danby, who combined with 'his excellent natural parts' (according to Evelyn) no sense of generosity or gratitude (Evelyn, *Diary*, ii. 293). When, therefore, Montagu invited his influence to secure for him the post of secretary of state, Danby manifested an unwillingness to aid him. Soon after Montagu received Danby's letters, he moreover, involved himself in a personal quarrel with the king's former mistress, the Duchess of Cleveland. Dismissal from office followed, and Montagu, crediting Danby with responsibility for his misfortunes, flung himself into the arms of the opposition. He easily convinced Barillon, the French ambassador in London, that Danby was at heart an enemy of France, and that Louis XIV would benefit by his downfall, which he, if subsidised, could bring about. A liberal sum of money was at once placed by Barillon at Montagu's disposal, and Montagu obtained a seat in parliament, in order to carry out his part of the bargain. Danby, who suspected his intentions, tried to foil them by issuing an order in council early in December 1678 for the seizure of all Montagu's papers. But he had lost control of the House of Commons, and it was at once voted, contrary to his wish, that the sequestered papers should be examined at Westminster. On 20 Dec. Montagu moved that the two incriminating documents sent him by Danby early in the year should be read by the speaker, as 'he conceived they might tend very much to the safety of his majesty's person, and the preservation of the kingdom.' The king's postscripts were not read, and the house at once resolved that the correspondence supplied sufficient matter for an impeachment. Next day articles impeaching the lord treasurer were drawn up.

The commons professed to perceive only the misconduct of the minister. But the king's authority for the despatch of the corrupt letters to Montagu was undeniable, and was evidenced by his own handwriting. The commons, therefore, in impeaching Danby, went a great way towards establishing the principle that no minister can shelter himself behind the throne by pleading obedience to the orders of the sovereign (Hallam). Danby's grave offence sprang from a desire to retain power. Removal and exclusion from office he thoroughly deserved. That a capital charge of treason could be justly reared on the basis of the letters was doubtful. But Danby's personal unpopularity silenced all scruples. According to Burnet, he was 'the most hated minister that had ever been about the king.' Charles himself had no misapprehension on that score, and told him soon after he had become treasurer that he had only two friends in the world—the royal favour and his own merit (*Letters to Williamson*, p. 64). The king's relations, which had always been friendly, had grown more intimate since the king's natural son, the Earl of Plymouth, married at Wimbledon Danby's daughter Bridget, on 13 July 1678. But it was not in Charles's nature to exert himself in behalf of a threatened minister, especially when the minister was being held up to public execration by pamphleteers and ballad writers. Danby's corrupt practices, his alleged dependence on his wife, his personal appearance, his bad health, and his pale face were all ridiculed unceasingly in coarse lampoons:

> He is as stiff as any stake,
> And leaner Dick than any rake;
> Envy is not so pale.
> And though by selling of us all
> He has wrought himself into Whitehall
> He looks like bird of gaol.

('The Chequer Inn,' *State Poems*, 1703; cf. Marvell, *Poems*, ed. Aitken, ii. 205). Lord Mulgrave, afterwards Duke of Buckinghamshire, in his 'Essay on Satyr,' described him as 'that great false jewel,' who was thought exceeding wise 'only for taking pains and telling lies;' while the Earl of Dorset, in his 'Young Statesmen,' 1680, credited Danby with 'matchless impudence.' Dryden, to whom both these poems are often wrongly ascribed, was one of Danby's few literary admirers, and dedicated to him his 'All for Love' in 1678.

The public temper had, moreover, been madly excited since the autumn by the pretended revelations of Titus Oates [q. v.], and was readily disposed to detect in every deviation from public duty some complicity with 'the horrid plot.' Danby's enemies in parliament, in order to expose their victim with certainty to the peril of punishment by death, charged him directly with encouraging the alleged conspiracy. From the first Danby had discredited Oates's story, and that circumstance supplied his enemies with the sole pretence for connecting him with the 'plot.' One of the articles of impeachment, absurdly describing him as 'popishly affected,' declared that he had 'traitorously concealed the late horrid plot' after he had notice of it. Roger North's contention that he had at first given some countenance to Oates, and soon perceived that he had got a wolf by the ears which he could neither hold nor let go, is

not corroborated (North, *Lives*, ed. Jessopp, i. 211). The other accusations went equally beyond what the circumstances warranted. He was charged with having 'encroached to himself royal powers by treating of matters of peace and war without the knowledge of the council;' with having adopted 'an arbitrary and tyrannical way of government by designing to raise an army upon pretence of a war with the French, and then to continue the same as a standing army within this kingdom;' with having hindered the meeting of parliament; with having wasted 231,602*l.* of the king's treasure on needless pensions and secret services; and, finally, with having procured large gifts for himself. Only on the first and fourth articles, which dealt respectively with his infringement of the royal prerogative and his connection with the plot, were divisions challenged in the lower house, but both passed by majorities—of forty-two in one case and twenty-four in the other.

When the articles were read at the bar of the upper house, motions were made not only that the earl should withdraw, but that he be committed to the Tower. Each was negatived by a large majority, and Shaftesbury, with other whig leaders, entered protests in the 'Lords' Journals.' The action of the majority was disputed on the legal ground that no one charged with treason could be admitted to bail; but serious doubt was legitimate as to whether the articles could, in the absence of more precise particulars, be reasonably interpreted to amount to a charge of treason, or whether, on the severest interpretation, Danby's offences could be treated as more than misdemeanours. On 30 Dec. a prorogation of parliament, which was dissolved in January 1679, deferred further action.

In March 1679 a new parliament met. Danby had used all his private influence to return to the House of Commons men favourable to himself. In this effort he failed, and at Lady-day he accordingly resigned his office of lord treasurer. He received from the king a pardon under the great seal, to which the king ordered the seal to be attached in his presence, together with a warrant creating him a marquis, dated 16 March (*Addit. MS.* 28094, f. 47). Charles, in bidding him farewell, used every expression of good will, and lightly promised that his minister 'should not fare at all the worse for the malicious prosecution of the parliament.' Burnet adds that Danby left the treasury quite empty. His friends believed that he would take up his post again 'in convenient time, or else keep such a station near the king as may make him the same omnipotent figure as before, under the disguise of some other name' (*Savile Correspondence*, p. 76). But 'the hard-hearted commons of England' had no such anticipation. His impeachment was at once revived. Thereupon a question of high constitutional importance was raised by Danby's friends as to whether the impeachment was abated by the dissolution. A committee of privileges, to whom the point was submitted on 11 March 1679, reported, after a careful scrutiny of precedents, that the 'dissolution of the parliament doth not alter the state of the impeachment brought up by the commons in that parliament.' When the motion for the earl's committal was made a second time in the House of Lords, it was accepted without objection. Meanwhile Danby had left London for Wimbledon, in obedience, he asserted, to the king's wish (*Hatton Corresp.* i. 185–6). But the lords, perhaps with a view to protecting him from the results of conviction, passed a bill condemning him, as in the case of Clarendon, to banishment unless he surrendered. The commons rejected the bill for his banishment, and substituted a bill of attainder which they hastily passed through all its stages. To prevent worse consequences, Danby thereupon came to London, and surrendered to the usher of the black rod (10 April). He was at once sent to the Tower. A written answer to the charges was demanded of him, and he pleaded the pardon obtained from the king (21 April 1679). Even among his friends such a course was deemed impolitic, because it was clearly a confession of the fact (North, i. 211). The commons straightway resolved that the pardon was illegal and the plea void, and, proceeding to the bar of the House of Lords, demanded that judgment should be passed upon the prisoner. They further denied the right of the bishops to vote on the validity of the king's pardon, and demanded the appointment of a committee of both houses to regulate the further procedure of the impeachment. The peers assented to the appointment of the committee, but declared that the bishops had a right to sit and vote in parliament on capital cases until sentence of death should be pronounced. Before the matter went further parliament was dissolved in July.

No serious attempt was thenceforth made to bring Danby to trial, but for nearly five years he lay a prisoner in the Tower. He was often seriously ill, but, according to Reresby, he bore his misfortunes with remarkable patience and equanimity. His wife and family seem to have had free access to his apartments. On 17 Aug. 1683 William

Longueville visited him there, and found him 'pretty well, good company, and temperate in what he said' (*Hatton Corresp.* ii. 35). On 7 Dec. 1683 Evelyn was received by him with great kindness (Evelyn, *Diary*, ii. 424).

From the moment of his arrest Oates and his crew had pursued him with unrelenting malignity, and the odium with which the public regarded him increased. Many pamphlets issued in 1679 and 1680 asserted that Oates had revealed the popish plot to Danby in secret meetings, in obscure parts of London, at an early stage of his alleged discoveries; that Danby had taken no action against the pretended conspirators from a desire to shield them; that his supineness had roused the suspicions of Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey [q. v.], and that Danby had consequently plotted Godfrey's murder (cf. *Reflections upon the Earl of Danby in relation to Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey's Murder*, 1679). His secretary, Edward Christian, issued 'Reflections' rebutting the absurd charges. But the libellous accusation respecting Godfrey continued in circulation for more than two years, and in 1681 Edward Fitzharris [q. v.] attempted to free himself from a charge of treason by concocting a detailed story directly implicating Danby in the murder. On Fitzharris's evidence the Middlesex grand jury indicted Danby in May 1681 for the crime. A few days later Danby petitioned the king in council to arrange for his immediate trial by his peers on the indictment, but no decision was taken. On 3 June 1681 he moved the court of king's bench to take action against the publishers and booksellers who had printed and sold the false evidence brought against him by Fitzharris. These proceedings also proved abortive.

As Oates's credit drooped, the public came to recognise that the charge was a wilful fabrication, and meanwhile Danby made unremitting endeavours to secure his freedom by appeals both to the king and to parliament. He petitioned the parliament meeting at Oxford in 1681 to dismiss the political charges against him, but for a third time a dissolution deprived him of a hearing. On 27 May 1682 he appeared in person before the court of king's bench, and applied for bail. His request was refused, Mr. Justice Raymond alone dissenting, on the ground that the judges were incompetent to meddle in the matter of an impeachment by parliament, which was a court superior to their own. Another application in May 1683 proved equally unsuccessful; but after Jeffreys had become lord chief justice, the court unanimously declared on 12 Feb. 1683–4 that he ought to be admitted to bail, and accordingly he was bound over in 20,000*l.* to appear before the House of Lords in the succeeding session. The Dukes of Somerset and Albemarle and the Earls of Oxford and Chesterfield became sureties in 5,000*l.* each, and Danby at length left the Tower. 'He came the same day,' says Reresby, 'to kiss his majesty's hand in the bedchamber, when I happened to be present; and when the earl complained of his long imprisonment, his majesty told him, he [i.e. Danby] knew it was against his consent, which his lordship thankfully acknowledged; but they had no manner of private discourse together.' On 19 May 1685, in the first parliament of James II's reign, Danby appeared at the bar of the House of Lords, and was discharged from his recognisances. At the same time the order of 19 March 1679, authorising the maintenance of an impeachment in the parliament following that in which it was framed, was annulled, and Danby again took his seat among the peers. He at once proved himself an active and powerful member of the tory party.

But before the first year of James II's reign closed Danby found himself in opposition to the government. As a protestant he distrusted the king, and on the dismissal of his friend George Saville, marquis of Halifax, from the presidency of the council (December 1685), he began to speak openly against James's arbitrary acts. He was still remembered as the chief promoter of the marriage of Mary and William of Orange, and was respected at the Hague. Consequently he was sought out by William's agent, Dykvelt, and was easily induced to consider the claims of James's daughter to take James's place on the throne. In September 1687 he attended private conferences between Dykvelt and the chief opponents of James II. In June Dykvelt carried to Holland a letter from Danby boldly favouring William and Mary's pretensions to the English crown. As a leading representative of the tories, he knew that his adherence was of the utmost importance to the party favouring the change of dynasty. The whigs immediately made advances which he received in a friendly spirit, and a formal reconciliation took place between himself and the Earl of Devonshire, one of the managers of his impeachment. His next step was to join the revolutionary conspiracy which Russell and Henry Sidney inaugurated, and he won over Compton to the cause. As one of the seven chiefs of the conspiracy he signed the invitation to William. In November he left London to seize York for the Dutch prince.

When the Revolution was accomplished

and James had fled to France, Danby argued that the crown was vacant and had devolved on the Princess of Orange. He offered to form a party in her favour; but she gave little support to his view, and his whig coadjutors rejected it. Finally he joined his fellow-actors in the Revolution in urging the House of Lords to agree with the Commons in declaring the throne vacant and the prince and princess king and queen.

Danby did not under-estimate his services to William, and he demanded a rich reward. On 20 April 1689 he was made Marquis of Carmarthen in accordance with a promise which Charles II had made him, and in commemoration of property in South Wales granted him by that king in 1674 (*Harl. MS.* 1220, f. 21). He became lord lieutenant of the West Riding (10 May), of the East Riding (21 March 1690), and of the three Ridings (29 Feb. 1691–2). But his chief ambition was to resume that office of treasurer from which he had ignominiously withdrawn in 1679. William, on this point, declined to meet his wishes, and deemed it convenient to appoint him president of the council (February 1689). Danby did not conceal his discontent, which was greatly increased when Lord Halifax, with whom he had quarrelled, was made lord privy seal. Although accepting office, he positively refused for the present to work with Halifax. He seldom presided at the council; he stayed in the country grumbling and sneering, and thus allowed the power to fall into Halifax's hands. With the whigs, Danby, despite his conciliatory attitude in 1688, was still unpopular, and his introduction into William's cabinet excited a fierce opposition. In June 1689 Howe moved that an address be presented to the king requesting that all persons who had ever been impeached by the commons might be dismissed; and in July the house was asked, without result, to request the king to remove both Danby and Halifax from his council.

Nevertheless, William's confidence in Carmarthen increased; and in 1690 his position was greatly improved by Halifax's retirement. He continued lord president, but he now became virtually prime minister, and took possession of apartments in St. James's Palace. The whigs were exasperated by his triumph, and he was exposed anew to a fire of the bitterest sarcasm. He was denounced as 'King Thomas,' as 'Tom the Tyrant,' and as 'a thin, ill-natured ghost that haunts the king.' His delicate appearance secured for him the sobriquet of the 'White Marquis' (*Hatton Corresp.* ii. 149). All members of his family were assailed with invective. In December 1693, when he was recruiting his health at Bath, he was exposed to almost personal violence from a mob of his political enemies. He was declared to be 'anti-English' and a 'Williamite,' and doggerel lampoons were sung under his window at night. But his influence with the king and queen remained unshaken, and by free resort to his earlier practice of bribery he was able to keep parliament in dependence on him. When William left for Ireland in June 1690, Mary was entrusted with the government. Carmarthen and eight others were chosen by the king to advise her, and he was nominated her chief guide. But William was not wholly dependent on his advice. In August, Carmarthen opposed Marlborough's suggestion that a fleet should be sent to Ireland, but the king overruled his decision. In the spring of 1691 his position was strengthened by his activity in proceeding against Lord Preston for participation in a Jacobite plot. In January 1692–3 he acted as lord high steward at the trial of Lord Mohun, and he spent an extravagant sum on the coach and servants' liveries which he deemed suitable to the office (*ib.* ii. 188). But his position was easily assailable, and power was slipping from his hands. Suspicion spread abroad that he was a secret friend of James II. As early as 1689, according to Reresby, he privately asserted that if King James would but give the country some satisfaction, which he might easily do, it would be very hard to make way against him. Carmarthen's name was mentioned as a sympathiser with the exiled king in a paper written by Melfort on 16 Oct. 1693 (now among the Nairne manuscripts); but the truth seems that, although an attempt was made to win him over, it met with no success. In January 1693, when the place bill, excluding placemen from parliament, was thrown out by the lords, Carmarthen was not in the house. In 1694, however, he supported the triennial bill against the wish of the king, and strongly opposed a bill for regulating trials for treason in the interests of the accused. As some compensation for his anxieties he desired to be made duke of Pontefract, and, although on 4 May 1694 he was created Duke of Leeds, the whigs had then nearly compassed his ruin for a second time.

In April 1695 an inquiry took place into the accounts of the East India Company. It appeared that the Duke of Leeds had received, in 1694, five thousand guineas as the price of securing a new charter for the company. Wharton moved his impeachment, which was carried without a division (27 April). On

the same day the duke was heard in his defence in the House of Commons. To receive bribes, he argued, was a custom characteristic of the age since he had been in public life. Proceeding to the House of Lords, he magnified his public services, asserted his innocence, and asked either for a reconsideration of the vote or a speedy trial. A Swiss servant of his, John Robart, who, it was stated, had received the five thousand guineas for his master from the company, fled the country, and a proclamation was issued for his apprehension on 11 May (LUTTRELL, iii. 470). Without his evidence the commons could not proceed. Leeds thereupon moved, in the House of Lords, that the impeachment should be dismissed, and, although the motion fell to the ground, the proceedings against him were never revived.

Meanwhile, in May 1695 he was told to absent himself from the council (*ib.* iii. 475). For some months he retired into the country, but he soon returned, and by frequent speeches in parliament sought to regain his position. On 15 Oct. he resumed his place as president of the council (*ib.* iii. 537). Two days later he accompanied the king on a visit to Newmarket (*ib.* iii. 538). On 9 Nov. 1695 the university of Oxford showed their confidence in him by making him D.C.L. On 17 Dec. 1695 he became commissioner of a new committee of trade (*ib.* iii. 562), and on 10 Dec. 1696 governor of the Royal Fishery Company (*ib.* iv. 150). But although he clung to his salary and his nominal position in the council, he had lost all influence on public affairs. His public life was confined henceforth to occasional participation in the debates of the House of Lords. In the discussion of the attainder of Fenwick, he, with other tories, argued that it was not worth while to seriously proceed against the prisoner, and he took a prominent part in the attack on Monmouth for intriguing with Fenwick's wife [see MORDAUNT, CHARLES, third EARL OF PETERBOROUGH]. On 23 April 1698 he entertained at Wimbledon the czar, Peter the Great (*ib.* iv. 371). But in May 1699 he was compelled to relinquish office, and in August he ceased to be lord lieutenant of the three Yorkshire Ridings. On 28 Oct. the king received him with much politeness in private audience (*ib.* iv. 574). In 1700 a statute (12 & 13 Will. iii. c. 2) was passed, declaring, with obvious reference to his position in earlier years, that a royal pardon was not pleadable in bar of an impeachment.

Despite his great age and increasing bodily infirmities, the duke never relaxed his efforts to recover some of the ground he had lost. In December 1702 he made a fierce personal attack in the House of Lords on Halifax, asserting that his family was 'raised by rebellion.' A duel was anticipated, and Halifax and the duke's son, the Marquis of Carmarthen, were both bound over by the council not to accept a challenge (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 12th Rep. pt. ix. p. 96). During Queen Anne's reign, according to Macky, he 'was not regarded, tho' he still took his place at the council-board.' The same writer describes him at the time as 'a gentleman of admirable natural parts, great knowledge and experience in the affairs of his own country, but of no reputation with any party.' His staunch protestantism, on the other hand, still secured him a few warm admirers. Dunton, in his 'Life and Errors,' 1705, p. 423, asked 'where shall we find strict morals, unaffected devotion, refined loyalty, or that old English hero that made France and the world tremble, if not in Great Leeds?' In 1705 he supported a motion that the church was in danger (BOYER, *Annals*, p. 218), and in the debate on Sacheverell in March 1710 he made a long speech in defence of hereditary right (*ib.* p. 433). On 29 Nov. 1710 he was granted a pension of 3,500*l.* a year out of the post-office revenues (*Harl. MS.* 2264). In 1711 he was described as a strong competitor for the office of lord privy seal (BOYER, p. 515). Some part of his enforced leisure he occupied in publishing a defence of his conduct in Charles II's reign. In 1710 appeared two volumes on the subject: one entitled 'Copies and Extracts of some Letters written to and from the Earl of Danby (now Duke of Leeds) in the years 1676, 1677, and 1678, with particular Remarks upon some of them. Published by his Grace's direction;' and the other called 'Memoirs relating to the Impeachment of Thomas, Earl of Danby (now Duke of Leeds), in the year 1678.' A comparison of the printed papers with the original documents shows that the duke had liberally garbled them, and in the trembling handwriting which characterised his old age had altered crucial passages in almost all the drafts of the incriminating letters in his possession.

He died 'of convulsions' on 26 July 1712, aged 81, at Easton, Northamptonshire, the seat of his grandson, the Earl of Pomfret. At the time he was on his way to Hornby Castle, his home in Yorkshire. His will was proved in April 1713. He left a princely fortune, but in distributing his property passed over his son and successor in favour of his eldest grandson. Although some of his papers are in the possession of the present Duke of Leeds at Hornby Castle, the

mass of them, including diaries, correspondence, and account-books, were purchased in 1869 for the British Museum, along with the papers of Sidney Godolphin, first earl of Godolphin [q. v.], and of many of Danby's descendants. The collection fills fifty-six volumes (*Addit. MSS.* 28040–95). Some valuable autograph documents, dealing with Danby's negotiations with Montagu, belong to Mr. J. Eliot Hodgkin, F.S.A., of Childwall, Richmond, and are being calendared for publication by the Historical Manuscripts Commission.

Danby married in 1654 Lady Bridget, second daughter of Montague Bertie, lord Willoughby de Eresby, earl of Lindsay. Of a penurious disposition, she was credited with exerting a sinister influence over her husband and children, and subjecting them to much petty tyranny. In December 1699 she was nearly killed in a carriage accident on the journey from Wimbledon, but, according to Sir John Vanbrugh, 'beyond expectation recovered to plague her husband, her son, and many others, some time longer' (Manchester, *Court and Society*, ii. 56, 60). She died on 26 Jan. 1704. Two of the duke's three sons died before him: Edward (1655?–1689), styled from 1674 Viscount Latimer, was a gentleman of the bedchamber to Charles II, took up arms in 1688 to support the revolution, and died without issue in January 1688–9. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Simon Bennett of Beachampton, Buckinghamshire. She was buried in Westminster Abbey on 5 May 1680. The duke's successor, Peregrine Osborne, second duke of Leeds (1659–1734), the third but only surviving son, is separately noticed. Of the duke's five married daughters, Anne (1657–1722) married (1) Robert Cooke, and (2) Horace Walpole, and died without issue; Bridget (1661–1718) married (1) Charles, earl of Plymouth, and (2) Dr. Philip Bisse [q. v.], bishop of St. David's; Catherine (*b.* 1662) married James Herbert of Kingsey, a relative of the Earl of Pembroke; Martha (*b.* 1663) married (1) Edward Baynton, and (2) Charles Granville, earl of Bath; Sophia (*b.* 1664) married (1) Donat, lord O'Brien, grandson of Henry O'Brien, earl of Thomond, and (2) William Fermor, earl of Leominster.

A portrait, by Van Vaart, at Hornby Castle, the property of the Duke of Leeds, is engraved in Lodge's 'Portraits' (vii. 19). Another portrait, by Sir Peter Lely, was engraved by A. Blooteling. There is a fine engraving *ad vivum*, by R. White, and a drawing, also by White, is in the print-room at the British Museum. A portrait by an unknown artist belongs to the Earl of Derby.

[Lives of Eminent British Statesmen in Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia, v. 199–375 (by T. P. Courtenay); Lodge's Portraits, vii. 19 sq.; Memoirs of the Earl of Danby, 1710; Sir John Reresby's Memoirs; Dalrymple's Memorials; Clarendon's Life; Luttrell's Brief Relation; Burnet's Own Time; Cokayne's Complete Peerage; Doyle's Official Baronage; Macaulay's Hist.; Hist. MSS. Comm. 11th Rep. pt. vii. pp. 1–43 (Duke of Leeds' MSS. at Hornby Castle), 11th Rep. pt. ii. (House of Lords MSS. 1678–1688); Brit. Mus. Addit. MSS. 28040–95 (Leeds and Godolphin papers); Roxburghe Ballads, vol. iv.; Bagford Ballads, vol. ii.; Wentworth Papers; Temple's Memoirs.] S. L.

OSBORNE, THOMAS (*d.* 1767), bookseller, was the son of Thomas Osborne, stationer and citizen, to whom Nichols refers (*Lit. Anecd.* iii. 601), though he does not connect him with his better known son. Thomas Osborne the elder established the business in Gray's Inn, and died early in 1743. By his will, proved 7 March 1743 (Prer. Court of Canterbury, 76 Anstis), he left his stock, copyrights, &c., to his son Thomas, together with the house in which the son lived in Fulwood's Rents, and his interest in a house in Bury Street, St. James's. He was evidently a man of means, owning various houses and the ferry at Chelsea. From this will we learn that the son already (1742) had a daughter Mary, named after his wife. Two other booksellers named John Osborne died respectively in 1739 and 1775 (Nichols, *Lit. Anecd.* iii. 601), but nothing is known as to their relationship to the subject of this article.

In 1729 the first of a long series of trade catalogues of books was issued from Osborne's shop in Gray's Inn Gateway. In 1738 Osborne bought from his sister Elizabeth Golding the lease of the ground chambers in Nos. 1 and 2 Page's Buildings, Field Court, Gray's Inn (*Notes and Queries*, 7th ser. xii. 205), and in 1739–40 he offered to sell books for the Société for the Encouragement of Learning at 15 per cent. clear of all charges, if he could be the only bookseller concerned (*Addit. MS.* 6190, ff. 61, 68). In 1740 Rivington and Osborne proposed that their particular friend Samuel Richardson [q. v.] should write a small volume of letters in a common style, and this was the origin of 'Pamela,' Richardson's first novel (Aaron Hill, *Works*, ii. 298).

Osborne bought the great library of the Earl of Oxford in 1742 for 13,000*l.*, and he consulted Dr. Birch and other learned persons as to the best way of disposing of it (*Letters of Eminent Literary Persons*, p. 368). The 'Catalogus Bibliothecæ Harleianæ' in five volumes appeared in 1743–5. Dr. Johnson wrote the preface, Maittaire the Latin dedi-

cation to Lord Carteret, and William Oldys [q. v.], who had been secretary to the Earl of Oxford, was responsible for most of the remainder of the work. Booksellers complained that a charge of five shillings was made for each of the first two volumes of this catalogue, and they said that the prices charged for the books were high. The prices asked for rare English books now appear to be absurdly small, yet the sale was so slow that Osborne did not gain much by the transaction. The third volume of the catalogue contained proposals for the 'Harleian Miscellany; or a Collection of scarce, curious, and entertaining Pamphlets and Tracts found in the late Earl of Oxford's Library.' Six sheets at one shilling were to be published every Saturday, beginning with 24 March 1744. The 'Miscellany' was published in eight quarto volumes, 1744-6, the first volume (of which there was a second edition in 1753) being dedicated to the king by Osborne. This important work was reissued in 1808–13, with two additional volumes edited by Thomas Park.

In the new edition of the 'Dunciad,' issued in 1743, Pope substituted Osborne's name for that of Chapman in bk. ii. lines 167 sq.

Osborne and Curll accept the glorious strife
(Tho' this his son dissuades, and that his wife).

Pope complained that Osborne had pretended to sell the subscription books of Pope's 'Iliad' at half the price, whereas he really cut down the common folio copies to the size of the subscription quartos. Johnson (*Life of Pope*) remarks that 'Osborne was a man entirely destitute of shame, without sense of any disgrace but that of poverty. He told me, when he was doing that which raised Pope's resentment, that he should be put into the "Dunciad"; but he had the fate of Cassandra. I gave no credit to his prediction, till in time I saw it accomplished. The shafts of satire were directed' in vain against Osborne's 'impassive dulness.' It was commonly reported that Johnson had once knocked Osborne down in his shop with a folio, and put his foot on his neck. Johnson gave Boswell the true version: 'Sir, he was impertinent to me, and I beat him. But it was not in his shop: it was in my own chamber' (Boswell, ed. Croker, pp. 46, 613). The Rev. A. M. Toplady (*Memoirs*, by W. Winters, p. 45) says that the volume thrown was Johnson's 'Dictionary,' while the doctor was on a ladder in his room. Mrs. Piozzi adds that Johnson remarked that Osborne, being a blockhead, told of his beating: others who had been beaten by Johnson had the wit to hold their tongues (Piozzi, *Anecdotes*, p. 233).

In 1754 Osborne was in partnership with J. Shipton, and took a house at Hampstead, having, as Nichols puts it, 'contrived such arbitrary prices as raised him to his country house and dog and duck huntings' (*Lit. Anecd.* iii. 625). At the suggestion of Captain Pratten, who acted as master of the ceremonies at the Long Room, Hampstead, Osborne agreed to give on 10 Sept. 1754 a public breakfast for the ladies and a duck hunt for the gentlemen, as well as a lunch and a dance later in the day. Subsequently a fan was engraved and a specimen presented to each lady visitor. On one side was represented the field with the breakfast marquees and duck-pond; on the other, Osborne's house and the tent for dancing. Impressions of both views are in the Banks collection at the British Museum.

Osborne died on 21 Aug. 1767, and was buried on the 27th at St. Mary's, Islington (Lewis, *History of Islington*, 1843, p. 250). By his will, made 8 July and proved 26 Aug. 1767, he left to his wife Mary the leasehold messuage in Warwick Court, Gray's Inn, where he then lived, together with all household goods and furniture. To his brother-in-law William Smith he left a leasehold messuage in Fulwood's Rents, then occupied by Smith, on the condition that such portion of Osborne's stock-in-trade as was in that house should remain there until it could conveniently be sold. The benchers, doctor, and afternoon preacher of Gray's Inn had mourning rings. The stock-in-trade and residue of the estate went to the wife, William Smith, and nephew William Toll. Osborne's stock was sold in 1768–9.

Though the principal bookseller of his time, Osborne is said to have been very ignorant of books. He was, however, skilled in all the tricks of his trade. He is charged with being very insolent to his customers, affronting them if they would not buy some publication of his own; but Toplady says that Osborne, who was his own bookseller, was a very respectable man. When Toplady was about to take orders, Osborne offered him a number of sermons (originals) for a trifle, adding that he had sold ready-made sermons to many a bishop (*Memoirs*, p. 23). He was short and thick in stature, and often spoke in a domineering manner to inferiors. He improved, however, in his later years, and would ask into his little parlour young booksellers who called when he was taking wine after dinner. 'Young man,' he would say, 'I have been in business more than forty years, and am now worth more than 40,000*l.* Attend to your business, and you will be as rich as I am.' He was for many years one

of the court of assistants of the Stationers' Company. His name was sometimes coupled with those of Johnson and Longman on the title-pages of books published jointly by several houses.

[Nichols's Lit. Anecd. i. 151, 585, 707, ii. 282, iii. 401–4, 601, 649–54, iv. 665, v. 352, 462, 471, vi. 130, viii. 286, 446, 463–4, 496, 699, ix. 419; Nichols's Lit. Illustr. ii. 109, 130, iv. 143, 354; Boswell's Johnson, ed. Croker, 1853, pp. 41, 48; Dibdin's Bibliomania, pp. 461–2, 470–1; Knight's Shadows of the Old Booksellers, pp. 130, 260; Brit. Mus. Cat. (Catalogues, subdiv. v. Osborne); Notes and Queries, 3rd ser. i. 42, vii. 324; Gent. Mag. 1743, p. 560.] G. A. A.

OSBORNE, WILLIAM, M.D. (1736–1808), man-midwife, was born in London in 1736, and received his medical education at St. George's Hospital. He practised for some years as a surgeon, and was elected man-midwife to the lying-in hospital in Store Street, London. On 10 Oct. 1777 he obtained the degree of M.D. in the university of St. Andrews, and was admitted a licentiate in midwifery of the College of Physicians of London 22 Dec. 1783. He became colleague of Dr. Thomas Denman [q. v.] in an annual course of lectures on midwifery in 1772, and after 1783 lectured by himself for a time, and then with Dr. John Clarke (1761–1815) [q. v.] He states that he had educated more than twelve hundred practitioners in midwifery. In 1783 he published 'An Essay on Laborious Parturition, in which the division of the Symphysis Pubis is particularly considered.' Sigault and other Frenchmen had advocated the use of this operation, and in England Dr. William Hunter (1718–1783) [q. v.] had expressed a favourable opinion on it. Osborne thought it useless and dangerous, and subsequent experience has so far confirmed his view that it is now never performed. In 1792 he published 'Essays on the Practice of Midwifery in natural and difficult Labours,' which is merely an enlargement of his former book. He was strongly opposed to the Cæsarian section, and had some difference with Denman on the subject. Like most of the writers on midwifery of the hundred years preceding 1860, he quotes scriptural texts in the body of his works. The men-midwives, who became extinct about that period, usually claimed merit for some instrument invented by themselves, and he took pride in a modification of the obstetric forceps, which measured 11¼ inches in length and had a breadth between the blades of 2¾ inches. It is depicted in his second work. A second edition of this, which is believed to have been surreptitious (*Catalogue of Library of Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society*, ii. 143), appeared in 1795. He attained considerable wealth, and died at Old Park, near Dover, on 15 Aug. 1808. His portrait was painted by J. Hardy, and was engraved by J. Jones in 1791.

[Munk's Coll. of Phys. ii. 336; Osborne's Works.] N. M.

OSBRITH (*d.* 867), under-king of Northumbria. [See OSBERHT.]

OSBURGA or **OSBURH** (*fl.* 861), mother of Alfred or Ælfred (849–901) [q. v.], king of the West-Saxons, daughter of Oslac, cupbearer of King Ethelwulf [q. v.], of the house of the leaders of the Jutes, who settled in the Isle of Wight in the reigns of Cerdic and Cynric, married Ethelwulf [q. v.], king of the West-Saxons, and had by him, as it seems, five sons—Æthelstan (*d.* 852?) [see under ETHELWULF], Ethelbald (*d.* 860) [q. v.], Ethelbert (*d.* 866) [q. v.], Æthelred (*d.* 871) [q. v.], and Ælfred the Great, of whom the last four became kings of the West-Saxons—and a daughter, Ethelswith or Æthelswyth, who married Burhred [q. v.], under-king of Mercia. Osburga must have been alive in 856, when her husband, Ethelwulf, brought home his young bride Judith, daughter of Charles the Bald; for a notice of her occurs which must belong to the year 861, when her youngest son, Ælfred, was in his twelfth year. Up to that time he had not been able to read, but then his mother showed him and his brothers a book of 'Saxon' poetry, promising to give it to him who should first be able to read it. Ælfred, delighted with the beauty of the illuminated initial letters, went to a master, who read the poems over to him until he knew them by heart. It is impossible to believe that this story refers to Judith, who was a mere girl in 861 [see under ÆLFRED, u.s.] Osburga is said by Asser to have been a noble-minded and deeply religious woman.

[Asser (Mon. Hist. Brit.), pp. 469, 474; Ethelwerd (Mon. Hist. Brit.), p. 511; Will. of Malmesbury's Gesta Regum, i. 132 (Rolls Ser.); Green's Conquest of England, p. 100; Giles's Alfred the Great, pp. 80–4.] W. H.

OSGAR, OSCAR, or **ORDGAR** (*d.* 984), abbot of Abingdon, was one of the clerks who left Dunstan's community at Glastonbury to go with Æthelwold [q. v.] when he was appointed abbot of Abingdon (*Hist. Abingdon*, ii. 258). He was sent by Æthelwold to Fleury on the Loire to learn the Benedictine rule, and returned with a written account of it. When Æthelwold became bishop of Winchester (963), he appointed Osgar his successor in the abbacy of Abingdon.

Osgar was present at the expulsion of secular canons from Winchester, and made a speech on that occasion. In a letter from Fleury, written partly in cipher, apparently by a friend of Dunstan, or on behalf of Abbo, abbot of Fleury, an abbot is blamed for not returning a copy of Florus's commentary on St. Paul's Epistles; the name Oscarus will be found to fit the cipher (Stubbs, *Dunstan.* p. 376), and the borrower is no doubt identical with the abbot of Abingdon. He purchased and obtained large tracts of land for his convent, and his name is appended to 43 genuine charters of the years 967–974, and to thirteen marked by Kemble as spurious. He died in 984, having finished the buildings begun by his master Æthelwold at Abingdon.

[Wulstan's Life of Æthelwold; Migne's Pat. Lat. 137, cols. 89, 92; Chron. de Abingdon, ed. Stevenson; Will. Malmesbury's Gesta Pontificum, ed. Hamilton, p. 191.] M. B.

OSGITH or **OSYTH** (*fl.* 7th cent.) [See Osyth.]

OSGODBY, ADAM de (*d.* 1316), keeper of the great seal, was a clerk in Edward I's chancery, who derived his name from and was perhaps born at one of the villages called Osgodby in Yorkshire, in which county he afterwards held lands. He first appears on the records in 1286, when he was appointed attorney of Stephen de Mauley, going to Paris for the purpose of study (*Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1282–92, p. 261). Between that year and 1290 he also acted as attorney for William de Acon, Walter de Percehaye, and again in 1291 for Stephen de Mauley, now archdeacon of Cleveland, and going to the court of Rome (*ib.* pp. 289, 292, 335, 413). On 1 Oct. 1295 he was appointed keeper of the rolls of chancery, from which date until his death his name constantly appears in records as an active minister of the crown. He is generally described as 'king's clerk,' and is regarded by Foss as having been the chief of that order. Though never for any length of time entrusted with the permanent custody of the great seal, Adam was repeatedly commissioned to hold it temporarily, sometimes alone, more often in conjunction with others. This generally happened during the absence of the chancellor, or during the vacancy of the chancellorship. On three occasions Adam thus held the seal under Edward I. Again, at Easter 1310, he held the seal between the resignation of John Langton [q. v.], bishop of Chichester, and the appointment of Walter Reynolds [q. v.], bishop of Worcester, to succeed him as chancellor (*Ann. Paulini* in Stubbs's *Chron. of Edw. I and Edw. II*, i. 268–9). In August 1311 again, on chancellor Reynolds setting out to the general council, Osgodby received custody of the great seal, to be kept by him under the seals of two other chancery clerks, Robert of Bardelby [q. v.] and William of Ayermine (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 1307–1313, p. 435). On 30 Dec. in the same year Edward II formally delivered the seal to Adam and his two colleagues at York, and ordered them to go daily to the church of St. Mary outside the castle, and there execute what related to the office of chancellor, as they had been wont to do (*ib.* p. 448, cf. however p. 393). When the great seal was not in use it was safeguarded by the seals of the three keepers, as, for example, during Edward II's flight from Tynemouth to Scarborough, after which it was restored to the keeper at York on the Wednesday in Whitsun week, 1312 (*ib.* pp. 459-60). On 6 Oct. 1312 the retransference of the seal to Walter Reynolds ended Osgodby's keepership (*ib.* p. 553). But even after this—as, for example, in May 1310, when Reynolds went on pilgrimage to Canterbury, and again so late as April 1314—the great seal was still secured by the seals of the same three clerks (*ib.* p. 581, 1313–18 p. 96). The last instances of such custody are in June and November 1315 (*ib.* 1313–18, pp. 233, 314). In his later career Adam was a member of the king's council (*ib.* p. 206).

Adam seems to have driven a considerable money-lending business, to judge by the numerous examples of deeds enrolled in chancery and in the Close Rolls. He was litigious, like his age and class, winning in 1311 a suit in the ecclesiastical courts against the abbot and convent of Selby, and using his influence at high quarters to declare the appeal of the monks to Rome informal (*ib.* 1307–13, p. 350). He held numerous offices. In 1304 he was parson of the church of Gargrave (*Calendarium Genealogicum*, ii. 672). On 7 Nov. 1307 Edward II added to his custody of the rolls the office of warden of the Domus Conversorum in Fetter Lane, an office afterwards invariably conjoined with that of the mastership of the rolls. He was a canon of York Cathedral, a prebendary of Newbiggin in the collegiate church of Lanchester in the diocese of Durham, and prebendary of Burford in Shropshire (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 1307–1313 pp. 98, 350, 433, 1313–18 pp. 230, 305). He acted as proctor for the canons of York in the Carlisle parliament of 1307 (*Rot. Parl.* i. 190). He died in August 1316, leaving sixty-eight acres of land, a house, a windmill, and rents valued at six marks and ten shillings—all in Yorkshire—to which Walter de Osgodby, his brother or nephew, succeeded (*Cal. Inq. post mortem*, i. 279). One of his executors

was Henry de Cliffe. His niece Isabella was granted a maintenance for life at the expense of the prior and convent of Coventry, in consideration of Adam's services to the king.

[Foss's Judges of England, iii. 284–6; Biographia Juridica, p. 492; Cal. of Patent Rolls, 1272–92; Dugdale's Orig. Jud. and Chronica Series; Cals. of Close Rolls, 1307–13 and 1313–1318; Cal. Inquisitiones post mortem, i. 194, 279; Stubbs's Chron. of Edward I and Edward II.] T. F. T.

OSGOD CLAPA (*d.* 1054), a thegn in the service of Cnut, was no doubt a Dane by birth. He first appears as witness to a charter in 1026, when he is styled 'Osgod minister' (*Codex Diplomaticus*, iv. 743). His name occurs frequently witnessing charters down to 1046, generally under the title of 'minister,' but sometimes as 'miles.' In 1033 he is mentioned in conjunction with Tofig Pruda (*ib.* iv. 749). It was on the occasion of the wedding feast of Osgod's daughter, Gytha, and Tofig, on 8 June 1042, that Harthacnut died while drinking in Osgod's house at Lambeth. Freeman suggests that Osgod opposed the accession of Edward the Confessor, and that his subsequent exile was due to this. However, Osgod witnesses a number of royal charters in 1044 and 1045, and one in 1046 (*ib.* iv. 768–83). The last shows that the 'Abingdon Chronicle' is correct in stating that it was in 1046, before midwinter, that Osgod was outlawed, and not in 1044, 1045, or 1047, as elsewhere stated. Osgod apparently went to Denmark, and took service with Swegen Estrithson. In 1049 there came news that he was at Ulp, on the coast of Flanders, with thirty-nine ships. Edward sent ships to watch him; but Osgod, having fetched his wife from Bruges, went back to Denmark with six ships, while the remainder harried the coast of Essex. In 1054 Osgod died suddenly in his bed (*English Chron.*) He had, as it would seem, come back to England, but 'we have no account of the time or circumstances of his return' (*Norman Conquest*, ii. 373). Heremann and Abbot Samson, in their narratives on the 'Miracles of St. Edmund,' relate how Osgod was miraculously punished for his pride in entering the abbey church armed with his battle-axe, when he once happened to be at Bury St. Edmunds with King Edward. Before this Osgod had been an enemy to the saint and his abbey, but afterwards he reformed his life and ways. Samson says he was of such power and repute as to be held second only to the king. Heremann calls him 'Major domus,' which is no doubt the equivalent of 'staller,' by which title he is once referred to in the 'English Chronicle' (*Monumenta Historica Britannica*, p. 436). Osgod was a benefactor of Tofig's foundation of Waltham Abbey.

Clapham, Surrey, is said to owe its name to Osgod's house there.

[English Chronicle; Florence of Worcester; Kemble's Codex Diplomaticus Ævi Saxonici; Memorials of St. Edmund's Abbey, i. 54–6, 135–136 (Rolls Ser.); Freeman's Norman Conquest, ii. 90, 373, his William Rufus, ii. 268, and Old English History.] C. L. K.

OSGOODE, WILLIAM (1754–1824), Canadian jurist, son of William Osgoode of St. Martin's, London, was born in England in 1754. According to the French Canadian writer Garneau, who does not state any authority, he was a natural son of George II. Osgoode matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1768, graduated B.A. in 1772, and M.A. in 1777. He became a law student at Lincoln's Inn in 1773, and was called to the bar in 1779. In the same year he published 'Remarks on the Laws of Descent,' criticising the views of Mr. Justice Blackstone on this subject. In 1791, after the Canada Bill, Osgoode was appointed chief justice of Upper Canada. He sailed thither in April 1792, accompanied by General Simcoe, the lieutenant-governor of the Upper Province. In 1794 Osgoode was made chief justice of the province of Lower Canada, and settled at the capital, Quebec. Besides the chief-justiceship, he was given the office of president of the committee for the management of the public lands. He excited great dissatisfaction among the French Canadians by the partiality with which he assigned the largest grants to English settlers. The French settlers complained of Osgoode to General Prescott, who became lieutenant-governor of the Lower Province in 1797. The latter promptly took up their side, and a bitter dispute ensued between him and the chief justice. The executive council, which at that time held the supremacy in the colonial government, was closely allied with Osgoode. General Prescott was thus isolated, and his attempts to reform the management of the public lands proved a failure. Both parties eventually appealed to the Duke of Portland, home minister for the colonies, and, after a long correspondence, General Prescott was recalled in 1800. In 1801 Osgoode resigned his office of chief justice of Lower Canada, and returned home. He received a large pension, and lived for the rest of his life in London. He was a strong tory in politics, and on good terms with the chiefs of the government; but he took no part in law or politics beyond twice sitting on royal commissions on the courts of law. He died at his chambers in the Albany on 17 Jan. 1824.

The building now occupied by the four superior courts at Toronto is known as Osgoode Hall.

[Garneau's Histoire du Canada; Morgan's Sketches of Celebrated Canadians; Foster's Alumni Oxon.] G. P. M–y.

O'SHANASSY, Sir JOHN (1818–1883), Australian statesman, son of Denis O'Shanassy, was born in 1818, near Thurles, co. Tipperary. By his father's death in 1831 his ties with Ireland were loosened, and in 1839 he emigrated to Australia. Arriving in Australia in the early days of Port Phillip, he at first bought a cattle-run in the West Port district, but, finding it unprofitable, he commenced business in Melbourne as a draper in 1846. There he met with considerable commercial success, and in 1856 he was one of the chief promoters of the Colonial Bank, and for fourteen years was chairman of its board of directors. But it was to local politics that the best of his energy was given. All through life an ardent Roman catholic, he was founder of the St. Patrick's Society, and for years the representative of his co-religionists on the denominational board of education. He joined in the agitation for the separation of the Melbourne province from the colony of New South Wales, and was one of the founders of the anti-transportation league, and a most energetic opponent of the Australian penal settlement system. When the separation of Victoria from New South Wales took place in 1851, he was returned as one of the members for Melbourne in the first legislative council, and became virtually leader of the opposition in the council to the official or nominee element. In 1852 he and his adherents succeeded in defeating the official Gold Export Duty Bill. He continued to press for full responsible government, and was so prominent in public affairs that he was nominated by Sir Charles Hotham a member of the commission to inquire into the condition of affairs at the goldfields; and was also a member of the committee appointed in 1853 to report on the scheme of a colonial constitution. In December 1854 he assisted Sir Charles Hotham very materially in forcing the colonial officials to reduce the public expenditure, a measure necessary to avert public bankruptcy. In 1855 he was a member of the gold commission, and of the crown land commission. In September 1856 he was, at the first election to the first legislative assembly, elected last of the five members for Melbourne, and also for the constituency of Kilmore, and elected to sit for the latter. On the fall of the Haines administration in 1857, he took office as premier and chief secretary, and formed a government on a democratic basis, which held office only from 11 March to 29 April, and then resigned in consequence of a vote of want of confidence. He again was the chief of an administration from 10 March 1858 to 27 Oct. 1859, and from 14 Nov. 1861 to 27 June 1863. Charles Gavan Duffy, whom he had warmly welcomed on his arrival in Australia in 1856, was his colleague in all three, and in the last William Clarke Haines, who in 1855 and 1857 had been his opponent. In his second term of office he successfully negotiated the first Victorian loan of eight millions; and when premier for the third time he was responsible for the Crown Lands Act, 1862, and the Local Government Act. After his resignation in 1863 he did not hold office again, though he continued to be a member of the Victorian legislature, except in 1866 and 1867, when he visited Europe, and was created a knight of the Order of St. Gregory the Great by Pope Pius IX. In February 1868 he was elected a member of the legislative council for the central province without opposition, and in 1872 was re-elected for ten years, but resigned his seat after two years; and in May 1877, after two unsuccessful contests, re-entered the assembly as member for Belfast. At first of somewhat advanced opinions, and in 1856 an advocate of manhood suffrage, he was in his later years generally a conservative. He opposed, unsuccessfully, secular education, the abolition of state aid to religion, and payment of members; he was a supporter of free trade, of an immigration policy, and of a general Australian federation. He was an eloquent and able man; 'in capacity and legislative mastery,' says Rusden, 'he had no superior in the legislature;' and the principal obstacle to his complete success as a politician was his uncompromising devotion to Roman catholic policy and interests, and particularly in the matter of state-aided education. In 1870 he was created a C.M.G.; in April 1874 he was made a knight of the same order and a knight-bachelor. He died on 6 May 1883, leaving three sons and three daughters. He married, before his emigration, Margaret, daughter of Mr. McDonnell of Thurles, who survived him and died on 13 July 1887.

[Rusden's Hist. of Australia; Mennell's Dict. of Australasian Biography; Heaton's Australian Dictionary; Times, 7 and 9 May 1883.] J. A. H.

O'SHAUGHNESSY, ARTHUR WILLIAM EDGAR (1844–1881), poet, was born in London on 14 March 1844. He was educated privately. In June 1861 he was appointed a junior assistant in the library of

the British Museum, and in August 1863 was promoted to an assistantship in the zoological department. This transfer gave great offence to naturalists, and was condemned by a resolution passed at a meeting of the Zoological Society. O'Shaughnessy's acquaintance with natural history must indeed have been exceedingly limited at the time; but, by devoting himself with perseverance to the single branch of herpetology, he came to be so good an authority upon this department of zoology as to be entrusted with the preparation of the portion of the annual zoological record devoted to it, and his death was deplored as a loss to science by Dr. Günther, the head of the museum department to which O'Shaughnessy belonged. His attention, nevertheless, had been even more decidedly given to poetry and general literature. In 1870, without having afforded much preliminary evidence of his gifts, he astonished the readers of poetry by his 'Epic of Women and other Poems,' illustrated with designs by his friend Mr. J. T. Nettleship. This volume deservedly attracted great admiration by the spontaneous melody of its lyrical verse, as well as by the dramatic force and passion of some of the more elaborate pieces. The expectations thus created were not fulfilled by his 'Lays of France' (1872), chiefly adapted from the poems of Marie de France; and although 'Music and Moonlight' (1874) would have commanded attention if it had been his first work, it resembled a weaker repetition of 'An Epic of Women,' except for traces of a new vein in 'Europe' and some other poems charged with political allusions. In 1873 he had married Eleanor, daughter of Westland Marston [q. v.], a lady of considerable literary accomplishments, with whom he wrote a book of tales for children, entitled 'Toyland' (1875). She died in January 1879, and he deplored her death in an elegy of great beauty. On 30 Jan. 1881, just as he was beginning to take an important place in general literature as the English correspondent of 'Le Livre,' and when he was about to contract a second marriage, he succumbed to the effects of a chill contracted on leaving the theatre on a bitterly cold night. His posthumous poems were published in the same year under the title of 'Songs of a Worker.' They do not in general indicate any advance upon his earlier compositions, but include some fine poems on sculpture, a subject to which he had latterly given much attention.

O'Shaughnessy's temperament was that of a genuine poet. His slender frame and spiritual expression recalled Chopin, and his best poetry has the characteristics of Chopin's music—dreamy and sometimes weird, with an original, delicious, and inexhaustible melody. Some pieces, such as 'Palm Flowers,' display, in addition, a remarkable faculty of gorgeous word-painting; others, such as the 'Daughter of Herodias,' possess much dramatic intensity, others fascinate by a semi-sensuous mysticism, and 'Chaitivel' and 'Bisclavaret' are wildly imaginative. All these gifts, however, except that of verbal music, seemed to dwindle as the poet advanced in years, and their decay was not compensated by growth in intellectual power. The range of O'Shaughnessy's ideas and sympathies was narrow, and when the original lyrical impulse had subsided, or degenerated into a merely mechanical fluency, he found himself condemned, for the most part, to sterile repetition. He might not improbably have forsaken poetry for criticism, in which he could have performed an important part. Enthusiastically devoted to modern French belles-lettres, and writing French with the elegance and accuracy of an accomplished native, he possessed unusual qualifications for interpreting the literature of either country to the other, and might have come to exert more influence as a critic than he could have obtained as a poet. His premature death restricts his claims to remembrance mainly to his first volume, which will always hold a place in English literature from its wealth of fancy and melody, and its marked individuality of style.

[Arthur O'Shaughnessy, his Life and his Work, by L. C. Moulton, 1894; Athenæum, 5 Feb. 1881; Miles's Poets of the Century; Stedman's Victorian Poets; personal knowledge.] R. G.

O'SHAUGHNESSY, WILLIAM (1674–1744), major-general in the French service, son of Roger O'Shaughnessy and his wife Helen, daughter of Conor MacDonogh O'Brien of Ballynee, co. Meath, was born in 1674, and, on the death of his father in July 1690, became the head of the O'Shaughnessys of Gort, co. Galway. The year previous, when a boy of fifteen, he became captain of foot and afterwards acting-colonel in King James's army. He went to France early in 1690 with the regiment of the Irish brigade commanded by Daniel O'Brien, afterwards third Viscount Clare [see O'Brien, Daniel, first Viscount], in which he was appointed captain by Louis XIV on 10 July 1691. He served in Italy in 1692; was present at the battle of Marsaglia, in Piedmont, in 1693; and in 1696 witnessed the close of the operations at the back of the Alps by the siege of Valenza, where he became commandant of the third battalion of his regiment, and was

appointed to the army of the Meuse. When the 2nd and 3rd battalions of Clare were 'reformed' in 1698, he was appointed captain of the grenadiers of the battalion which was kept up from 1 April 1698. With his regiment, one of the most famous of the Irish brigade, he served in Germany in the campaigns of 1701–2; was present at the reduction of Kehl and the first battle of Hochstedt in 1703; and at the great battle there, otherwise known as Blenheim, the year after. In 1705 he served with the army of the Moselle. In 1706 he fought at Ramillies, and became major of Clare on 4 July, upon the death of Major John O Carroll, and lieutenant-colonel on 12 Sept. He was with his regiment in Flanders in 1707; at Oudenarde in 1708; at Malplaquet in 1709; at the defence of the lines of Arleux, Denain, Douay, Bouchain, and Quesnoy in 1710–12. Subsequently he served in the campaigns in Germany, including the sieges of Landau and Freiberg. He became a brigadier-general on 3 April 1721; was employed with the army of the Rhine in 1733, and was present at the siege of Kehl; served with the army of the Rhine in the campaigns of 1734–5, attaining the rank of major-general (maréchal-de-camp) 1 Aug. 1734; served with the army in Flanders in 1742; commanded at Cambray during the campaign of 1743; and on 1 Nov. of that year was appointed to the command at Gravelines, where he died, without issue, on 2 Jan. 1744, aged 70, being then the oldest Irish major-general in the French service.

[O'Callaghan's Irish Brigades in the Service of France, Glasgow, 1870, pp. 26–7, 38–46, 336–7.]

H. M. C.

O'SHAUGHNESSY, Sir WILLIAM BROOKE (1809–1889), afterwards Sir William O'Shaughnessy Brooke, director-general of telegraphs in India, was the son of Daniel O'Shaughnessy of Limerick, by his wife, whose maiden name was Boswell; his uncle was dean of Ennis, and his great-uncle Roman catholic bishop of Killaloe. William was born at Limerick in 1809, but educated at Edinburgh University, where he graduated M.D. in 1830. He then entered the East India Company's service, and was appointed assistant-surgeon in Bengal on 8 Aug. 1833 (Dodwell and Miles, *Surgeons of India*, p. 46). For some time he was physician to Sir Charles Theophilus, afterwards Baron Metcalfe [q. v.], at Agra; he became surgeon in 1848, and surgeon-major in 1861, and was also professor of chemistry in the medical college, Calcutta. While in Bengal he wrote numerous reports and tracts on various medical, chemical, and other subjects, but devoted his attention chiefly to the electric telegraph. Anxious to introduce it in India, he published a pamphlet giving the results of experiments in its working, in 1839, but received little official encouragement until the appointment of Lord Dalhousie in 1847. He was then employed to lay down an experimental line of telegraphs, and report on the result; its success led the directors in 1852 to sanction the immediate construction of telegraphs connecting Calcutta, Agra, Bombay, Peshawar, and Madras. O'Shaughnessy was appointed director-general of telegraphs in India, and was sent to England to collect men and materials. He returned to India and commenced the work in November 1853; such was his energy that the line between Calcutta and Agra, a distance of eight hundred miles, was in full working by March 1854; in February 1855 the telegraph extended 3,050 miles, connecting Calcutta directly with Agra, Bombay, and Madras, and in February 1856 this distance was extended to four thousand miles. O'Shaughnessy triumphed over innumerable difficulties—the lack of trained workmen, absence of bridges across wide rivers, and of roads through dense jungles. The main lines were barely completed before the mutiny broke out, and Lawrence bore emphatic testimony to the value of O'Shaughnessy's work when he stated that 'the telegraph saved India.'

O'Shaughnessy was knighted for his services in 1856, on a visit to England; after five years' further work in India, he retired to England in 1861. He had been elected a fellow of the Royal Society on 16 March 1843, and in 1861 he assumed by royal license the name Brooke. He died at Southsea on 10 Jan. 1889, having married thrice; his second wife, whom he married in 1835, was Margaret, daughter of Francis O'Shaughnessy of Curragh, co. Clare; and his third was Julia Greenly, daughter of Captain John Sabine of the 23rd royal Welsh fusiliers.

Besides numerous separately issued tracts and contributions to various periodicals (see *Royal Society's Catalogue*, and Ronalds, *Cat. of Scientific Papers*), O'Shaughnessy published: 1. 'Manual of Chemistry,' Calcutta, 1841; 2nd ed. 1842. 2. 'The Bengal Dispensatory,' London, 1842, 8vo. 3. 'The Bengal Pharmacopœia,' Calcutta, 1844, 8vo. He also published in 1831 a translation of Lugol's 'Essay on the Effects of Iodine in Scrofulous Diseases.'

[Works in Brit. Mus. Library; Times, 11 Jan. 1889; Telegraphic Journal and Electrical Review, 18 Jan. 1889; Electrical Engineer, 18 Jan. 1889; Lists of the Fellows of the Royal Society;

Men of the Time, 7th ed.; English Cyclopædia; Laurie's Anglo-Indians, 1st ser. pp. 281–2; Burke's, Foster's, and Dod's Peerages, &c.]

A. F. P.

OSHERE (*fl.* 680), under-king of the Hwiccii, was perhaps a brother of Osric, who was also king of the Hwiccii [see OSRIC, *d.*729]. Bishop Stubbs, on the other hand, thinks it probable that Oshere was a son of Oswald, the brother of Osric (*Dictionary of Christian Biography*, iv. 160, 164). This theory would, however, seem to put him a generation too late. On the first hypothesis, which is well supported, Oshere was a member of the royal house of Northumbria, and a nephew of the queen of Ethelred, king of the Mercians. Under Ethelred he ruled the Hwiccii, the people of the present Gloucestershire and Worcestershire, then subject to Mercia. In a spurious charter, granting land for a monastery at Ripple in Worcestershire in 680, Oshere is represented as calling himself king, though acting under Ethelred, and he is also described as king among the witnesses to a charter of 793, granting land for a monastery for the abbess Cutswythe. In another deed he appears as under-king and as a follower of Ethelred, and as counselling him to make a grant of land at Withington, in Gloucestershire. A letter from the abbess Egburga or Eadburh, apparently the second abbess of Gloucester and sister of the first abbess Kyneburga and of Osric and Oswald, to Bishop Wynfrith or Boniface, written 716–722, speaks of her brother Oshere as then dead. Oshere had at least two sons, Æthelward and Æthelric, who ruled over the Hwiccii, though they are not, as far as we know, described as kings.

[Kemble's Codex. Dipl. Nos. 17, 36, 82, 56, 57 (Eng. Hist. Soc.); Jaffé's Monumenta Moguntina, p. 64; Dict. Chr. Biogr. iv. 160, art. 'Oshere,' by Bishop Stubbs.] W. H.

OSKYTEL (*d.* 971), archbishop of York, whose name also appears as OSCYTEL, OSCHITEL, OSCHETEL, OSKETELL, ASKETILLUS, USCYTEL, USKETILLUS, OSCEKILLUS, was a Dane by birth, and was related to the Danes, Turketyl, abbot of Bedford; Odo [q.v.], archbishop of Canterbury; and Oswald (*d.* 972) [q.v.], his successor in the see of York. In 950 he was consecrated bishop of Dorchester; his first signature occurs 952. In 956 he was translated to the see of York, with the consent of Edward and his council (FLOR. WIG. s. a.) He journeyed to Rome for the pall with Oswald, who, according to Eadmer, had helped him in the government of his first diocese (*Historians of the Church of York*, ii. 14). On the death of Odo, archbishop of Canterbury, in 958, Oskytel invited Oswald to live with him. He showed him much kindness, and introduced him to Dunstan. From Oswald he learned the new monasticism then being introduced into England from Fleury. In 968 he consecrated Elfsig bishop of Chester. His name occurs among the signatures of many charters, showing that he was often absent from his diocese. He died at Thame, 1 Nov. 971, and his remains were carried to Bedford Abbey, and buried there by Turketyl. He was a man of learning and piety (*Anglo-Saxon Chron.* sub anno).

[The lives of Oswald by Senatus and Eadmer in Historians of the Church of York, ii. 13, 14, 71 (Rolls Ser.); Oswald's life in the Hist. Rames. (Rolls Ser). pp. 24–5; Ordericus Vitalis, ed. Le Prevost, ii. 282; the best modern life is in Raine and Dixon's Lives of the Archbishops of York.]

M. B.

OSLAC (*fl.* 966), Northumbrian earl, witnessed a charter as dux or earl in 963 (KEMBLE, *Codex Dipl.* No. 504; GREEN, *Conquest of England*, p. 316 *n.*) In 966 King Eadgar [q.v.] divided the Northumbrian earldom, over the whole of which Oswulf or Osulf had ruled since 953 or 954, and appointed Oslac earl of the portion described by Symeon of Durham as York and its dependent lands ('fines'), that is, of the ancient kingdom of Deira (*Historia Regum* ap. *Symeonis Opera*, ii. 94, 197, 382). The connection between Northumbria and the southern parts of England seems to have been drawn closer during Oslac's term of office. The Danelaw was becoming anglicised, and Oslac appears several times as witnessing charters of Eadgar, though not nearly so often as would have been the case had he held a more southern earldom, and he no doubt had a large measure of independence. Eadgar, indeed, expressly recognised the right of the northern people to their own laws and customs, decreeing that 'secular rights should stand among the Danes with such good laws as they best might choose' (*Ancient Laws*, i. 273). To his more or less independent position Oslac probably partly owed the reverence with which he was regarded. He is styled the 'great earl' (*A.-S. Chronicle*) and the 'magnificent earl' ('dux magnificus,' FLORENCE, an. 976). On the death of Eadgar in 975 Oslac was banished from the kingdom—unjustly according to the opinion of the monastic party—and went over sea. His banishment, which is lamented in a song inserted in the 'Anglo-Saxon Chronicle' (an. 975), seems to have been connected with the predominance of Ælfhere, the Mercian earl, the

enemy of the monks, but was perhaps due to political rather than ecclesiastical exigencies. After his banishment Northumbria was again united into a single earldom under Waltheof, the father of Uchtred, who was, it may reasonably be conjectured, of the house of Oswulf.

[Sym. Dunelm. ii. 94, 197, 382, Anglo-Saxon. Chron. ann. 966, 975, Hist. Rames. p. 50 (all in Rolls Series); Flor. Wig. i. 145 (Engl. Hist. Soc.); Kemble's Codex Dipl. Nos. 543, 555, 556, 562, 566, 567 (Engl. Hist. Soc.); Thorpe's Anc. Laws and Inst. i. 273; Green's Conquest of England, pp. 316, 325, 354; Freeman's Norman Conquest, i. 292.] W. H.

OSLER, EDWARD (1798–1863), miscellaneous writer, born at Falmouth, Cornwall, on 30 Jan. 1798, was the eldest son of Edward Osler (*d.* 1832), by his wife Mary, daughter of Edward Paddy, master of a packet at Falmouth. She died in April 1864, aged 91. Their son 'was brought up as a dissenter, and educated under the roof of a dissenting minister.' As he was intended for the medical profession, he was apprenticed to Carvosso, a surgeon at Falmouth, and trained at Guy's Hospital, subsequently qualifying in 1818 as M.R.C.S. From about 1819 to 1825 he held the appointment of resident house-surgeon to the Swansea infirmary, and was also surgeon to the Swansea house of industry. He then became a surgeon in the navy, and visited the West Indies, writing on the passage, and while engaged there on his medical duties, the poem of 'The Voyage,' which was published in 1830, with the addition of some papers on natural history. During his residence in Swansea he had been admitted to the friendship of Lewis Weston Dillwyn [q. v.], and had enjoyed through this intimacy the advantage of a scientific library. Through the medium of that gentleman, Osler communicated to the 'Philosophical Transactions' two valuable papers: 'On Burrowing and Boring Marine Animals,' 1826, pp. 342–71; and 'Observations on the Anatomy and Habits of Marine Testaceous Mollusca, illustrative of their Mode of Feeding,' 1832, pp. 497–515. He was duly elected a fellow of the Linnean Society.

Osler soon abandoned dissent, and on his return to England became associated with Prebendary William John Hall, then editor of the 'Christian Remembrancer,' in the production of a volume published in 1836 as 'Psalms and Hymns adapted to the Services of the Church of England,' but generally known in its later issues as the 'Mitre Hymn-book.' He contributed to this collection fifteen versions of the Psalms and fifty hymns, some of both sections being adapted from previous authors. These, with several fresh productions, afterwards appeared in his work of 'Church and King.' The best known of his compositions, 'O God unseen, yet ever near,' finds a place in most hymn-books. Other pieces by him are in Lord Selborne's 'Book of Praise,' and Orby Shipley's 'Lyra Eucharistica.'

About this period in his life Osler was on the staff in London and Bath of the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge. He published in 1836 a volume on 'Church and Dissent considered in their Practical Influence,' which was afterwards included in a larger work called 'Church and King,' issued at the request of the Bath Conservative Association in a periodical form, and liberally supported by its members. It ran through twelve folio numbers in all, and comprised: (1) 'The Church and Dissent;' (2) 'The Church established on the Bible;' (3) 'The Catechism explained and illustrated;' (4) 'Psalms and Hymns on the Services and Rites of the Church.' An address which he delivered in the lecture-room of the Bath General Instruction Society on 1 Feb. 1839 was printed, with the title 'The Education of the People: the Bible the Foundation, and the Church the Teacher.' A few years later, apparently in 1841, he was called to Truro in Cornwall as editor of the 'Royal Cornwall Gazette,' the leading conservative journal in the county, and remained in that position until his death. Several special articles contributed by him to its columns, such as the 'Packet Question: Falmouth or Southampton,' and 'History of the Cornwall Railway,' were reissued in a separate form. Osler died at the Parade, Truro, on 7 March 1863, and was buried at Kenwyn. One of the smaller painted-glass windows in the chancel of that church was erected by his friends to his memory (*Parochial Hist. of Cornwall*, ii. 327).

Osler married at Swansea parish church, on 8 Feb. 1821, Jennette, daughter of Mr. W. Powell, architect and builder, at Mount-pleasant, Swansea. She died there about 1828, leaving issue a son and a daughter. The second part of his poem, 'The Voyage,' concludes with a rhapsody on his 'loved and lost Jennette.' He remarried at Gluvias, Cornwall, in 1837, Sarah, daughter of Mr. Atkinson of Leeds; she died at Truro, on 31 Jan. 1842, aged 37, leaving four children. His third wife was Charlotte Free, niece and adopted daughter of Captain Britton of Stratton Place, Falmouth. Her death occurred at Truro on 19 Jan. 1868, without issue.

Osler's most important work was a 'Life of Admiral Viscount Exmouth,' in the preparation of which he was assisted by the family. It came out in 1835, and revised editions appeared in 1841 and 1854. A translation into Russian from the second edition was printed at St. Petersburg in the printing office of the ministry of the marine in 1857. Osler drew up a small treatise on the 'Administration and Improvement of the Poor Laws,' which was printed by the Poor Law Commission as an appendix to its report. 'A Popular Introduction to Medicine,' which he announced in 1837 as in course of preparation for the press, does not seem to have come out.

[Boase and Courtney's Bibl. Cornub.; Boase's Collectanea Cornubiensis; Julian's Hymnology; Royal Cornwall Gazette, 13 March 1863.]
W. P. C.

OSMUND (*fl.* 758), king of the South-Saxons, is said by Florence of Worcester to have been reigning in 758, at which time the South-Saxons were subject to Wessex, having been subdued by Cædwalla (659?–689) [q. v.] in 686. With the names of other South-Saxon kings, under-kings, or ealdormen, the name of Osmund appears in late copies of charters preserved in the register of the church of Chichester. These documents represent him as confirming as king a charter of Nunna [q. v.], in the time of Osa, bishop of Selsey; as granting land at Ferring for a monastery by a charter dated 3 Aug. 765, and witnessed by Osa; and as granting land at Hanfield in 770. Among the witnesses of a charter of Offa of 772, quoted by Bishop Stubbs from Lambeth MS. 1212, an Osmund appears as 'dux,' and his name is followed by that of an Oswald, 'dux Suth. Saxonum.' The bishop suggests that this ealdorman Osmund may be the same as king Osmund of the charters in the Chichester register.

[Flor. Wig. i. 57 (Engl. Hist. Soc.); Kemble's Codex Dipl. Nos. 1001, 1008, 1009 (Engl. Hist. Soc.); Dict. Chr. Biogr. iv. 161, art 'Osmund' (3), by Bishop Stubbs.]
W. H.

OSMUND (*fl.* 803), bishop of London, succeeded bishop Heathobert, who died in 801 (Sym. Dunelm. ii. 66; Flor. Wig. i. 232), and was probably consecrated by Archbishop Æthelheard on his return from Rome in 802 (*Ecclesiastical Documents*, iii. 536–9). He attended the council of Clovesho in October 803, witnessing an act with reference to the see of Worcester, the act recognising the restoration of the see of Canterbury to its ancient rights, and the ordinance of Æthelheard against the appointment of laymen as lords of monasteries. He was attended at the council by one abbot, three priests, and another whose status is not given. He was also present at a synod held at Acleah in August 805. His successor, Æthelnoth, appears as bishop in 811.

[Sym. Dunelm. ii. 66 (Rolls Ser.); Flor. Wig. i. 232 (Engl. Hist. Soc.); Will. of Malmesbury's Gesta Pontiff. p. 114 (Rolls Ser.); Haddan and Stubbs's Councils and Eccl. Docs. iii. 542, 544, 546, 558; Dict. Chr. Biogr. iv. 160, art. 'Osmund' (1), by Bishop Stubbs.]
W. H.

OSMUND or **OSMER**, Saint (*d.* 1099), bishop of Salisbury, was, according to a fifteenth-century document preserved in the Register B at Salisbury, son of Henry, count of Séez, by Isabella, daughter of Robert, duke of Normandy, and sister of William the Conqueror (*Sarum Charters*, 373). He accompanied William to England, was one of the royal chaplains, and was eventually made chancellor, probably on the promotion of Osbern or Osbert (*d.* 1103) [q. v.] to be bishop of Exeter in March 1072. Osmund in his turn may be presumed to have held the chancellorship till he was made bishop of Salisbury. Osmund was consecrated bishop by Lanfranc in 1078. On 3 June 1078 he was present at the translation of Aldhelm's relics at Malmesbury. He had conceived a great reverence for Aldhelm, and procured from Abbot Warin the bone of the saint's left arm (*Gesta Pontificum*, pp. 424, 428). Osmund is described in late documents as Earl of Dorset, probably with no sufficient authority; in his foundation charter for the cathedral at Old Sarum he describes himself simply as bishop, and not as Earl of Dorset or Count of Séez. He was, however, employed by the Conqueror in a civil capacity, and was engaged in the preparation of Domesday Book. It is not unlikely that the survey of Grantham, comprising the counties of Derby, Nottingham, Huntingdon, Lincoln, York, with parts of Lancashire and Westmoreland, was his work. He was present at the council at Sarum in April 1086 when the result of the inquiry was presented to the king. In December 1088 he was sent to summon William of St. Calais, bishop of Durham, to the king (Sym. Dunelm. i. 193). On 5 April 1092 he consecrated his cathedral at Sarum, the tower of which was struck by lightning four days later. He was present at the consecration of Battle Abbey Church on 11 Feb. 1094 (*Chron. de Bello*, p. 41, Anglia Christiana Soc.) At the council of Rockingham on 11 March 1095 Osmund was present as one of the bishops on the king's side; but in the following May he came to Anselm privately, and obtained absolution for the part he had taken. Osmund received the

confession of William of Alderi in January 1097, but withdrew before William's execution. He was one of the bishops whom Anselm ineffectually consulted on 1 Oct. 1097. He died on Saturday, 3 Dec. 1099 (Flor. Wig. ii. 44), and was buried in the cathedral at Old Sarum. After his canonisation his bones were translated to Salisbury Cathedral on 23 July 1457, where, on the north aisle of the nave, there is still a slab with the date MXCIX, which is said to have covered his tomb. An empty grave which was discovered at Old Sarum in 1835 was probably Osmund's. William of Malmesbury describes Osmund as a man of irreproachable life, pre-eminent for his chastity, and free from ambition; he had collected a great number of books, and, 'bishop though he was, did not disdain either the writing or the binding of them.'

Osmund's work as bishop was, in the first place, the building of a cathedral at Old Sarum; and, secondly, the foundation and endowment of a regular cathedral body on the Norman model, consisting of dean, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, and thirty-two secular canons. A copy of the original 'Institutio Osmundi' establishing the cathedral body is given in the 'Register of St. Osmund,' i. 212–215. But more important in its effects was the drawing up of an Ordinal and Consuetudinary for use in his diocese. Osmund's work seems to have been prompted by the resistance of the English clergy to the attempt to introduce the Norman style of chanting (cf. Palmer, *Origines Liturgicæ*, i. 187), and the desirability of introducing a fixed and uniform rule. His work was not, however, an original one, but was a compilation from ancient sources. The consequent 'Use of Sarum' gradually met with almost universal acceptance in the British Isles; it is said to have been introduced into Ireland by the synod of Cashel in 1172, and into Scotland seventy years later. Hugh de Nonant [q. v.] borrowed from Osmund's ordinances in his statutes for Lichfield. Gervase, bishop of St. David's, directed the 'Sarum Use' to be observed in his diocese in 1223, and Richard Clifford [q. v.], bishop of London, introduced it at St. Paul's in 1414. The fifteenth-century writer who passes by the name of John Brompton [q. v.] speaks of the 'Sarum Use' as being adopted in nearly all England, Wales, and Ireland (Twysden, *Scriptores Decem*, col. 977). The original manuscript drawn up under the direction of Osmund has perished, and the existing Consuetudinary, which is also styled 'De Officiis Ecclesiasticis,' appears to have been revised for use in the new cathedral at Salisbury about 1222. About the same time a copy was made for the use of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, which reproduces the Sarum copy almost verbatim. The Dublin copy is now in the Cambridge University Library; the Salisbury copy is contained in the so-called 'Register of St. Osmund.' The Dublin manuscript was printed in the 'British Magazine,' vols. xxx. and xxxi.; the Sarum copy is printed in Rock's 'Church of our Fathers,' vol. iii. ad fin. and with a translation in W. H. R. Jones's edition of the 'Register of St. Osmund,' i. 1–185.

The 'Register of St. Osmund' is the most ancient of the muniments of the episcopal registry at Salisbury. For the most part it consists of a collection of documents of much later date than Osmund's time, but including some of Osmund's own charters, and opening with the copy of the Consuetudinary already referred to. The 'Register of St. Osmund' was edited for the Rolls Series by W. H. R. Jones, 2 vols., 1883, 1884. Osmund is credited with a life of St. Aldhelm, which has not survived.

The reputation of St. Osmund as the virtual founder of his church led to a desire for his canonisation at an early date. On 30 May 1228 a bull was obtained from Gregory IX directing a preliminary inquiry (Wilkins, *Concilia*, i. 581). The project was again revived in 1387 and 1406, and in 1417 Henry V made an application in the matter to the pope. On 14 Oct. 1424 Henry VI begged Martin V to expedite the canonisation (*ib.* iii. 432); and on 20 March 1441 addressed Eugenius IV with the same purpose (Bekynton, *Correspondence*, i. 117, Rolls Ser.) In July 1452 the chapter of Salisbury took the matter up again, and at length, after an expenditure of over 700*l.* and four years of negotiations, Calixtus III pronounced Osmund's canonisation on 1 Jan. 1457. In 1472 Sextus IV granted an indulgence to all who visited Salisbury Cathedral on Osmund's feast day. On 21 March 1481 an assembly at St. Paul's ordered 4 Dec. to be observed in his honour. A notice of the miracles performed at Osmund's tomb will be found in Capgrave's 'Nova Legenda Angliæ,' and in Hoare's 'History of Wiltshire,' vi. 146–8.

[Register of St. Osmund; Sarum Charters and Documents; William of Malmesbury's Gesta Regum, pp. 372, 375, and Gesta Pontificum, pp. 95, 183–4, 424, 428; Eadmer's Hist. Nov. pp. 72, 82 (all these are in the Rolls Ser.); Wilkins's Concilia, i. 561, ii. 432, 613; Le Neve's Fasti Eccl. Angl. ii. 594; Wharton's Anglia Sacra, ii. 43; Peter of Blois, Ep. 133, ap. Migne, Patrologia, ccvii.; Jones's Fasti Eccles. Sarisburiensis, pp. 39–42; Capgrave's Nova Legenda Anglie, pp. 247 *b* to 251 *b*; Journal of the British

Archæological Association, xv. 27, 129; Hoare's Hist. of Wiltshire, vi. 18, 24, 137–48, 717; Hutchins's Dorset, i. 10; Cassan's Lives of the Bishops of Salisbury, pp. 109–20; Alban Butler's Lives of the Saints, ii. 979–80; Wiltshire Archæological Mag. xvii. 165–74; Hist. Litt. de la France, viii. 573–81; Godwin, De Præsulibus Angliæ, ed. Richardson, pp. 336–7; Foss's Judges of England, i. 44–5; Rock's Church of our Fathers as seen in St. Osmund's Rite for the Cathedral of Salisbury; Freeman's William Rufus.]

C. L. K.

OSRED (697?–716), king of Northumbria, son of Aldfrith [q. v.], king of Northumbria, probably by his wife Cuthburh or Cuthberga [q. v.], sister of Ine [q. v.], king of the West-Saxons, was about eight years old at his father's death in 705. For about two months the throne of Northumbria was usurped by Eadwulf; then a conspiracy was made against him, he was driven from the kingdom, and Osred, who was adopted by Bishop Wilfrith, and was perhaps the bishop's godson, was made king. In the first year of his reign he was present with his lords at a synod held on the Nidd, at which Wilfrith or Wilfrid was restored to the abbey of Ripon and the see and abbey of Hexham (Eddius, c. 60). In 711 his chief ealdorman Berctfrid defeated the Picts. He ruled with violence, slaying many of the nobles of his kingdom and compelling others to become monks. He was immoral; he debauched nuns, and forcibly entered religious houses (Æthelwulf, *De Abbatibus*, c. 2; *S. Bonifacii Epistolæ*, No. 59). A conspiracy was made against him, and in 716 he was betrayed by members of the royal house, and was slain beyond the southern border of his kingdom in battle against his kinsman Cenred, who succeeded him.

[Bede's Eccl. Hist. v. cc. 18, 19, 22 (Engl. Hist. Soc.); Eddi's Vita Wilfr., c. 60, ap. Historians of York, i. 89 (Rolls Ser.); Æthelwulf's poem De Abbatibus, c. 2, ap. Sym. Dunelm. i. 268 (Rolls Ser.); S. Bonifacii Epistolæ, No. 59, ed. Jaffé; Anglo-Saxon Chron. an. 716; William of Malmesbury's Gesta Regum, i. c. 53 (Rolls Ser.); Henry of Huntingdon, iv. c. 9, Rolls Ser.]

W. H.

OSRED (*d.* 792), king of Northumbria, was son of Alchred or Alred, king of Northumbria. The latter belonged to the house of Æthelric, a younger son of Ida [q. v.], who had been driven from his kingdom by his own people in 774 (*Northumbrian Annals*, ap. Hoveden, i. 23). Oswald's mother was Osgearn. He succeeded Alfwold, king of Northumbria, in 788, but was the next year betrayed by his nobles and taken prisoner by Æthelred, who had previously been king, and had been driven out by Alfwold. Æthelred took Osred's kingdom, caused him to be tonsured at York, and banished him. He found shelter in the Isle of Man. While he was there some of the Northumbrian nobles offered to support him; and, relying on their oaths, he returned secretly to Northumbria in 792. His troop deserted him, and he was betrayed to Æthelred, who made him prisoner and had him put to death at a place called Aynburg on 14 Sept. He was buried in the church of the abbey of Tynemouth.

[Symeon of Durham's Hist. Dunelm. Eccl. and Hist. Regum ap. Opera, i. 49, ii. 52, 54 (Rolls Ser.); Hoveden, i. 23 (Rolls Ser.); Dict. Chr. Biogr., art. 'Osred,' by Canon Raine.]

W. H.

OSRIC (*d.* 634), king of Deira, was son of Ælfric, the brother of Ælla, king of Deira, and consequently cousin of Edwin or Eadwine (585?–633) [q. v.], king of Northumbria. Osric accepted Christianity from Paulinus [q. v.], and, when Eadwine was slain in battle with the Mercian king Penda, succeeded him in Deira. At the time the people of the northern kingdom of Bernicia, who had been subject to Eadwine, separated themselves from Deira, and chose as their king Eanfrith, son of Ethelfrid or Æthelfrith [q. v.], king of Northumbria, who was of their royal house, sprung from Ida [q. v.] When Osric became king he cast off Christianity and returned to his old heathenism. The next year (634) he laid siege to York, the capital of his kingdom, which was held by Cædwalla (*d.* 634) [q. v.], Penda's British ally. Cædwalla made a sudden sally from the city, fell upon him unawares, slew him, and destroyed his army. Deira was soon afterwards united to Bernicia under the rule of Oswald (*d.* 642) [q. v.] Osric left a son named Oswin or Oswini (*d.* 651) [q. v.]

[Bede's Hist. Eccl. iii. cc. 1, 14 (Engl. Hist. Soc.); Flor. Wig., genealogies, i. 254, 269 (Engl. Hist. Soc.); Miscell. Biogr. p. 2 (Surtees Soc.); Green's Making of England, pp. 272, 274, 296; Dict. Chr. Biogr., art. 'Osred,' by Canon Raine.]

W. H.

OSRIC (*d.* 729), king of Northumbria, was the son of Alchfrith, and grandson of Oswy [q. v.] Bæda, in referring to his reign, merely notes the appearance of two comets, presaging calamity to a kingdom and the deaths of Wihtred of Kent and of the monk Ecgberht at Iona. The 'English Chronicle' is even more meagre, and the manuscripts contain contradictory statements as to the year of his death. One of the manuscripts agrees with the date given by Bæda, viz., that it took place in 729; the other repeats the fact under 731. That 729 is the right date is proved

by the circumstance that Bæda mentions his death as taking place in the same year (729) with the appearance of the comets. The 'English Chronicle' further adds that he was slain; and William of Malmesbury relates the tradition that he lost his throne and his life as a punishment for the death of the licentious king Osred (697 ?–716) [q. v.], in whose murder he and his predecessor on the throne, Cœnred, were concerned.

He has been sometimes identified with the Osric, king of the Hwiccii, who is mentioned by Bæda as ruling that tribe at the time of the appointment of Oftfor [q. v.] to the see of Worcester about 691. Bishop Stubbs, however, considers the identity of the two Osrics to be very doubtful (*Dict. Chr. Biogr.* s.v. 'Osric' [2]). The Osric of the Hwiccii granted a charter to the abbey of Bath in 676, which was attested by Theodore [q. v.] and other bishops. In 681 he founded the abbey at Gloucester (Dugdale, *Mon. Angl.* i. 541, 542), and he was buried in the abbey-church, afterwards Gloucester Cathedral. A shrine, with the king's effigy upon it, was erected to his memory there by Abbot Malvern in the time of Henry VIII. Leland, who, at the desire of King Henry, paid a visit to the abbey in 1540, asserted that the body of Osric 'first laye in St. Petronell's Chapel, thence it was removed into our Lady's Chapel, and thence removed of late dayes and layd under a fayre tombe of stone on the north side of the High Aultar. At the foot of the tomb is this written on a Norman pillar, "Osricus rex primus fundator hujus monasterii 681."' In 1892 Dr. Spence, dean of Gloucester, verified Leland's statement, when, on removing two panels of the stone loculus 'on the north side of the High Aultar,' he disclosed a long leaden coffin, lying exactly beneath the king's effigy. The coffin contained a few bones mingled with cement which had fallen on it, one of the ends being broken by the weight of the superincumbent effigy.

[Dict. Christian Biogr.; Bædæ Hist. Eccl. lib. v. c. 23, 24; English Chronicle (Rolls Ser.), ii. 38,40; William of Malmesbury's Gesta Regum (Kings of Northumbria).] J. M.

OSSIAN or **OISIN** is a legendary character in Gaelic literature. He figures in a series of heroic or romantic tales of which the events are laid in the third century, in the time of Cormac Mac Art [see Cormac]. According to these tales, he was the associate of Fionn, of Caillte, of Diarmait, and other warriors at the court of Tara. After many exploits, nearly all the warriors under Fionn are defeated and slain at the battle of Gabhra in co. Meath (A.D. 283). Oisin and Caillte are, however, represented as outliving the battle by 150 years. On this supposition they are credited by the professional story-tellers with meeting St. Patrick, and with relating to him, in the course of a peregrination through Ireland, the great deeds in battle or chase of their old associates. They are finally baptised, and die.

The most famous tale of the series that has survived is the 'Colloquy of the Ancients' ('Agallamh na senorach'), which is found in the 'Book of Lismore,' a late fifteenth-century manuscript, and has been edited and translated by Mr. Standish Hayes O'Grady. The 'Story of Oisin in the Land of the Young' is another extant tale of the series, and here Oisin is presented as living long underground in fairyland. The 'Book of Leinster,' a manuscript of the twelfth century, is the earliest in which any verses are attributed to Oisin. 'Leabhar na h-Uidhri,' a manuscript dating from the beginning of the same century, is the earliest in which any tale with Fionn as its hero appears. The tales are to be found in a great many later manuscripts, from 1400 onwards. Prefaces or introductions were added at various periods, but they harmonise with the literary features of the original series.

In 1762 James Macpherson [q. v.] published a poem called 'Fingal,' which he pretended to have translated from Gaelic verse written by Ossian. Another volume followed in 1763. Fingal, as the name of a hero, is unknown to Gaelic literature before the time of Macpherson, and in his treatment of Fingal's exploits Macpherson shows a complete ignorance of the genuine poetic literature of the Gael. In none of the genuine Gaelic tales are Oisin and his companions associated, as in Macpherson's poems, with Cuchullin, with Fergus, with King Conchobhar, or Queen Medbh, whose exploits are placed in Gaelic literature in the first century of the Christian era. In Macpherson's 'Ossian' Fingal appears as a great Caledonian monarch disputing the conquest of his country with the Romans in the third century; afterwards Macpherson's Fingal assists Cuchullin, who lived in the first century, to expel from Erin the Norsemen, who are known not to have approached that territory till the ninth century. Macpherson, in his so-called translation, is thus guilty of blunders which convict him of lack of all direct acquaintance with the literature from which he professed to derive his poems.

The Gaelic heroes were often represented by the bards as singing their own deeds; and in this way some poems came to be ascribed to Oisin. But it is improbable that Ossian or Oisin was the author of any of

them. Poems are first ascribed to him in twelfth-century manuscripts. The Positivists have placed Oisin in their calendar, and Macpherson's publications have led to a general belief in his existence as a great Gaelic poet of remote antiquity; but whoever reads the Ossianic tales, as they are called, beginning with the preparatory ones in 'Leabhar na h-Uidhri,' and going on to those in the 'Book of Lismore,' and finally to the modern versions from 1500 to the latest Gaelic manuscripts, will be convinced that Oisin, like Fionn, must be regarded as a character of historical romance, and not as an author belonging to literary history.

[Hennessey's letters in the Academy, 1873, the publications of the Ossianic Society of Dublin (6 vols.), MacLauchlan's Book of the Dean of Lismore (the notes by Skene are of no value, as he was ignorant of Gaelic), and O'Grady's Silva-Gadelica may be consulted. See also the Highland Society's Gaelic Version of the Poems of Ossian, as published by Macpherson in English in 1762–3, 1807; The Poems of Ossian (with dissertation and translation by the Rev. Archibald Clerk), 1870; Windisch's Irische Texte, 1880, and Die altirische Sage und die Ossianfrage, 1878, Leipzig; Bailey Saunders's Life of Macpherson, 1894, and art. Macpherson, James.]

OSSINGTON, Viscount. [See Denison, John Evelyn, 1800–1873.]

OSSORY, Earls of. [See Butler, Sir Pierce or Piers, first Earl, *d.* 1539; Butler, Thomas, 1634–1680.]

OSSORY, Lord of. [See Cearbhall, *d.* 888.]

OSTLER, WILLIAM (*fl.* 1601–1623), actor, was in 1601 one of the children of Queen Elizabeth's chapel, playing at the theatre in Blackfriars. His name is found in the list of children who performed in Ben Jonson's 'Poetaster' in 1601. As he does not appear in the previous play of Jonson's 'Cynthia's Revels,' 1600, it may perhaps be assumed that this was Ostler's first appearance. Ostler played women's parts, whence Gifford assumes that the character he took was Julia. The age at which these children were first engaged appears to have been about thirteen. Collier assumes that Ostler was drafted into the King's players before 1604, the name Hostler being given in a list of the king's company at that date. In December 1610 the Burbages, who had bought the remaining lease of the Blackfriars, engaged Ostler, who in the same year appeared in Jonson's 'Alchemist.' The following year he took part in the same author's 'Catiline.' In the register of St. Mary, Aldermanbury, appears the entry: 'Baptised 18 May 1612 Beaumont, the sonne of William Ostler.' Ever fertile in conjecture, Collier states that Ostler was married before 1612; opines that Beaumont the dramatist might have been godfather to his child; and asserts that Ostler took part in Beaumont and Fletcher's 'Captain,' 'Bonduca,' 'Valentinian,' and 'no doubt in other plays, though his name be not found at the bottom of the dramatis personæ in the folios' (*Eng. Dram. Poetry*, iii. 423). In the first representation of Webster's 'Duchess of Malfy,' about 1616, Ostler played Antonio, soon after which he is believed to have retired or died, the name of R. Benfield appearing as the exponent of the part on its reproduction. He was a popular and an applauded actor, as is proved by a mysterious epigram upon him, included in the 'Scourge of Folly' by John Davies of Hereford, circa 1611. This is addressed 'to the Roscius of those times, Mr. W. Ostler:'

Ostler, thou took'st a knock thou would'st have giv'n,
Neere sent thee to thy latest home: but, oh!
Where was thine action, when thy crown was riv'n,
Sole King of Actors? then wast idle? No:
Thou hadst it, for thou wouldst be doing. Thus
Good actors' deeds are oft most dangerous;
But if thou plaist thy dying part as well
As thy stage parts, thou hast no part in hell.

[Collier's English Dramatic Annals; Fleay's Chronicle of the Stage; Malone's Historical Account; Webster's Works, ed. Hazlitt; Jonson's Works, ed. Gifford.] J. K.

OSTRITH or **OSTHRYTH** (*d.* 697), queen of Mercia, was the daughter of Oswy [q. v.], king of Bernicia, the brother and successor of St. Oswald (605?–642) [q. v.] She was therefore sister of Egfrid, king of Northumbria, St. Etheldreda's husband, and of Elflad, who succeeded St. Hilda [q. v.] as abbess of Whitby. Ostrith became the wife of Ethelred, king of Mercia, who had succeeded his brother Wulfere [q. v.] in 675. He was the third son of Penda [q. v.], king of Mercia, the fierce old pagan who had killed five kings in battle, including Ostrith's maternal grandfather Edwin, and her sainted uncle Oswald. But 'out of the eater came meat.' Penda's sons and daughters were as earnest in the support of the Christian faith as he had been in its destruction. Ostrith and her husband were largely instrumental in building up the church in their kingdom, especially in the endowment of monastic houses, which in those early times were, as missionary centres, the chief instruments in the propagation of religion. The matrimonial alliance of the two royal houses was ineffectual to put an end to the long-standing feud between Mercia and Northumbria. Once more Lindsey

was the battlefield. In 679 Egfrid crossed the Mercian border, and a battle took place near the Trent, in which Ostrith's young brother Alfwin, dearly loved in both kingdoms, fell (BÆDA, *Hist. Eccl.* iv. 21). Peace was eventually made through the wise counsels of Archbishop Theodore. As one of the conditions, Ostrith and her husband insisted on the immediate banishment from Mercia of Wilfrid, whom in 681, on his expulsion from Northumbria by Egfrid, Ethelred's nephew, the son of his brother Wulfere, the sub-king Berhtwald had received into his province, and bestowed land to found a monastic house. Subsequently Ostrith removed the bones of her uncle St. Oswald to the great abbey of Bardney, near Lincoln, which, if not actually founded by her husband, had been largely enriched by him and his queen. The monks, however, who could not forget or forgive the wrongs Lindsey had received from Northumbria, refused to admit the remains of a member of the royal house from which their province had suffered so much. The wain containing Oswald's relics was stopped at the abbey gates. But in the night a bright pillar of light appearing above it testified to the sanctity of the martyred king, and convinced the monks of their error, which they atoned for by the ready admission of the coffin the next morning (*ib.* iii. 11). The vindictive spirit of the Mercians was more fatally exhibited in 697 in the murder of Ostrith by the nobles of the northern part of the kingdom, on the south bank of the Humber, 'a primatibus Merciorum interempta' (*ib.* v. 24; FLOR. WIG. sub ann. 696; *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, sub ann. 697; MATT. WESTM. 'crudeliter necaverunt'). Seven years later, in 704, Ethelred abdicated the throne, and retired to Bardney, where he was 'shorn as a monk,' became abbot, and died in 716. The name of one son of Ostrith and Ethelred is recorded, Ceolred, who succeeded his cousin Cenred in 709, and died in 716, the same year with his father.

[Bæda, as referred to above; Bright's Early English Church, pp. 159, 311–95; Lappenberg's England under the Anglo-Saxon Kings, i. 222.] E. V.

O'SULLIVAN or **O'SULLIVAN BEARE**, DONALL (1560-1618), chief of the sept of his name in the district of Beare, co. Cork, engaged actively in the hostile movements in Ireland against the government of England in the last years of Queen Elizabeth. O'Sullivan in 1601 avowed his devotion to Philip III of Spain, and received a Spanish garrison in his castle at Dunboy. Siege operations against this stronghold, the custody of which was resumed from the Spaniards by O'Sullivan, were carried on with overwhelming force by Sir George Carew, president of Munster, in June 1602. Carew's historiographer observed that 'so obstinate and resolute a defence had not been seen within this kingdom.' Details of the siege and capture of Dunboy Castle are given in the publication styled 'Pacata Hibernia,' and in the Latin history of Ireland by O'Sullivan's nephew, Philip O'Sullivan [q. v.], now being translated by the author of the present notice. After the demolition of Dunboy in June 1602 O'Sullivan, with his followers and soldiers, made a stand for a time in Glengariff. Thence he proceeded over the river Shannon to Ulster, where, after numerous conflicts, he arrived with only thirty-five survivors of the thousand persons with whom he had set out.

Failing to obtain a government pardon on the accession of James I, O'Sullivan went with his wife and children to Spain. There he was well received by Philip III, who conferred on him the knighthood of the order of St. Iago, a pension, and the title of Earl of Bearehaven. O'Sullivan, described as tall and handsome in person, was killed in 1618, at Madrid, by John Bathe, an Anglo-Irish refugee. A letter addressed by O'Sullivan in February 1601–2 to the governor of Galicia has been reproduced in 'Facsimiles of National Manuscripts of Ireland,' pt. iv. 2, plate xxxiii.

[State Papers, Ireland; Carew Calendar; Annals of the Four Masters; Historiæ Catholicæ Iberniæ Compendium, 1621; Stafford's Pacata Hibernia, London, 1633.] J. T. G.

O'SULLIVAN (SIR) JOHN (*fl.* 1747), colonel in the French service, came of the O'Sullivans of Munster, and was born in co. Kerry about 1700. The family being catholics, their estates were in the hands of protestant trustees. At the age of nine O'Sullivan was sent abroad to be educated for the catholic priesthood. He spent six years in Paris, and then went to Rome. On the sudden death of his father, O'Sullivan returned to Ireland; but, disliking the conditions under which Irish catholics were compelled to live by the penal laws, he sold his interest in the family property and emigrated to France. He obtained the post of tutor to the son of Marshal Maillebois. On Maillebois's recommendation he then entered the French army. In 1739 he attended Maillebois as secretary in an expedition to Corsica. During the first four years of the Austrian succession war he took part in the French campaigns in Italy and on the Rhine. In 1745 he was appointed adjutant-general

to the young pretender, then preparing for the invasion of England. He landed with him at Lochnanuagh on 5 Aug. 1745, and through the whole campaign he remained his chief adviser in both civil and military matters. O'Sullivan commanded with Cameron of Lochiel the nine hundred highlanders who captured Edinburgh on 16 Sept. 1745 (Lockhart, *Memoirs*, ii. 488). He was present at Prestonpans, and, in his capacity as adjutant and quartermaster-general, drew up the rebel army in line of battle at Culloden. O'Sullivan escaped back to France on 1 Oct. 1746. In 1747 he was knighted by the pretender for his services. The date of his death is unknown. He married a Miss FitzGerald, and left a son.

Thomas Herbert O'Sullivan (*d.* 1824), son of the above, who entered the Irish brigade, was appointed to accompany the privateer Paul Jones in his expedition against the Irish coast in 1779. O'Sullivan quarrelled with his fellow-commander and fled to America, where he entered the British army under Sir Henry Clinton at New York. He left the British army, probably at the end of the American war of independence, 1783, and entered the service of Holland. He died a major in the Dutch service at the Hague in 1824. His son, John O'Sullivan, employed in the American consular service, died in 1825.

[O'Callaghan's Irish Brigades; Webb's Compendium of Irish Biography.] G. P. M–y.

O'SULLIVAN, MORTIMER (1791?–1859), Irish protestant divine, second son of a schoolmaster of Clonmel, co. Tipperary, was born there in 1791 or 1792. He was educated with his elder brother Samuel (see below) and his friend Dr. William Phelan [q.v.] at the Clonmel endowed school. The headmaster, Dr. Richard Carey, an intimate friend of the elder O'Sullivan, was an earnest protestant, while the O'Sullivans were catholics. Carey was much revered by his pupils, and the remark of a priest—that Carey could not be saved—first led Mortimer to 'reason himself into the belief of the right of private judgment, and out of the church of Rome.' He entered as a protestant scholar at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1813, and proceeded B.A. in 1816, M.A. 1832.

After six or seven years at the university O'Sullivan returned to the south, and became second master of the Tipperary endowed school, and curate of the parish of Tipperary. He was the first master of the Royal School at Dungannon, near Killyman, and was also in Waterford for a time. He was chaplain of St. Stephen's chapel, Dublin, and on 20 Dec. 1827 was collated to the prebend of St. Audoen's in St. Patrick's Cathedal, Dublin. This office he resigned on 24 Aug. 1830 on being presented to the rectory of Killyman, co. Armagh, at the death of William Phelan (15 June).

At a very early age O'Sullivan became interested in the relations between the catholic and protestant churches in Ireland. In 1824, in reply to Thomas Moore's 'Captain Rock,' he wrote 'Captain Rock Detected, or the Origin and Character of the Recent Disturbances, and the Causes, both moral and political, of the present alarming condition of the South and West of Ireland, fully and fairly considered and exposed, by a Munster Farmer,' London, 1824. Here O'Sullivan boldly attacked the landlords and the land system, while defending the Irish church and clergy (cf. *Blackwood's Mag.* July 1824, p. 97).

O'Sullivan gave evidence before the select committee of lords and commons on the state of Ireland, 26 April and 27 May 1825. The results were published by himself and Dr. Phelan in 'A Digest of Evidence on the State of Ireland in 1824–5,' &c., 2 vols. London, 1826. Ten years later, on 26 May 1835, when summoned to give evidence before the select committee on orange lodges, O'Sullivan stated that the orange societies were of importance in preserving the peace of Ulster. In the same year O'Sullivan was sent with the Rev. Charles Boyton as a deputation to England and Scotland from the Irish clergy to make known the condition of their church. O'Sullivan described with native eloquence and passion the insecurity of the Irish protestant clergy and the injustice of the tithe system in Exeter Hall, London, on 20 June and 11 July 1835, and in many provincial towns. On his return to Ireland in October 1835 he engaged in a controversy with Dr. Daniel Murray [q. v.], the catholic archbishop of Dublin, who charged him with misreporting his words before the lords' committee on the circulation of the bible among the laity. The correspondence was published. In September 1836 O'Sullivan was again in Glasgow, and on 27 May 1837 a fifth enthusiastic meeting was held in Exeter Hall. Full reports of all, with correspondence, were published by O'Sullivan and the Rev. Robert McGhee in 'Romanism as it rules in Ireland,' &c., 2 vols. London and Dublin, 1840. In 1851 O'Sullivan was Donellan lecturer at Trinity College, and in 1853 he was made rector of Tanderagee, near Ballymore. During the latter years of his life he resided in Lower Gloucester Street, Dublin, and officiated as chaplain to the Earl of Carlisle, the lord-

lieutenant, and to the Duke of Manchester. He died in Dublin on 30 April 1859, and was buried on 3 May in Chapelizod churchyard.

Besides the works noted and many separate sermons and tracts, O'Sullivan wrote: 1. 'A Guide to an Irish Gentleman in his Search for a Religion,' Dublin, 1833; in defence of the established church, upon the publication of Moore's 'Travels of an Irish Gentleman in Search of a Religion,' 2 vols. London, 1833. It was answered anonymously in 'A Lanthorn for the Rev. Mortimer O'Sullivan's Guide to an Irish Gentleman in his Search for a Religion. From the Latin and German of Dr. Martin Luther,' Dublin, 1833. 2. 'The Case of the Protestants of Ireland stated, with Notes,' London, 1836. 3. 'Of the Apostasy predicted by Saint Paul,' pt. i. Dublin, 1841; pts. i. and ii. together, Dublin, 1842. 4. 'Theory of Developments in Christian Doctrine applied and tested,' London and Dublin, 1846; a reply to Cardinal Newman's 'Apologia.' 5. 'The Hour of the Redeemer,' a series of discourses preached in the chapel of Trinity College, Dublin, 1853.

O'Sullivan, Samuel (1790–1851), divine, elder brother of the above, born at Clonmel on 13 Sept. 1790, was educated with Mortimer at the Clonmel endowed school; attended protestant services with his schoolmaster, and was powerfully attracted by the liturgy. When he obtained a scholarship at Trinity College, Dublin (1814), he was entered as a member of the church of England. He graduated B.A. in 1818, and M.A. in 1825. He was an active member of the university historical society, and carried off the medal for the best speaker in debates. Taking holy orders in the established church, he was first curate of St. Catherine's, Dublin, and at the same time chaplain of the Marshalsea, Dublin. In 1827 he succeeded Dean Le Fanu as chaplain to the Royal Hibernian Military School in Phœnix Park. His life was chiefly devoted to literary pursuits. His first work, 'The Agency of Divine Providence manifested in the principal Transactions, religious and political, connected with the History of Great Britain from the Reformation to the Revolution in 1688,' Dublin, 1816, displayed a philosophic temper remarkable in a man of twenty-five. He contributed regularly to 'Blackwood's Magazine' and to 'Fraser's.' Some of the earliest papers in the 'Dublin University Review and Quarterly Magazine,' Dublin, No. 1, January 1833, were from his pen. He died on 6 Aug. 1851, and was buried on the 9th in the churchyard at Chapelizod, Dublin. His wife, with a son, Henry R. M. O'Sullivan, and a daughter, survived him. At the time of his death he had completed the 'Catechism of the United Church of England and Ireland explained and confirmed, with References to Holy Scripture,' Dublin, 1850. A volume of 'Remains,' containing articles left by him in manuscript, was published by the Rev. J. C. Martin, D.D., and Mortimer O'Sullivan, Dublin, 1853, 3 vols.

[For both brothers: works above mentioned, including Remains; Dublin Univ. Mag. October 1851, pp. 504–8; Life of Phelan, 1832, pp. 5, 6, 7, 11; Dublin Morning Express, 1 and 2 May 1859; Gent. Mag. October 1851, ii. 438; Cat. of Graduates, Trin. Coll. Dublin. For Mortimer alone: see Blackwood's Mag. xxxvi. 210, 214, xxxix. 157; Cotton's Fasti Eccl. Hib. ii. 144, v. 208; Moore's Memoirs, iv. 224.] C. F. S.

O'SULLIVAN or O'SULLIVAN-BEARE, PHILIP (1590?–1660?), historian, born about 1590, son of Dermot O'Sullivan and nephew of Donall O'Sullivan-Beare [q.v.], lord of Dunboy, was in 1602, while still a lad, sent by his uncle to Spain, where, after the fall of Dunboy, he was joined by his father and his family. He was educated at Compostella, became a soldier, and served on board the Spanish ships of war. In 1619 he was in the squadron appointed to guard the treasure-fleet on its approach to Cape St. Vincent from the Barbary pirates, who were also on the look-out for it, and wrote an interesting account of the service to his old tutor (*Compendium*, edit. 1621, ff. 270–9). His military life was, however, not very noteworthy: his predilection was for literature, and to that he principally devoted himself. His most important work was the 'Historiæ Catholicæ Iberniæ Compendium' (Lisbon, 4to, 1621), an octavo edition of which, edited by Matthew Kelly [q.v.], was published at Dublin in 1850. The most valuable part of it is the history of the Elizabethan wars, the story of which he received orally from his father and his father's companions; it has the merits and defects incidental to a work so written—the vigour, the bitter partisanship, the inability to understand more than the personal issue, the inaccuracy of detail, and the confusion of dates. His other works, all in Latin, are 'Patriciana Decas,' a life of St. Patrick (1629); and a violent and abusive criticism of Archbishop Usher, under the title of 'Archicornigeromastix, sive Jacobi Usheri Heresiarchæ Confutatio.' He wrote also many lives of saints, which were not published, and in 1634 sent Bolland some contributions to his colossal undertaking. This is the last that is definitely known of him, though Webb has identified him with the

Earl of Bearhaven who died at Madrid in 1659 or 1660, leaving one daughter, a girl of twelve, and a fortune of a hundred thousand crowns.

[Little is known of his life beyond what is to be gleaned from his own writings, and especially the Compendium; Kelly's preface to the edit. of 1850 contains most of this. M'Gee's Irish Writers of the Seventeenth Century; Webb's Compendium of Irish Biography.] J. K. L.

OSWALD or **OSUUALD**, SAINT (605?–642), king of the Northumbrians, born about 605, was second son of Ethelfrid or Æthelfrith [q. v.], king of the Northumbrians. His mother was Acca, sister of Edwin or Eadwine (585?–633) [q. v.], king of the Northumbrians, and daughter of Ælla (*d.* 588) [q. v.] Thus on his father's side he was of the line of Ida [q. v.] of Bernicia, and on his mother's of the royal house of Deira. His younger brother, Oswy (612?–670), is separately noticed. When his father was defeated and slain by Rædwald in 617, he and his brothers were driven out of Northumbria, and Oswald, accompanied by a band of young nobles, took shelter with the Scots in Iona, where he was converted to Christianity and baptised. On the death of Eadwine, who was slain in 633 at Heathfield by the joint forces of Cædwalla (*d.* 634) [q. v.] and Penda, Osric (*d.* 634) [q. v.] obtained the kingdom of Deira, and Oswald's eldest brother Eanfrid was accepted as king by the people of Bernicia. But when Eanfrid was treacherously slain as he was going to meet the British king Cædwalla to sue for peace in 634, Oswald advanced from the north with a small army and encamped at a place near the Roman wall, called by Bæda (*Hist. Eccl.* iii. c. 2) Hefenfelth or Heavenly Field, and by Nennius (c. 64) Catscaul, and supposed to be St. Oswald's, about seven miles to the north of Hexham in Northumberland (*Priory of Hexham*, Pref.) There, as Oswald told the Abbot Segine in the hearing of the Abbot Failbe, who told the story to Adamnan, St. Columba appeared to him in a vision, and bade him give his enemies battle the following night, promising him the victory (*Vita Columbani*, i. c. 1). He set about raising a cross, and, the time being short, held it with his own hands while his men fixed it in the ground. As the day was breaking he joined battle with Cædwalla (see SKENE, *Celtic Scotland*, i. 246, for the possibility that Oswald's opponent was not Cædwalla himself, but a certain British king called Catlon), and defeated him with great slaughter. Cædwalla was slain at a stream called Deniseburn, a tributary of the Rowley water. Oswald's cross was long an object of veneration. The brethren of Hexham used each year to make a procession to it on the day before that of the king's death to pray for his soul and celebrate mass before it, and they built a church there which was held in special honour; for there was not, until Oswald's cross was erected, any symbol of Christianity, any church or altar, in the Bernician land (BÆDA, iii. c. 2).

Oswald's victory put an end to the short period of Welsh success in the north. It gave him the kingship of both the Northumbrian lands, and it opened a way into England to the Scottish missionaries. He dwelt chiefly at Bebbanburg or Bamborough, the capital of the Bernician kings, and invited his early teachers, the monks of Iona, to send him a bishop to preach the gospel to his people. The first missionary sent to him had little success, for he was an austere man, and the people did not like him. On his return to Iona, Aidan [q. v.] was sent to take his place. Oswald laboured with him to spread the gospel, gave him the island of Lindisfarne, which he chose for his see, attended his ministrations, and, as Aidan was not thoroughly master of the English tongue, used to translate the bishop's discourses to his nobles and thegns (*ib.* c. 3). Christianity spread rapidly, churches were built, and lands were given to monasteries, which were peopled by Scottish monks. In Deira Oswald completed the church which Eadwine had begun to build at York (*ib.* ii. c. 14). There too the Scottish rite was widely accepted, though James, the deacon of Paulinus, remained at his post and had much success as a missionary. Oswald was humble, gracious, and charitable to the poor. One Easter when Aidan was dining with him, and a silver dish laden with royal dainties had been set before him, just as the king and bishop had raised their hands to say grace, the thegn, whose special duty it was to relieve the distressed, came in and told the king that the streets were thronged with a multitude of poor crying out for alms. Oswald ordered that the food prepared for him should be given to them, and that the silver dish should be broken into small pieces and distributed among them. Seizing the king's right hand, Aidan said 'May this hand never decay.' Bede believed that the bishop's prayer was answered (*ib.* iii. c. 6). Oswald is said to have had wider dominions than any of his ancestors, and to have received into his lordship peoples of the four tongues spoken in Britain—Britons, Picts, Scots, and English (*ib.*) He must therefore have had great power in the north-west, and was probably owned as over-lord by the Welsh of Strathclyde (GREEN, *Making*

of England, p. 291). As he is said to have had a kingdom with the same limits as that of Eadwine (BÆDA, ii. c. 5), he must have had authority over the Trent valley, and was certainly supreme in Lindsey, where he was regarded by the people with hostile feelings (*ib.* iii. c. 11; GREEN). Though it is perhaps going too far to assert that Penda murdered a son of Eadwine, who lived at his court, 'at the pressure of Oswald' (GREEN), it seems probable that this crime, which was, as Bede significantly notes, committed during Oswald's reign, was caused by the Mercian king's wish to please him. In Kent, Eadbald [q. v.] was so far under his influence as to compel his sister Æthelburh, Eadwine's widow, to send her children into Gaul (BÆDA, ii. c. 20). His supremacy was evidently acknowledged by the West-Saxon king Cynegils [q. v.]; he stood sponsor for Cynegils when he was baptised at Dorchester, now in Oxfordshire, in 635, and joined him in giving that city to Birinus [q. v.] for his episcopal see (*ib.* iii. c. 7). Bæda, who styles him 'rex christianissmus,' reckons him as the sixth Bretwalda (*ib.* ii. c. 5), and Adamnan calls him 'emperor of the whole of Britain.' In 642 there was war between him and Penda, king of Mercia, and on 5 Aug. he was defeated and slain by Penda in a fierce battle, and, according to one account, by stratagem (NENNIUS, c. 65) or by surprise (REGINALD, c. 14), at Maserfelth, supposed to be Oswestry or Oswald's Tree in Shropshire. When he saw himself surrounded by his foes, and knew that his end was come, he prayed for the souls of his soldiers, and the words '"May the Lord have mercy on the souls," said Oswald as he fell to earth,' became a proverbial saying in the north (BÆDA, iii. c. 11). He died in his thirty-eighth year (*ib.* c. 9). His wife was the daughter of Cynegils, king of Wessex, whose name is said to have been Kyneburga (Cyneburh); by her he had a son named Æthelwald or Oidilvald [see art. OSWY]. After her husband's death Cyneburh is said to have taken the veil (REGINALD, c. 3). Reginald, writing in the twelfth century from an account given him by a certain brother of the hospital at York, who said that he found the particulars in an old English book, describes Oswald as tall, with blue eyes, yellow hair, a long face, and thin beard; his lips were rather small, and wore a kindly smile; his hands and arms were long, and showed strength (c. 50). In Nennius he is called 'Lamnguin,' which is said to mean 'white hand' or 'free hand,' probably in reference to the alleged incorruptibility of the hand blessed by Aidan.

After the battle at Maserfelth, which, according to Reginald, took place at Whitchurch in Shropshire (c. 12), Penda caused the head and hands and arms of Oswald to be cut off and stuck on stakes. The place where he fell and the dust of the ground worked miracles (BÆDA, iii. cc. 9, 10). His body was several years later given by his niece, Ostrith or Osthryth (*d.* 697), the daughter of his brother Oswy and the wife of Æthelred, king of the Mercians, to the monastery at Bardney in Lindsey. The monks were at first unwilling to receive it, for, though they acknowledged the king's holiness, they remembered him with dislike as a stranger to their own people, who had held sovereignty over them. A miracle induced them to take the body into their church, where they laid it in a tomb with a cross at each end, and with the king's banner, which was of purple and gold, hung above it (*ib.* c. 11; REGINALD, c. 43). Subsequently miracles were worked there. Offa, king of the Mercians, adorned the tomb with gold, silver, and precious stones (*Carmen de Pontiff.* l. 380 seq.) By Reginald's time only three of the king's bones remained at Bardney. The relics had been kept carelessly, and had disappeared during the Danish invasions, being carried off by devout persons. Of these the chief were Ethelfleda or Æthelflæd [q. v.], the 'lady of the Mercians,' and her husband Æthelred, who founded a monastery at Gloucester in honour of St. Oswald about 909, and translated his bones thither (WILL. MALM. *Gesta Pontiff.* p. 293). They were translated to a more honourable shrine by Thomas II, archbishop of York in the reign of Henry I, Reginald, the biographer of Oswald, being present at the function (REGINALD, c. 44). Oswald's head and hands were removed from the stakes on which they had been stuck, his hands being carried to Bamborough, where they were placed, being free from corruption, in a silver shrine in the church of St. Peter, and were an object of veneration (BÆDA, iii. 6). Symeon of Durham declares that in his time the king's right hand was, according to Aidan's prayer, preserved incorrupt; that a monk of Durham named Swartebrand had often seen it, and that it was wrapped in a pall (*Hist. Dunelm. Eccl.* i. c. 2; *Hist. Regum*, an. 774). The king's relics were in time treated with neglect at Bamborough, and a monk of Peterborough stole the right arm and carried it to his own monastery, which was enriched in consequence by many offerings (REGINALD, c. 48). Oswald's head was buried at Lindisfarne (BÆDA, iii. c. 12), and a light was said to have been shed from heaven on the spot. Hearing this, his kinsmen removed the head to Bamborough, where for some time it was

honoured, and when, in common with the other relics, it was neglected, it was believed that St. Cuthbert appeared to a certain aged man and charged him to remove it, which he did by a stratagem, related by Reginald on the authority of Ælred of Rievaux (c. 49). It was taken to Lindisfarne, and when the monks there fled from the Danes in 875 they placed it in St. Cuthbert's coffin, which they carried with them to different places, until, after long wanderings, it found a final resting-place at Durham in 998. The head was in the coffin at the translation of St. Cuthbert in 1104, and when the coffin was opened in 1828. Reginald gives a long description of it (c. 51; see also RAINE, *St. Cuthbert*). Other relics of St. Oswald—his sceptre, his ivory horn, his standard, and some parts of his armour—were preserved at Durham, where his memory is greatly venerated. His day is 5 Aug. Besides the 'Life' written by Reginald, and printed by the Surtees Society, and as regards all its important parts in the Rolls edition of Symeon of Durham (vol. ii.), there are manuscript lives founded on Bede at Trinity College, Cambridge, and in the Chapter library at Peterborough (see further *Dictionary of Christian Biography*, art. 'Oswald' (1), by Canon Raine).

[Bede's Hist. Eccl. ii. cc. 5, 14, 20, iii. cc. 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14 (Engl. Hist. Soc.); Adamnan's Vita Columbani, i. c. 1, ed. Reeves; Nennius, cc. 64, 65 (Engl. Hist. Soc.); Symeon of Durham's Hist. Eccl. Dunelm. and Hist. Regum, i. 17–20, ii. 14, 45, 379 (Rolls Ser.); Reginald's Vita ap. Symeon of Durham, i. 326–385 (Rolls Ser.), and ed. Raine (Surtees Soc.); Alcuin's Carmen de Pontiff. ap. Historians of York, i. 356–64 (Rolls Ser.); William of Malmesbury's Gesta Pontiff. pp. 158, 263, 293, 317 (Rolls Ser.), and Gesta Regum, i. 51–4 (Rolls Ser.); Raine's Mem. of Hexham Priory, pref. (Surtees Soc.); Miscellanea Biogr. pp. 2, 3, 7, 121 (Surtees Soc.); Raine's (the elder) St. Cuthbert, pp. 183–7; Dict. Chr. Biogr. art. 'Oswald' (1), by Canon J. Raine; Skene's Celtic Scotland, i. 244–6, 251, 252; Green's Making of England, pp. 274–6, 290–4.] W. H.

OSWALD, SAINT (*d.* 972), archbishop of York, said to be of Danish parentage, a nephew on his father's side of Archbishop Odo [q. v.], and related to Oskytel [q. v.], archbishop of York, was brought up under the care of Odo, and was instructed by Frithegode [q. v.] (*Historia Ramesiensis*, p. 21). Having taken orders, he was enabled by Odo's liberality to purchase the monastery of Winchester, then in the hands of secular clerks or canons, over whom he ruled (*Vita S. Oswaldi*, anon. *Historians of York*, i. 410; by later biographers, Eadmer and Senatus, he is said to have entered the monastery as a canon, and to have been elected as dean). Being zealous in piety and persuaded of the excellence of monastic life, he was discontented with his life as a secular clerk, and with his position as head of a body of married clergy, enjoying the revenues that should rightfully have been received by monks living according to the rule of their order. Accordingly he went to Odo and told him that he desired to go over sea to some place that his uncle might choose, that he might there learn the rule of St. Benedict, which was at this period wholly forgotten and neglected in England. Odo joyfully agreed, and sent him to the monastery of Fleury on the Loire, where he knew that the Benedictine rule was carried out to perfection, and whence he had himself received the monastic habit. Oswald took gifts to each of the brethren at Fleury, the number of professed monks there at that time apparently being twelve, beside the abbot Wulfald; they received him joyfully, and admitted him into their society (*Vita*, anon. p. 414). He applied himself diligently to the study of the scriptures and of the Benedictine rule, practising many austerities, and in all things fulfilling to the utmost the duties of the monastic life. While at Fleury he was advanced to the diaconate and the priesthood, and learnt by heart all the offices of the church, as well as the monastic constitutions, in order that he might on his return to England be fully qualified to teach them to his fellow countrymen (*ib.* p. 419). In divine service the beauty and strength of his voice were remarkable. He was wont to pray and to officiate in the chapel called the confessional, in the crypt, under the western part of the church, and there it was believed that on one occasion an angel acted as his assistant (EADMER). After he had stayed at Fleury for some years (*Vita*, anon. p. 417) he in 959 received a message from his uncle Odo, who was then sick, bidding him come to him. He returned to England, and on reaching Dover heard of the death of Odo.

Oswald went to York to his kinsman Oskytel, then archbishop of York, who received him with gladness, and persuaded him to go with him to Rome. On this journey he was accompanied by a young friend from Winchester named Germanus, to whom he was much attached. Instead of returning with Oskytel, he and Germanus remained at Fleury. Before long Oskytel sent for him that he might help him in the reforms that the archbishop was desirous of carrying out. He returned to England, leaving Germanus at Fleury, took an active part in ecclesiastical affairs, and was made known to Oskytel's

friends, and specially to Archbishop Dunstan [q. v.], who prevailed on Eadgar to appoint him to the see of Worcester. He was consecrated by Dunstan in 961. As bishop he was diligent, hospitable, just, liberal to the poor, and greatly beloved in his diocese. In conjunction with Dunstan and Æthelwold, or Ethelwold [q. v.], bishop of Winchester, he was strenuous in the enforcement of monastic discipline, and the three prelates are described as shedding a threefold light throughout the land (*Historia Ramesiensis*, p. 25). His efforts were specially directed to establish monks in place of the married clergy who were in possession of the religious houses. Eadgar's decree against them was called 'Oswald's law,' as embodying the reform that the bishop was, by the king's orders, carrying out. The special part that he took in the restoration of Benedictinism seems to have been marked by his promotion of learning. He summoned Germanus from Fleury and appointed him to instruct others, for many clerks came to him for instruction, among whom a priest named Eadnoth was the most famous. Twelve of these he formed into a convent, and established them at Westbury in Gloucestershire, under Eadnoth as abbot. He joined with Dunstan and Æthelwold in aiding the king in his monastic reform, and the result of their advice was that Eadgar ordered the formation of forty convents. While, however, Æthelwold proceeded to turn the secular clergy out of the monasteries by force, Oswald appears to have adopted a gentler policy. It is said indeed that he expelled married clerks from seven houses (Eadmer), but that he made any forcible change may well be doubted, for he did not do so in his own church at Worcester. There the canons refused to be reformed, and instead of turning them out, as Æthelwold did at Winchester, he, acting, it is said, by Dunstan's advice, built a new church dedicated to the Virgin, and placed monks there. The superior style in which the monks conducted divine service drew away the congregation from the old church, and the canons, with their dean, Winsige, at their head, finding their church deserted, finally gave way, and Winsige, having assumed the cowl, was appointed by Oswald to be the head of the convent, which was established in the place of the secular chapter. He also established monks at Winchcombe, where he made Germanus abbot. As the number of his disciples was large, he asked the king for some place where he might settle his monks, and Eadgar replied that he could have the monasteries of St. Albans, Ely, or Benfleet (*Vita Anon.* p. 427), and he is said to have made these churches monastic (Eadmer). Meeting with Æthelwine or Ethelwine [q. v.], earl of East Anglia, at the funeral of one of the king's thegns, he asked him to sell him a place where he might settle a small convent of monks that he had formed. Æthelwine declared that he would not sell him land, but would give him a suitable spot where three men were already settled who desired to become monks, and were even then living as such with a wooden chapel built for them by him, and he said that he would gladly build a large church in its place. This spot was the Isle of Ramsey, Huntingdonshire, and there he founded a monastery. Oswald took a keen interest in the work, and sent Eadnoth from Westbury to superintend the building. He laid the foundations in person, peopled the new house with monks from Westbury, and made Germanus the first prior, to rule the house under himself and Æthelwine, the joint founders; and, when he made Germanus abbot of Winchcombe, appointed Eadnoth to succeed him as prior (*Historia Ramesiensis*, pp. 36–42).

In 972 Eadgar, by the advice of Dunstan, made Oswald archbishop of York, which his biographer describes as being at that time a rich and populous city, filled with merchants from different parts, and especially of Danish race. By the king's command he went to Rome to receive his pall, and was there honourably received by Pope John XIII. On his return he gave the king, who welcomed him home, the pope's blessing and his own. He took part with Dunstan in the solemn coronation of Eadgar at Bath on Whit Sunday 973. Along with the archiepiscopate he retained the see of Worcester, doing so, it is said, by the desire of Dunstan, who feared that otherwise the monastic reformation there might be undone. He did not displace the secular clergy in his church at York, and, though he was received with much gladness and ceremony there when he went to be installed, seems to have chiefly resided at Worcester. In 974 he dedicated the church at Ramsey, every year visited the convent in company with Æthelwine, acted as abbot, and endowed the house with the vills of Needingworth and Wistow in Huntingdonshire, and with land at Burwell in Cambridgeshire. In order to make it a seat of learning he sent to Fleury for the monk Abbo, who is said to have been master of the seven arts, and made him teacher of the monastic school. Abbo remained two years at Ramsey, was elected abbot of Fleury, and was slain in 1004. Part of Oswald's work was undone after the death of Eadgar; for Ælfhere of Mercia expelled the monks from many churches in that district. At Ramsey, however, Oswald's

convent was safe under the protection of Æthelwine. At some time during his archiepiscopate Oswald collected the bones of saints buried in the monastery of Ripon, which then lay in ruins, and among them the bones of St. Wilfrid the founder. He put the relics in a shrine, and, Eadmer says, carried them to Worcester (*Vita Anon.* p. 462; EADMER, ap. *Hist. of York*, ii. 32; see under ODO). Towards the end of his life, when he was broken with age, he heard with deep grief that the principal tower of the church at Ramsey had cracked throughout its whole height. He went to Ramsey from York, and encouraged the monks to set about rebuilding the church. The work being finished in 991, Oswald re-dedicated the church in November, in the presence of the great men of five shires, of the Bishop of Dorchester, and others. The ceremony was magnificent, and was followed by a banquet, at which there was no stint of wine and mead (*Historia Ramesiensis*, pp. 85–95; *Vita Anon.* pp. 463–6). Oswald then went to Worcester, and during the winter suffered much from ill-health. In February 992 he seemed better, and each day during Lent, as his custom was, he washed the feet of twelve poor men while Psalms cxx.–cxxxiv. were sung. After he had done so on 29 Feb. he died while singing the doxology. He was buried in his church at Worcester, and his remains were placed in a shrine by Aldulf or Ealdulf [q. v.], who succeeded him at York and Worcester. He was a man of great holiness, diligent, liberal, and kindly. He valued learning, and promoted it among the monasteries under his care. Though he was zealous in monastic reformation he was not violent, and evidently preferred to give up a reform rather than carry it through by force. Miracles were wrought at his tomb, and his name was placed in the calendar. He is said to have written a book of letters to Archbishop Odo, a treatise addressed to Abbo of Fleury, and beginning 'Præscientia Dei monachus,' a treatise 'Ad Sanctos,' written while he was at Fleury, and beginning 'Oswaldus supplex monachus,' and synodal constitutions (BALE, cent. ii. 141; TANNER, *Bibl. Brit.* p. 560). None of these are now known to exist; the first probably never did exist (WRIGHT). The portiphory of St. Oswald is preserved in the library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and his stole was at Beverley Minster in the twelfth century; it was of purple, and was adorned with gold and precious stones (*Historians of York*, ii. 341).

[The chief authority is the Life by an anonymous and contemporary author, a monk of Ramsey, existing in manuscript only in Cotton. MS. Nero, E. 1, and printed in Hist. of York, i. 399–475 (Rolls Ser.); in ii. 1–5 is the Life by Eadmer, written for the monks of Worcester, which is of some use, specially as regards arrangement, and is followed by a book of miracles. The Life by Senatus, which follows, is of no value, and this may also be said of the two short lives at the end of the same volume; the second of them was first printed in Capgrave's Legenda. Hist. Rames., pp. 21–49, 85–102 (Rolls Ser.), is of value for Oswald's doings at Ramsey; Will. of Malmesbury's Gesta Pontiff. pp. 247–50 (Rolls Ser.); Flor. Wig. i. 141, 142, 149 (Engl. Hist. Soc.); Kemble's Codex Dipl. Nos. 486, 487, 494–497, 506–11, 529–31, 538–42, 549–61, and seq.; Wilkins's Concilia, i. 218, 222, 239; Raine's Fasti Ebor. pp. 118–28; Wright's Biogr. Lit. i. 462.] W. H.

OSWALD or **OSWOLD** (*fl.* 1010), scholar, was the son of a brother of St. Oswald [q. v.], archbishop of York, and was educated at his uncle's monastery in Ramsey, Huntingdonshire. The story is told that in an idle hour he and three other boys rang the abbey bells for fun, and one was broken. The boys confessed in the chapter-house, and Oswald condoned his nephew's offence, to the annoyance of the monks. Oswald sent his nephew to complete his education at Fleury on the Loire, and there he became a man of learning, and a friend of the abbot Constantine, one of the first scholars of the day. Before he returned to England a poem concerning his accomplishments in Latin elegiacs, written by Constantine and Archbishop Oswald, heralded his fame. After visiting the abbey of St. Bertin, St. Vedast, Corbey, St. Denis, near Paris, and Lagny, he returned to Ramsey, and, refusing to be made a bishop, led a quiet life of study as a monk there. After 1048 he had an interview with Edward the Confessor, and obtained from him a grant of a hundred and a half at Wimbotsham, Norfolk (*Chron. Rames.* p. 160). A poem by him was preserved at Ramsey, when the chronicler of Ramsey wrote. In Leland's time there were manuscripts by him at Glaston and Ramsey. Leland mentions 'Liber sacrarum precationum,' which Bale calls a book of necromancy; 'De componendis epistolis,' and 'De edendis carminibus.' Oswald was probably author of the anonymous Vita S. Oswaldi in the Cotton MS. Nero E. I. 1. printed in 'Historians of the Church of York,' ed. Raine, i. 399. Oudin (*Comm. Script.* ii. 523) ascribes it to him, quoting a statement of Usher to that effect; it was written between 995 and 1005, by one intimately associated with St. Oswald at Ramsey, well acquainted with the Christian poets and with the historians of Fleury, who writes like a foreigner, and shows considerable knowledge

of the world (*ib.* p. lxvi). All this points to Oswald as the author; the preface is not quite intact, and the injured passages of the manuscript may have contained a record of the author's relationship to the saint. It has been suggested by Lord Selborne that he compiled the MS. 265 at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, called the Worcester MS., to which a later hand has prefixed the title 'Liber penitentialis Egberti' (NASMITH, *Catalogus Librorum*, p. 310). The manuscript belonged to Worcester, and could only have been compiled by one who had access to foreign libraries, and in all probability the library of Fleury. Leland calls Oswald a monk of Worcester, but the 'Ramsey Chronicle' shows Oswald to have been connected with Ramsey rather than Worcester.

[Chronicon Abbatiæ Rameseiensis, ed. Macray, pp. 112, 159; Selborne's Facts and Fictions about Tithes, 1892, p. 234; Leland, De Scriptoribus, i. 172.] M. B.

OSWALD (*d.* 1437), Carthusian, whose full name seems to have been Oswald de Corda, was, according to Bale, an Englishman who became a Carthusian at Paris, and afterwards propagated his order in England, Ireland, and Scotland. Bower, who calls him 'prior Alemanniæ' (or 'Alemannus'), says that he was a man of great learning and sanctity. In 1429 James I of Scotland made him first prior of the Charterhouse at Perth. Oswald died on 15 Sept. 1437. A variety of works are attributed to him; among them are letters to Jean Gerson, who was his friend, and some of whose writings he is said to have translated into Latin. The Portiforium mentioned by Tanner as extant in MS. C.C.C. Cambridge, 391, is really an eleventh-century manuscript which was presented by St. Oswald (*d.* 972) [q. v.] to Worcester (NASMITH, *Catalogus*).

[Bower's Continuation of Fordun's Scotichronicon, iv. 1291; Exchequer Rolls of Scotland, iv. 640, and Preface, p. cxiv; Bale's Cent. viii. 16; Dempster's Hist. Eccl. xiv. 976; Tanner's Bibl. Brit.-Hib. p. 566.] C. L. K.

OSWALD, JAMES (1715–1769), politician, eldest son of James Oswald, M.P. for Kirkcaldy 1702–7, and for Kirkcaldy Burghs 1713–15, was born at Dunnikier, Dysart, Fifeshire, in 1715. He was educated at the grammar school, Kirkcaldy (where he had for one of his schoolfellows Adam Smith); was admitted a student at Lincoln's Inn on 13 Dec. 1733, and, after making a prolonged tour on the continent, was called to the Scottish bar in 1740. He did not practise, and on 2 June 1741 was returned to parliament for Kirkcaldy Burghs, which he continued to represent until 1768, with the exception of 1747–54, during which he sat for Fifeshire. A strong whig, he voted against the hiring of the Hanoverian troops (10 Dec. 1742), and on the formation of the 'broad bottom' administration received the office of Scottish commissioner of the navy (December 1744). His speeches, though mostly confined to business matters, were always remarkably able. Horace Walpole praises the 'quickness and strength of argument' which made him a match for Henry Fox. He evinced his independence by supporting, on 28 Oct. 1745, Hume Campbell's motion for an inquiry into the causes and progress of the Jacobite insurrection, the entire responsibility for which he laid at the door of ministers, and by coquetting with the Leicester House party. From December 1751 to December 1759 he sat on the board of trade, and from 22 Dec. 1759 to 15 April 1763 on the treasury board. On 4 May in the latter year he was appointed joint vice-treasurer in Ireland, having previously (20 April) been sworn of the privy council. He retired from public life in ill-health in 1766, and died at Hammersmith on 24 March 1769.

Oswald was an able and industrious public servant, and a man of literary and philosophical tastes. He was a close friend and an amiable critic of Adam Smith, David Hume, Henry Home, Lord Kames, and John Home, the author of 'Douglas.' He married at London, in February 1747, a sister of Joseph Townsend, M.P. for Westbury, Wiltshire, by whom he had issue James Townsend Oswald, father of General Sir John Oswald [q. v.]

[Memorials of the Public Life and Character of the Right Hon. James Oswald of Dunnikier, contained in a correspondence with some of the most distinguished men of the last century, 1825, 8vo; Dugald Stewart's Biographical Memoirs, 1811, p. 5; Tytler's Memoirs of Lord Kames, 1814; Bubb Dodington's Diary; Hill Burton's Life of David Hume, 1846; Birkbeck Hill's Letters of David Hume, 1888; Ramsay's Scotland and Scotsmen in the Eighteenth Century, ed. Allardyce, p. 188; Walpole's Memoirs, George II (ed. Holland), George III (ed. Le Marchant), i. 112, 145, 358, Letters (ed. Cunningham), i. 121; Gent. Mag. 1744 p. 677, 1747 p. 102, 1769 p. 168; Scots Mag. 1747 p. 98, 1769 p. 167, 1825 pt. ii. p. 65; Ann. Reg. 1769, Chron. p. 173; Cobbett's Parl. Hist. vols. xiii.–xvi.; List of Members of Parliament (Official); Foster's Members of Parliament, Scotland, p. 279; Anderson's Scottish Nation; Irving's Book of Scotsmen; Haydn's Book of Dignities.] J. M. R.

OSWALD, JOHN (*d.* 1793), poet and republican, was a native of Edinburgh, where his mother is said to have kept John's coffee-

house. He is stated to have been apprenticed to a jeweller, and various accounts are given as to the method by which he obtained sufficient money to purchase a commission in the 42nd highlanders, with which he served as ensign in America. He had obtained the rank of lieutenant when, in 1780, he embarked with the second battalion of the regiment for the East Indies. On the way out he fought a duel with the officer commanding the two companies, but neither combatant was injured. His finances not permitting him to join the officers' mess, he was accustomed to content himself with the same rations as those served out to the common soldiers. While in India he sold his commission, and in 1783 he returned overland to England. On his way out he is said to have occupied himself in learning Greek and Latin, and while in the east he obtained a knowledge of Arabic. From intercourse with the Brahmins he imbibed certain curious beliefs. Although not accepting all their doctrines—for he was professedly an atheist—he shared their repugnance to flesh, from which he abstained on the professed ground of humanity, but was accustomed to drink wine plentifully. On his return to England he occupied much of his time in penning political pamphlets.

On the outbreak of the French revolution Oswald went to Paris, where he joined the Jacobin Club, and was appointed commandant of the first battalion of pikemen. It is stated that on one occasion he coolly suggested, at a party of some members of the convention, as the most effectual method of averting civil war, the putting to death of every suspected man in France; to which Thomas Paine replied, 'Oswald, you have lived so long without tasting flesh that you have a most ferocious appetite for blood' (Redhead Yorke, *Letters from France*, i. 162). His regiment having been ordered to La Vendée for the repression of the royalist insurrection, he was killed at the battle of Ponts-de-Cée, September 1793, by a cannon-ball, his two sons—whom, in practical exemplification of his belief in the doctrine of equality, he had appointed drummers in the regiment—being killed almost at the same instant by a discharge of grapeshot.

Oswald was author of 'Review of the Constitution of Great Britain,' London, 1784; 3rd edit., with considerable additions, 1792; translated into French under the title 'Le Gouvernement du Peuple ou Plan de Constitution pour la République Universelle,' Paris, 1792; 'Ranæ Comicæ Evangelizantes, or the Comic Frogs turned Methodists,' 1786; 'The Alarming Progress of French Politics: a Pamphlet on the Commercial Treaty,' 1787; 'The British Mercury' (a periodical publication), 1787; 'The Cry of Nature, or an Appeal to Mercy and Justice on behalf of persecuted Animals,' London, 1791; 'La Tactique du Peuple,' Paris, 1793. Under the pseudonym of Sylvester Otway he wrote 'Euphrosyne, an Ode to Beauty,' London, 1788; and 'Poems, to which is added the Humours of John Bull: an Operatic Farce in two Acts,' London, 1789.

[Lives of Scottish Poets, 1821; Anderson's Scottish Nation; Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Redhead Yorke's Letters from France; Notes and Queries, 3rd ser. i. 434, 459, 516, ii. 14, 5th ser. ii. 364, 496; Alger's Englishmen in the French Revolution, pp. 76–7.] T. F. H.

OSWALD, Sir JOHN (1771–1840), general, son of James Townsend Oswald, and grandson of James Oswald [q. v.], was born at Dunnikier, co. Fife, 2 Oct. 1771. For some years he was at the military school at Brienne, France, just after Napoleon Buonaparte had quitted it. With Napoleon's school companion and future secretary, Bourrienne, Oswald contracted a lifelong friendship. Some of his holidays were spent in Paris. His education thus gave Oswald a command of French, which proved of great service to him in his profession, and a sympathy with Frenchmen, which was then rare; while detestation of revolutionary principles, intensified by the loss of personal friends whom he had known in Paris in his youth, gave bias to his political views. He was appointed a second lieutenant 23rd royal Welsh fusiliers on 23 Feb. 1788, and first lieutenant 7th royal fusiliers on 29 Jan. 1789. In June 1790 he embarked to join the royal fusiliers at Gibraltar. His name is not in the 'Army List' on 1 Jan. 1791, but on 24 Jan. he was appointed captain of an independent company, and on 23 March the same year he became a captain in the 35th foot. He was brigade-major to General Leland, but resigned when the grenadier company of the 35th, which he commanded, was ordered to the West Indies. He served with the 2nd provisional battalion of grenadiers at the reductions of Martinique, St. Lucia, and Guadeloupe in 1794; and was afterwards in garrison at Porto Prince, San Domingo, until his company was drafted and the officers and sergeants sent home to recruit. He became major in the 35th on 1 Sept. 1795, and lieutenant-colonel of the regiment on 30 March 1797; and commanded the regiment in North Holland in 1799, until severely wounded in the action at Crabbenham on 19 Sept. In 1800 he embarked with the two battalions of his regiment among the troops

despatched under Major-general Richard Pigot, landed with them at Minorca, and took part in the blockade of Valetta and reduction of Malta, remaining there in command of the regiment until the peace of Amiens, when he went home on leave. On the renewal of the war he rejoined the regiment at Malta, and became brevet colonel October 1805. With his regiment he joined the troops under Sir James Craig [q. v.], after their withdrawal from Naples to Sicily; was appointed commander at Melazzo; and commanded the advance of Sir John Stuart's force at the landing in Calabria in June the same year. He commanded the third brigade of the army at the battle of Maida 4 July 1806, and three days later marched with it into Lower Calabria, where he captured Scylla Castle after a twenty days' siege (see Bunbury; Jones, *Journals of Sieges*, vol. i.) On his return to Sicily he received the local rank of brigadier-general there. In February 1807 he went with Major-general Alexander Mackenzie Fraser [q. v.] to Egypt, where the two battalions of the 35th were the first troops to land. He commanded the troops sent against Alexandria, and attacked and captured the western lines, taking many guns, and driving the Turks within the walls. It was not thought wise to attempt the interior line; but two days afterwards the place capitulated. Oswald was then sent against Rosetta, and for fifteen days withstood the repeated Turkish sorties; but the Turks having collected a very superior force, the British troops were drawn off. Oswald commanded in Alexandria until the expedition returned to Sicily, when Sir John Moore appointed him commandant of Augusta. In June 1808 his brigade rank was extended to the Mediterranean generally; and in October following he was appointed to command a large body of troops collected at Melazzo. In 1809 he commanded the reserve in the expedition to the coast of Italy (see Bunbury; also Alison, *Hist. of Europe*), which ended in the capture of the islands of Ischia and Procida; of the latter he was made commandant. He returned to Sicily in July 1809, and in September was sent to the Ionian Islands with an expeditionary force, which seized Zante, Cephalonia, Ithaca, and Cerigo. In March 1810, recognising the danger to which the captured islands were exposed from the neighbouring French garrison in Santa Maura, Oswald collected two thousand troops, with which he landed there on 23 March, driving the enemy behind their lines, personally leading the troops that stormed the strongest of the entrenchments, and established a lodgment at two hundred yards from the place, which capitulated after eight days of open trenches. Oswald administered the civil and military government of the captured islands; and by his tact and judgment confirmed the prepossessions of the Greeks in favour of British rule, and established advantageous relations with the neighbouring Turkish pashas. On 11 Feb. 1811 he was appointed colonel of the 1st Greek light infantry, consisting mostly of Greek brigands, who made very good soldiers. Oswald left the work of organisation to Richard Church [q. v.], to whom he gave all the credit (*English Hist. Review*, v. 28). Oswald returned home to lay before the government the importance of the Ionian Islands. He was made a major-general 4 June 1811; was appointed to the western district, and commanded the troops in Bristol during the subsequent riots there.

In August 1812 Oswald was appointed to the staff of the Peninsular army, which he joined on 22 Oct. 1812, during the retreat from Burgos. He was present with Lord Wellington in the cavalry affair of 23-4 Oct., and on 25 Oct. succeeded to the command of the fifth division during the absence of Sir John Leith [q. v.] At the head of the division he had some sharp fighting at Villa Muriel and the passage of the Carrion, and remained in charge of it until it went into winter quarters on the banks of the Douro (Gurwood, *Wellington Desp.* vi. 88, 133, 136). When the army took the field in May 1813, Oswald was again at the head of the 5th division until relieved by Leith. He commanded it in its difficult march through the north of Portugal and the Spanish provinces of Zamora, Leon, and Palencia, drove the enemy back at Osma on 17 June, and, passing through a mountainous country previously considered impassable for troops with guns, joined Wellington at Vittoria on 20 June 1813. He was in command of the 5th division at the battle of Vittoria and the siege of St. Sebastian. Leith resumed command of the division two days previous to the assault on St. Sebastian on 31 Aug., Oswald reverting to the command of a brigade. Generals Leith, Oswald, and Robinson were all wounded on 31 Aug., and the command of the division devolved on Major-general Andrew Hay [q. v.]

The death of an elder brother, and the failing health of his father, to whose estates he had become heir, now recalled Oswald to England. He received the thanks of parliament for his services at Vittoria and St. Sebastian, and gold medals for Maida, Vittoria, and St. Sebastian. On the disbanding of the Greek light infantry Oswald was made colonel-commandant of one of the bat-

teries of the rifle brigade, and on 9 Oct. 1819 was appointed colonel of the 35th on the death of Charles Lennox, fourth duke of Richmond, K.G. [q. v.], who, as Colonel Lennox, had been colonel of the regiment when Oswald first joined the old 'Orange Lilies.' Oswald became a lieutenant-general 4 June 1814, and general 10 Jan. 1837.

Oswald was made K.C.B. 4 June 1815, G.C.B. 1824, G.C.M.G. 1838. In politics he was a very staunch conservative, and once, in the days before the first reform bill, unsuccessfully contested the county of Fife. Oswald died at his seat, Dunnikier, Kirkcaldy, co. Fife, 8 June 1840.

Oswald married, first, 28 Jan. 1812, Charlotte, eldest daughter of the Rev. Lord Charles Murray-Aynsley, son of John Murray, third duke of Atholl. She died 22 Feb. 1827, leaving issue. He married, secondly, in October 1829, her cousin, Emily Jane, daughter of Lord Henry Murray, who survives.

In person Oswald was a tall, handsome, powerful man, over six feet in height, who used his weapons well in hand-to-hand fight, notably in the attack on Scylla Castle. A miniature, painted when he first joined the army, and a full-length as a young general officer, by Smellie Watson, now at Dunnikier, show the fine presence which, with his military bearing and youthful figure, he retained to the last year of his life. He had strong literary tastes, was a good and ready public speaker, and popular in society.

[Particulars from family sources; Army Lists and London Gazettes; Philippart's Royal Military Calendar, 1820, iii. 46-56 (in this, however, Oswald's Peninsular services are not always correctly recorded). For an account of the reduction of Malta, see Æneas Anderson's Narrative of an Expedition, London, 1802; for accounts of the campaigns in North Holland and the Mediterranean, see Sir H E. Bunbury's Narrative of Passages in the late War with France, London, 1854; for account of Oswald's services in the Peninsula, see Napier's Hist. of the Peninsular War, rev. ed. 1812-3; Hamilton's Annals of the Peninsular Campaigns, 1829; Gurwood's Wellington Despatches, vol. vi.] H. M. C.

OSWALD, RICHARD (1705-1784), merchant and politician, born in Scotland about 1705, was the second son of the Rev. James or George Oswald, minister of Dunnett in Caithness. In his younger days he was an unsuccessful candidate for the mastership of Thurso parochial school, with a salary of 100*l.* Scots, and took his disappointment so much to heart that he left that part in disgust and never returned to it (Sinclair, *Statistical Account of Scotland*, xx. 533-4). He then moved to Glasgow, and, as agent to his cousins, gained some thousands of pounds by prize-money, with which he removed to London (Carlyle, *Autobiography*, p. 87). At this time he was often confined to his house by sore eyes, yet passed much time in reading. Carlyle describes him as 'a man of great knowledge and ready conversation' (*ib.* p. 356). He was a contractor for the supply of the troops serving in the seven years' war, and, being dissatisfied with the conduct of the business by his agents, went to Germany as commissary-general to the forces of the Duke of Brunswick, who bestowed on him very high praise for his services. For many years he was engaged in business in America, when he acquired a great knowledge of commercial affairs, but he afterwards settled as a merchant at Philpot Lane in the city of London. Through his marriage in 1750 to Mary, only daughter and heiress of Alexander Ramsay of Jamaica, he possessed considerable estates in America and the West Indies, and his resources enabled him to purchase in 1759 the estate of Auchincruive in Ayrshire, where he completed the mansion. In 1777 he visited Paris, and became acquainted with Franklin and Vergennes. He was introduced by Adam Smith, whose views on matters of trade he had adopted, to the knowledge of Lord Shelburne, who soon entertained a high opinion of his 'moderation, prudence, and judgment.' During the progress of the war with the American colonies he was frequently consulted, on account of his intimate acquaintance with their commerce and leading men, by the English ministry. In 1781 he gave bail for 50,000*l.* to Henry Laurens when imprisoned in the Tower.

On Shelburne's accession to office he answered some overtures of Franklin by sending their common friend Oswald to Paris to ascertain the nature of the American terms of peace. He crossed from England in April 1782, and on 16 April called on Franklin with letters from Shelburne and Laurens, the latter of whom had been his friend for nearly thirty years. Franklin informally gave him for communication to Shelburne a memorandum of his views, which included the cession of Canada and Nova Scotia to the American colonies, and with it Oswald returned to London. He again went to Paris on 4 May, and once more crossed to England on 14 May, to return to Paris at the close of that month. The situation was greatly complicated by the jealousies of Shelburne and Fox, which were well known to the French ministers and the principal Americans in France, and by the rivalries of the contending commissioners. Thomas Wal-

pole was already in Paris on a negotiation with France concerning St. Eustatia, and he resented the presence of Oswald. Thomas Grenville was despatched by Fox to treat for peace with the French government, and he was very soon incensed against Oswald as the exponent of the views of Fox's opponent in the English ministry. Grenville on 4 June despatched an angry epistle to his leader, who answered it with equal indignation; but Fox could not succeed in obtaining the recall of Oswald, and the situation ended in the withdrawal of Grenville from his mission and the retirement of Fox and his friends from the cabinet on the death of the Marquis of Rockingham. Ultimately a commission, dated 25 July 1782, was granted to Oswald, authorising him to make peace with the American colonies, and he was afterwards assisted in the negotiations by Alleyne Fitzherbert, baron St. Helens [q. v.], and Henry Strachey. After much difficulty, preliminary articles of peace were signed at Paris by Oswald and the American commissioners on 30 Nov. 1782. The definitive Treaty of Versailles between England and France, Spain and the United States, was concluded on 3 Sept. 1783, but the signature of Oswald was not affixed to it, as by that time his patron was out of office. The earlier proceedings respecting the appointment of a negotiator were marked by the tortuous ways for which Lord Shelburne was conspicuous, and the conduct of Oswald himself was sometimes indiscreet; but the outcome was not unsatisfactory. England acknowledged the independence of the revolted colonies, who relinquished their claims on Canada and Nova Scotia on condition that England abandoned her claim of compensation for the loyal colonists. Oswald's correspondence with Lord Shelburne forms part of vols. lxx. and lxxi. of the manuscripts of the Marquis of Lansdowne, and is set out in the 'Historical Manuscripts Commission,' 5th Rep. App. pp. 239–42, and in Fitzmaurice's 'Life of Lord Shelburne,' iii. 175–302, 413–16. On the conclusion of the preliminary agreement Franklin and Oswald exchanged portraits; the portrait of the former was given by Oswald's nephew to Mr. Joseph Parkes (*Mag. of American Hist.* xxvii. 472–3; Lewis, *Administrations*, p. 43).

Oswald died at Auchincruive on 6 Nov. 1784 without issue, and the estate is now in the possession of the descendant of his elder brother. His widow died at Great George Street, Westminster, their town house, on 6 Dec. 1788, and her remains were carried to Scotland for burial. Burns, who spent his 'early years in her neighbourhood and among her servants and tenants,' wrote a bitter ode in her memory, dwelling on her 'unhonour'd years,' and her hands 'that took but never gave.' But he candidly confesses in a letter to Dr. John Moore (23 March 1789) that his 'poetic wrath' was roused by the fact that the arrival of her funeral pageantry at the inn at Sanquhar forced him and horse, both much fatigued, to ride twelve miles further to the next inn on 'a night of snow and drift.'

George Oswald (*d.* 1819) of Scotstoun, near Glasgow, who died on 6 Oct. 1819, aged 84, was Oswald's nephew. He was head of the tobacco firm of Oswald, Dennistoun, & Co. at Glasgow, and partner in the old 'Ship Bank.' In 1797 he was elected rector of Glasgow University, and he sat for his portrait to Gainsborough.

[Gent. Mag. 1784 pt. ii. p. 878, 1788 pt. ii. p. 1129; Burns's Works (1842 ed.), pp. 283, 672; Parton's Franklin, ii. 456–504; Burke's Landed Gentry; Notes and Queries, 1st ser. viii. 549; Appleton's American Cyclopædia; Paterson's County of Ayr, ii. 417; Calder's Caithness, pp. 230–4; information from Mr. W. A. S. Hewins. Further information about the squabbles and negotiations preceding the Treaty of Versailles in 1783 is in the Memorials and Correspondence of C. J. Fox, iv. 199 et seq.; Lewis's Administrations of Great Britain, pp. 31–48, 81–4, where some extracts from a diary kept by Oswald are given; Memoirs of Court and Cabinets of George III, by the Duke of Buckingham; Jay's Life and Correspondence, vols. i. and ii.; Works of John Adams, vols. iii. vii. and viii.; Franklin's Works, ix. 240–408; the manuscripts of Sir Edward Strachey in the Hist. MSS. Comm. 6th Rep. App. pp. 403–4; the Whitefoord papers now in course of printing at the Clarendon Press; Lecky's History of England in the Eighteenth Century, iv. 226–68.] W. P. C.

OSWELL, WILLIAM COTTON (1818–1893), 'the Nimrod of South Africa,' was born at Leytonstone, Essex, on 27 April 1818. His father, William Oswell, was the third son of the Rev. Thomas Oswell, whose family had for generations lived at Oswestry. His mother was the daughter of Joseph Cotton, master of the Trinity House and grandson of Dr. Nathaniel Cotton [q. v.] From Rugby, where he was under Arnold, Oswell proceeded to the East India Company's training college at Haileybury, and, passing out head of his year, started for Madras in 1837, having obtained an appointment through his uncle, John Cotton, one of the company's directors (Prinsep, *Services of Madras Civilians*, p. 110). During his ten years' residence in Madras he won celebrity as an elephant-catcher, and first exhibited a

remarkable aptitude for languages, acquiring Tamil and several native Indian dialects. He also studied surgery and medicine. After serving as head assistant to the principal collectors at Arcot and Coimbatore respectively, he was ordered to South Africa for his health, proceeded thither on furlough, and spent two years in hunting and exploring districts hitherto untraversed by Europeans—exploits for which sterling moral qualities fitted him no less than his great personal strength and linguistic and other accomplishments. When he was in Africa vast herds of game of every kind roamed over tracts which are now cultivated and thickly populated by Europeans; and the Kalahari desert was looked upon as an impassable barrier against advance from Cape Colony northwards. When, in 1849, Livingstone determined to investigate the truth of rumours as to a great lake in the Kalahari, Oswell and his friend Mungo Murray returned to South Africa from England in order to take part in the exploration, Oswell generously undertaking to defray the whole expense of the guides. The result was the discovery of Lake Ngami, and the important practical demonstration that the Kalahari could be crossed by oxen and wagons. Livingstone freely acknowledged his indebtedness to the companionship of Oswell, who looked after the wagons and supplied the party with food, thus enabling the work of surveying, of making scientific collections, and of studying the native peoples to be carried on without anxiety or preoccupation. The kuabaōba, or straight-horned rhinoceros, was named Oswellii after Oswell, who also received the Paris Geographical Society's medal for his share in the journey. He was again with Livingstone in June 1851, when the Zambesi was first sighted. Recalled from a life of adventure by family matters, he returned to England in 1853; but on the outbreak of the Crimean war he went to the front as the guest of some of his Indian friends, and rendered good service both in the trenches and in the hospitals. Anxious for active employment, he volunteered to carry secret service money for Lord Raglan, and, though deserted by the escort assigned to him, succeeded in defending his charge and handing it over safely to Colonel (now Field-marshal) Sir Lintorn Simmons at Shumla. During 1855–6 Oswell wandered through North and South America; and in 1860 he married Agnes, fourth daughter of Francis Rivaz, and settled at Groombridge in Kent. There he died on 1 May 1893, leaving a widow, three sons, and two daughters.

Livingstone describes Oswell as one who had had more hairbreadth escapes than any man living, though his modesty prevented him from publishing anything about himself; and he adduces, by way of illustration, two instances of Oswell's having been tossed by a rhinoceros. A splendid rider and shot, he always sought to obtain the closest quarters with his game; and the natives conceived a just idea of his courage from the fact that he always hunted elephants on foot and without dogs. Unlike other African travellers of eminence, Oswell published neither a journal nor a big volume of travel. He was induced, however, to contribute some chapters on 'South Africa Fifty Years Ago' to Mr. C. P. Wolley's 'Big Game Shooting' (Badminton Series, 1894). These are prefaced by an appreciative notice of the writer by his intimate friend, Sir Samuel W. Baker. Oswell's style is racy and suggestive, and his tone singularly humane. While his great strength and exploits as a sportsman inspired the natives of Africa with a wholesome awe, he owed the friendly character of his relations with them to his forbearing and sympathetic temper.

[Geographical Journal, 1893, i. 561; Livingstone's Zambesi (pref.) and Missionary Travels and Researches in South Africa, 1857, passim; Big Game Shooting (Badminton Series), 1894; Macmillan's Magazine, August 1894; Mr. H. H. Johnston's Livingstone, 1891, p. 106; Times, 3 May 1893; materials kindly furnished by Mrs. Oswell.] T. S.

OSWEN, JOHN (*fl.* 1548–1553), printer, was first settled at Ipswich, and afterwards at Worcester. Three printers are known to have worked at Ipswich in 1548: Anthony Scoloker, who began in 1547, and whose latest book is dated 14 Feb. 1548; John Overton, whose only known book bears the date 31 July 1548; and John Oswen, in whose earliest book it is specifically stated that it was finished on 10 Aug. 1548. The title is: 'The Mynde of the Godly and excellent lerned man M. Ihon Caluyne, what a Faithfull man, whiche is instructe in the Worde of God, ought to do, dwellinge amongest the Papistes.' Copies of this work, which is in octavo, are in the British Museum, Bodleian, and other libraries. It was followed in September 1548 by Calvin's 'Brief declaration of the fained sacrament, commonly called the extreame vnction,' and in the same year by Hegendorff's 'Domestycal or housholde Sermons,' Melanchthon's 'Trewe auctoritie of the Churche,' Œcolampadius's 'Epistle that there ought to be no respect of personages of the poore,' 'An exhortatiō to the sycke,' Marcort's

'Declaration of the Masse,' 'An Inuectiue against Drunkennes,' and a poem by Peter Moone, entitled

A short treatyse of certayn thinges abused
In the Popysh Church, long vsed:
But now abolyshed, to our consolation
And Gods word auaunced, the lyght of our saluation.

Oswen left Ipswich probably about Christmas 1548, and no other well-authenticated record of printing in that town occurs during the sixteenth century.

After his settlement at Worcester, one of the earliest books which were issued from his press was 'A Consultorie for all Christians . . . Written by H. H.,' dated 30 Jan. 1549, of which the only known copy is in the library of Mr. Alfred H. Huth. Prefixed to this work is the king's license of 6 Jan. 1548–9 to Oswen to print all sorts of service or prayer books, and 'al maner of bokes conteinyng any storye or exposition of Gods holy scripture . . . within our Principalitie of Wales, and marches of the same.' He accordingly printed, on 24 May 1549, the Book of Common Prayer in quarto, and on 30 July 1549 an edition of the same in folio, and these were followed on 1 Sept. by 'The Psalter or Psalmes of Dauid after the translation of the great Bible,' and on 8 Oct. by 'Certayne Sermons,' or homilies, both in quarto. All these are in the British Museum. In 1549 also, on 5 Aug., he printed 'A message from King Edward the 6th at Richmond, concerning obedience to Religion.' Next year, on 12 Jan. 1550, Oswen issued his edition of the New Testament, Cranmer's version, a copy of which is in the British Museum, and in this year printed also Matteo Gribaldi's 'Notable epistle concerning the terrible iudgement of God vpon hym that for feare of men denyeth Christ and the knowen veritie,' Zwingli's 'Short pathwaye to the ryghte and true vnderstanding of the holye Scriptures,' and Veron's 'Godly saiyngs of the old auncient faithful fathers vpon the Sacrament of the bodye and bloude of Chryste.' In 1551 he printed Bullinger's 'Dialogue betwene the seditious Libertin or rebel Anabaptist and the true obedient christian,' and Bishop Hooper's 'Annotations in ye xiii. chapyter too the Romaynes.' No book of the year 1552 is on record, but in 1553 Oswen closed his career with the issue of Bishop Hooper's 'Homelye to be read in the tyme of pestylence,' and the Statutes of 7 Edward VI. Both Maunsell and Herbert mention other books as having been printed by Oswen at Worcester, but some cannot now be traced. All are exceedingly rare, and to several is added the notification, 'They be also to sell at Shrewsbury.'

The Worcester press appears to have ceased with the end of the reign of Edward VI, and not to have revived until the middle of the seventeenth century.

[Ames's Typogr. Antiq. ed. Herbert, 1790, iii. 1454–62; Maunsell's Catalogue of English Printed Books, 1595; Cotton's Typographical Gazetteer, 1831–66; Catalogue of the Huth Library, 1880, ii. 638; books printed by Oswen in the British Museum, Bodleian, and Britwell Libraries.] R. E. G.

OSWESTRY, Lord of. [See Fitzalan, John II, 1223–1267.]

OSWIN or OSWINI (*d.* 651), king of Deira and saint, was son of Osric (*d.* 634) [q.v.], the son of Ælfric, a brother of Ælla (*d.* 588) [q.v.] When his father died Oswini was very young, and was taken for refuge to Wessex. On the death of his cousin Oswald (605?–642) [q. v.] in 642, the people of Deira recalled him to be their king, but he seems to have ruled only as an under-king of the Mercian Penda [q. v.] Unlike his father, Oswini was a sincere Christian, and a great friend of St. Aidan; his goodness made the saint prophesy that he would soon be taken from this life, for 'the nation is not worthy of such a ruler' [see more fully under Aidan]. Oswini governed Deira in great prosperity for seven years, while Bernicia was under Oswy or Oswiu [q. v.] At last Oswiu made war on his rival. Oswini, feeling unable to meet his enemy, disbanded the army which he had assembled at 'Wilfares-dun,' ten miles north-west of Caterick, and took refuge with an ealdorman called Hunvald. Hunvald, however, betrayed him to Oswy, who had him murdered at Ingetlingum, now Gilling, near Richmond, on 20 Aug. 651. Bæda describes Oswini as a man of graceful bearing, tall of stature, affable in discourse, and courteous in behaviour; he was very pious and devout, and was beloved by all men. Oswini was the last king of Deira, which, after his death, was permanently united with Bernicia to form the kingdom of Northumbria. A little later, on the persuasion of Oswini's kinswoman Eanfled, the wife of Oswy, the latter founded a monastery at Gilling. Trumhere, a cousin of hers and of Oswini, was made abbot, and prayers were offered for the murdered king and his murderer. Some remains of this monastery survive in the present church of Gilling. In the twelfth century, during the reign of Stephen, an anonymous monk of St. Albans, who was resident in the cell of his monastery at Tynemouth, wrote a life of Oswini. According to this account the king was buried at Tyne-

mouth, where he was reverenced as a saint until the Danish troubles, when his memory was forgotten. In 1065 his burial-place was miraculously revealed, and his worship restored. His relics were translated in 1110. At the dissolution of the monastery there was still a shrine there containing the body and vestments of St. Oswini. The 'Life of Oswini,' which was clearly written in glorification of Tynemouth, reproduces Bæda's narrative, together with an account of his discovery, translation, and miracles. It is contained in Cotton MS. Julius A., and is printed in the Surtees Society's 'Miscellanea Biographica.' There was an Osred [q. v.], king of Northumbria, who died and was buried at Tynemouth in 792; it is possible that his name caused a confusion with Oswini. Cotton MS. Galba A.V. is a psalter which is said to have belonged to Oswini.

[Bædæ Hist. Eccl. iv. 14, 24; Matt. Paris, i. 531–3, ii. 138; Miscellanea Biographica (Surtees Soc.) vol. viii.; Dugdale's Monasticon, iii. 112; Freeman's William Rufus, ii. 17–18, 603–6; Green's Making of England, pp. 295–7; Dict. Christian Biography, iv. 165.] C. L. K.

OSWULF or **OSULF** (*d.* 758), king of Northumbria, son of Eadberht, king of Northumbria, of the house of Ida, succeeded his father, who resigned the kingdom to him, in 758. Before he had reigned a year he was wickedly slain by the men of his household on 25 July, at a place called Mechil Wongtune, which it has been suggested may be Market Weighton in the East Riding of Yorkshire. He was succeeded by Ethelwold or Moll.

[Symeon of Durham's Hist. Eccl. Dunelm. c. 4, and Hist. Regum an. 758 ap. Opp. i. 49. ii. 41 (Rolls Ser.); Anglo-Saxon Chron. an. 757 (Rolls Ser.); Flor. Wig. genealogies, i. 255.] W. H.

OSWULF or **OSULF** (*d.* 1067), earl of Bernicia, was son of Eadwulf or Eadulf, earl of Bernicia, slain by Siward in 1041. Eadulf was brother and successor of Ealdred or Aldred, and a younger son of Uchtred (*d.* 1016), son of Waltheof [see under Oslac]. After the death of Eadulf, which must have taken place when his son Oswulf was a child, his murderer Siward was earl of the whole of Northumbria. When Morcar [q. v.] succeeded Tostig, the son of Godwin [q. v.], as earl of Northumbria in 1065, he put Oswulf, who is described as being then a young man, to rule over Bernicia, making him earl of the district north of the Tyne. In February 1067 the conqueror dispossessed Oswulf, and granted the earldom to Copsi or Copsige [q. v.], who drove Oswulf out. Oswulf took to the woods, where he suffered hunger, and gathered to himself a band of broken men. Five weeks later, on 12 March, he attacked Copsi as he was feasting at Newburn in Northumberland, set fire to the church in which Copsi had taken refuge, and slew him with his own hands as he attempted to come out. The following autumn a robber slew Oswulf with a spear. Oswulf's earldom was given to Gospatric [q. v.]

[Symeon of Durham's Hist. Regum, c. 159, ap. Opp. ii. 198 (Rolls Ser.); Freeman's Norman Conquest, i. 588, iv. 76, 107, 133.] W. H.

OSWY, OSUIU, OSWIU, OSWIO, OSGUID, OSWEUS, OSWIUS (612?–670), king of Northumbria, a younger son of Ethelfrid or Æthelfrith [q. v.], king of Northumbria, was born in or about 612. He is described by a late writer (*Vita S. Oswini*, p. 3) as a bastard, but the statement is a mere expression of prejudice, and there is no reason to doubt that he was the son of Æthelfrith's queen Acha, the sister of Edwin or Eadwine (585?–633) [q. v.] On the overthrow and death of his father in 617 he found refuge, in common with his older brother Oswald [q. v.] and some young nobles, with the Scots of Iona, and remained with them during the reign of Eadwine. He was baptised and brought up by the Scottish monks, and may have returned to Northumbria in 633, when his brother Eanfrid succeeded Eadwine in Bernicia. On the death of Eanfrid, who was slain by Cædwalla (*d.* 634) [q. v.] in 634, Oswy's next brother Oswald came to the throne, and ruled over both the Northumbrian kingdoms; and when he was slain by Penda, king of the Mercians, in 643, Oswy, who was then about thirty (Bæda, *Historia Ecclesiastica*, lib. iii. c. 14), was chosen to succeed him. Oswald left a son named Oidilvald or Æthelwald, but he was passed over because, according to a late writer (*Vita S. Oswaldi*, c. 19), he was then a boy. Oswy was, however, compelled to share the kingly dignity with Oswin [q. v.], son of Osric, a kinsman of Eadwine, of the rival line of Ælla [q. v.], who reigned in Deira. It is evident that for some years he had much difficulty in maintaining his position in Bernicia. The old alliance between Penda and the Britons against the Northumbrians seems to have continued. Probably at the very beginning of Oswy's reign Penda invaded Bernicia, wasted the land far and wide, and set fire to the royal city Bamborough, which was saved from destruction, so it was believed, by the prayer of Bishop Aidan [q. v.], and in 645 Oswy was at war with Britons (Tighernac, an. 642). There were also constant quarrels between him and Oswin, whose kingdom was

richer than Bernicia (Bæda, u.s.) With the view, no doubt, of gaining a party in Deira, Oswy sent a priest named Utta to fetch Eanflæd, the daughter of Eadwine and his queen Æthelburh from Kent, and married her on her arrival in Northumbria. The causes of quarrel between him and Oswin became serious, and in 651 he invaded Deira with a large army. Oswin, who gathered a force to meet him, found himself too weak to venture a battle; he dismissed his men, and took refuge with a single follower in the house of a noble named Hunvald, one of his friends. Oswy persuaded Hunvald to betray him, and sent one of his officers, named Ædiluine, or Æthelwine, who slew both Oswin and his retainer at Gilling, near Richmond, in the present Yorkshire, on 20 Aug. This deed rid Oswy of a troublesome rival, and enabled him to unite under himself both the Northumbrian kingdoms, but he conciliated the people of Deira, and perhaps also endeavoured to satisfy a dangerous malcontent, by giving the province a dependent ruler of its own in the person of his nephew, Oswald's son Oidilvald (*ib.* c. 23). At the request of his queen, and as an atonement for the murder of Oswin, he gave Eanflæd land at Gilling for the erection of a monastery, where prayers were offered for both kings, the slayer and the slain (*ib.* cc. 14, 24) [see under Oswin].

About 653 Oswy received at his court Peada [q. v.], the son of Penda, who had been given the kingship of the Middle Angles by his father. He requested Oswy to give him his daughter Alchflæd to wife. Oswy replied that he would not do so unless he received Christianity. Peada assented to this, for he was convinced of the truth of the gospel by the preachers at the Northumbrian court, and was further persuaded by Oswy's son Alchfrith [q. v.], who had already married Penda's daughter Cyneburga, or Cyneburh. Accordingly he and his lords and attendants received baptism from Finan [q. v.], the successor of Aidan in the bishopric of Lindisfarne, at a place called Wall, close to the Roman wall, perhaps Walbottle, near Newcastle. Oswy supplied him with four priests to evangelise and baptise his people, and with them he returned to his own land. It was through Oswy's means too that the East-Saxons, who had relapsed into paganism in 616, again accepted the gospel; for he was on terms of intimate friendship with their king Sigberct, and often received visits from him, and on these occasions he used to exhort his guest with brotherly affection to forsake idolatry. After taking counsel with his friends and his lords, Sigberct was baptised by Finan at Wall, and obtained teachers from Oswy for the instruction of his people (*ib.* c. 22).

It seems probable that Oswy was at this time carrying on a successful war against the Picts and Scots, which led to an extension of his power in the north, while the influence that he had over the East-Saxon kingdom may have suggested an intention on his part of renewing the old strife with Mercia for the over-lordship of East Anglia (Green, *Making of England*, p. 299). Penda's jealousy was roused, and, in spite of the connection between their families, he again made war upon Oswy, and pressed him hardly, forcing him to deliver his second son Ecgfrith as a hostage to the Mercian queen Cynuise, or Cyneswythe. In 655 Æthelhere of East Anglia, in some unexplained way, caused war between them. Oswy, whose land had already suffered grievously from Mercian invasions, offered Penda gifts so many and so rich as, Bæda says, to surpass belief, to induce him to retire from his kingdom. They were rejected, and when he found that Penda had resolved to destroy and drive away his whole people, great and small, he said, 'Since the heathen will have none of our gifts, let us offer them to the Lord our God who knoweth all things,' and vowed that if he should gain the victory he would devote his daughter as a consecrated virgin to God, and give twelve estates for the foundation of monasteries. He then set out against the enemy with a small force, and accompanied by his son Alchfrith. The Mercian host was, it was believed, thirty times as large as his; it was composed of thirty divisions, some of them of British allies, each under the command of a royal leader or under-king, and it was guided in its march by Oidilvald, who joined the enemies of his nation. The armies met on 15 Nov. by the river Winwæd, in the district of 'Loidis,' supposed to be either the Avon which flows into the Firth of Forth, or the Aire which flows by Leeds in Yorkshire.

The first theory is maintained by Skene (*Celtic Scotland*, i. 255–7), who suggests that the place of battle was near Manuel in Stirlingshire, and takes 'Loidis' to be the northern province of Lothian; this would tally with the account given by the continuator of Nennius, in the 'Chronicle of the Picts and Scots,' p. 13, who says that the battle took place on the plain of Gai, apparently in the Pictish district of Manaw). The second theory, which accepts the river Aire, is supported by the fact that in the only other passage in which the name 'Loidis' is used by Bæda, 'Historia Ecclesiastica,' ii. c. 14, it signifies the district of Leeds, while Oidilvald would certainly have

been more naturally employed as a guide in his own kingdom of Deira than in Lothian. The words of Florence of Worcester to which Skene refers in support of the Celtic version of the war do not seem materially to affect either theory; they might as well mean that Penda was marching northward against Bernicia as that he had actually entered the kingdom. Professor Rhys, in his 'Celtic Britain,' p. 133, endeavours to reconcile the Celtic story with the translation of 'Loidis' as the Leeds district, by placing the battle in Lothian, supposing that Oswy afterwards finished the war in the province of Deira, and suggesting that Penda fell there; but this is scarcely consonant either with the notices of the decisive character of the battle, or with the tradition apparently preserved in the words of Henry of Huntingdon, p. 60: 'percussus vero est per Oswium regem apud amnem Winwed.'

The Mercian army was overthrown with great slaughter, and the river being in flood the fugitives that were drowned in it were more than they that fell by the sword. Penda was slain, and with him fell nearly all the thirty leaders of royal race, among them being Æthelhere, the cause of the war. Of the British leaders, Catgabail or Cadavail, king of Gwynedd, who deserted the host with his division, alone escaped. Oidilvald also deserted his allies, and waited the issue of the battle in a position of safety. Oswy fulfilled his vow by dedicating his daughter Ælflæd, then scarcely a year old, to a monastic life, and by giving for the foundation of monasteries six estates in Bernicia and six in Deira, each of them being equal to the land of ten households or probably fourteen hundred and forty acres (Bæda, u.s. iii. 24; Robertson, *Historical Essays*, p. 98).

The result of this victory was that for a time the power of Mercia was completely broken, and that the country, together with the district of Lindsey and the land of the South-Angles, fell into the hands of Oswy. Of these territories he placed Mercia south of the Trent under his son-in-law Peada, as under-king, retaining the rest under his immediate dominion. His supremacy was acknowledged in the kingdom of the East-Angles and East-Saxons; he ruled probably directly over the Britons of Alclyde and the Scots of Dalriada, and is said to have brought the greater part of the Picts into subjection. He is the seventh of the English monarchs who, according to Bæda, held an imperial position, and who are described in the 'Anglo-Saxon Chronicle' as Bretwaldas. His victory enabled him to unite more closely the two Northumbrian provinces; Oidilvald lost Deira, and Oswy gave it in charge to his son Alchfrith. About a year later Peada died, and southern Mercia came under his immediate rule. But in 658 the Mercian ealdormen revolted, expelled the ealdormen that Oswy had set over their people, and made Penda's son Wulfhere their king. Oswy appears to have made no attempt to enforce his rule, and from that time his dominions were probably bounded on the south by the Humber. During the three years of his rule the Mercians accepted Christianity, and he is said to have joined Peada in founding the monastery of Medeshamstede, or Peterborough (*Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, Peterborough version, an. 655).

Oswy's marriage with Eanflæd brought the points of difference between the Roman and Celtic churches into prominence at the Northumbrian court; for the queen had been accompanied from Kent by a chaplain of the catholic observance named Ronan, and held to the Roman method of computing Easter, while Oswy kept the feast according to the Celtic usage in which he had been brought up; and so it might happen that he and his court would be celebrating Easter while his queen and her people were observing Palm Sunday. So long as Aidan, and after him Finan, held the bishopric of Lindisfarne, the differences between the two churches had not been held to be of much moment; but Colman (*d.* 676) [q.v.] was a man of another spirit, and under his teaching people began to regard these things as of vital importance. An abbot named Wilfrid or Wilfrith, to whom the queen had shown kindness, and who had lately returned to Northumbria after visiting Gaul and Rome, became the head of the Roman party in the north, and Oswy's son Alchfrith formed a close friendship with him, and joined him in advocating the catholic observance. Oswy must have inclined to the same side; for when the visit of the West-Saxon bishop to Alchfrith in 664 strengthened the Roman party, he submitted the questions at issue between the churches to the decision of a synod, and this was virtually to declare himself dissatisfied with the prevailing usage. At this synod, which was held at Whitby in the earlier half of the year, Oswy presided, being accompanied by Alchfrith, and declared himself convinced by the reasoning of Wilfrith. The assembly approved his decision, and so Northumbria deserted the Scottish church and accepted the Roman teaching [for this synod see under Colman]. During the absence of Wilfrith in Gaul, whither he was sent by Alchfrith that he might receive consecration, and on his return become the bishop of his kingdom or bishop of York, Oswy, finding that his return was delayed,

sent Ceadda [q. v.] or Chad to Kent for consecration, that he might take Wilfrith's place. With this step is doubtless to be connected the fact that Alchfrith rebelled against his father and attacked him (Bæda, u.s. iii. c. 14); he probably hoped to gain some political advantage by his ecclesiastical policy, and the appointment of Wilfrith as bishop of Deira may have been intended as a step towards separation from Bernicia and the erection of the southern kingdom into an independent state. It is evident that Oswy was too strong for him, and his downfall is marked by the substitution of Oswy's nominee Chad for Alchfrith's friend Wilfrith. The see of Canterbury having been vacant since the death of Archbishop Deusdedit in 664, Oswy took counsel with Ecgberht or Egbert, king of Kent, probably in 667, as to the appointment of a new archbishop, and a priest named Wighard having been elected by the church, the two kings sent him with a letter to Rome, requesting Pope Vitalian, to whom they made rich gifts of gold and silver vessels, to consecrate him. The pope in reply sent a letter to Oswy, informing him of Wighard's death, and of the pope's intention to appoint an archbishop, rejoicing in Oswy's adhesion to the Roman communion, and telling him of the gifts that he was sending to him and his queen (*ib.* c. 29). The part taken by Oswy in this matter illustrates his predominant influence in England and his growing attachment to the Roman church. When Archbishop Theodore came to Northumbria he placed Wilfrith at York in the room of Ceadda, and to this it is evident that Oswy made no opposition. The next year (669) Theodore requested him to allow Ceadda to accept the bishopric of Mercia and Lindsey, which he accordingly did. His health grew feeble, and so great had become his devotion to the Roman church that he was anxious, if he should regain sufficient strength, to journey to Rome and end his days there, and he promised Wilfrith a large sum if he would go with him. He died on 15 Feb. 670, in his fifty-eighth year, and was buried in St. Peter's Church, in his daughter's monastery at Whitby (*ib.* iii. c. 24, iv. c. 5).

Although the murder of Oswin is a blot on Oswy's memory, he appears to have been a religious man, sincerely anxious for the spread of Christianity. He had to contend with many difficulties, and overcame them triumphantly. Northumbria, which at his accession seemed to lie at the mercy of its great enemy, Penda of Mercia, was raised by him to a position of supremacy equal to that which it had held under Eadwine. Besides the overthrow of Penda and the increase of Oswy's power consequent upon his victory, his reign presents three characteristics of special importance. It was the period of the triumph of Christianity over heathenism in central and eastern England, of the consolidation of Northumbria, and of the rejection of the Scottish in favour of the Roman church. With reference to each of these critical changes Oswy appears to have acted with no small amount of skill. The evangelisation of his heathen neighbours was not a matter only of religious concern; it had a strong political bearing; for his supremacy in England was largely due to his success as a missionary king. His adhesion to the Roman communion had also a political side, for ecclesiastical differences would have greatly endangered the union of the two Northumbrian provinces, and it seems fairly certain that the Roman party was strong in Deira, the special land of Eadwine and his house, while Bernicia was more inclined to hold to the Scottish teachers. Alchfrith evidently hoped to make the religious question a means of establishing himself as an independent king in Deira, and Oswy acted with much prudence in avoiding this danger by adopting the views of the part of his dominions that was the richer, more united, and, for dynastic reasons, less likely to be loyal to his throne; for he was thus better able to crush the obscure attempt that his son, after failing to gain anything by his ecclesiastical policy, seems to have made to assert his independence by force of arms. Oswy married, probably before he came to the throne, Riemmelth, the daughter of Royth, whose name suggests a Pictish origin; and, secondly, Eanflæd [q. v.], the daughter of Eadwine. His sons were Alchfrith; Ecgfrith, who succeeded him, and died in battle against the Picts at Nectansmere in 685; Ælfwine, who was born about 661, and died in battle against Æthelred of Mercia in 679; the last two being by Eanflæd, and a bastard son, Aldfrith [q. v.], who became king of Northumbria, and died in 705. His daughters by his first wife were Alchflæd, who married Peada, and was no doubt the wife referred to by Bæda as generally held to have murdered Peada at Easter-tide 656 (*ib.* iii. 24); and, by Eanflæd, Ostrith [q. v.], and Ælflæd, abbess of Whitby [see under Eanflæd].

[Bede's Hist. Eccles. (Engl. Hist. Soc.) is the chief authority for Oswy's life; Eddi's Vita Wilfridi, ap. Historians of York, vol. i. (Rolls Ser.), a contemporary book, contains an account of the council of Whitby inferior to that given by Bede; see a criticism of the Vita in Engl. Hist. Rev. (1891), vi. 535 seq.; A.-S. Chron. (Rolls Ser.); Flor. Wig. (Engl. Hist. Soc.); Henry of Hunt-

ingdon (Rolls Ser.) Two late pieces of hagiography, the Vita S. Oswini ap. Biog. Miscell. (Surtees Soc.) and the Vita Oswaldi by Reginald of Durham ap. Symeon of Durham's Works in the Rolls Ser., have some unimportant notices; Nennius (Engl. Hist. Soc.), the Chron. of the Picts and Scots (Rolls Ser.), and Tighearnach, ed. O'Connor, present Celtic traditions of some value; Skene's Celtic Scotland, i. 253 seq.; Green's Making of England, pp. 295–309, 319–25; Rhys's Celtic Britain, ed. 1884, pp. 132–4, 140, 145, 171; Dict. Christ. Biog., art. 'Oswy,' by Canon Raine.] W. H.

OSWYN (*fl.* 803), bishop of London. [See OSMUND.]

OSYTH, OSITH, or **OSGITH,** SAINT (*fl.* 7th cent.?), is said to have been the daughter of a King Frithwald and his wife Witteburga, a daughter of the Mercian king Penda. Her education was intrusted to the abbess Modwenna, the founder of two monasteries at Pollesworch and Streneshalen [see under MODWENNA or MONINNE]. One of these houses was presided over by Edith, sister of King Ælfred, the other by Modwenna herself. Osyth was sent by Modwenna to Edith with a book. As she crossed a bridge on her way she was blown into the water and sank. Modwenna and Edith searched for her in much distress. Coming on the third day to the place where she was, Modwenna called her by name, on which she came out of the water alive and well. Her parents made her marry Siger (Sighere), a sub-king of East-Saxons; but she managed to retain her virginity, and in her husband's absence took the veil from two East-Anglian bishops, Ecci and Bædwine (both consecrated 673, BÆDA, iv. 5). Siger agreed to her wishes, and gave her Chich in Essex, where she built a nunnery. A band of Danes landed and tried to induce her to apostatise. On her refusal one of them beheaded her. As soon, apparently, as her persecutors had left her, she rose, took up her head, and walked with it in her hands to the church at Chich and knocked at the door. Her friends buried her at Aylesbury, for her parents lived near that place; but she appeared to a smith, and told him that she wished her bones to be taken to Chich, which was accordingly done. The whole story is unhistorical. The names Frithwald (Frithewoldus, FLOR. WIG. an. 675), Penda, Sighere (BÆDA, iii. 30), Ecci, and Bædwine point to the seventh century, and Witteburga may have been suggested by Mildeburga [q. v.], a granddaughter of Penda, and Streneshalen by Strenæshalch or Whitby; while Ælfred, Edith, and the Danes assign the narrative to the ninth century. Richard de Beames (*d.* 1127), bishop of London, founded a priory of Augustinian canons at Chich in honour of St. Osyth, and the place has received the saint's name. The first prior of St. Osyth's was William de Corbeuil (*d.* 1136), who was consecrated to the see of Canterbury in 1123 (WILL. MALM. *Gesta Pontiff.* p. 146). Osyth's story was in the now missing 'Sanctilogium' of John of Tinmouth [see TINMOUTH], and was thence transferred by Capgrave to his 'Nova Legenda.' It is in the 'Acta Sanctorum' of the Bollandists. Leland met with a 'Life' by Vere, a canon of St. Osyth's, and gives some notes from it. Vere made Osyth a niece of Edith, the lady of Aylesbury, and says that the Danes were led by Ingwar and Ubba, but dates her martyrdom 600 (*Itin.* VIII. ii. 41). St. Osyth's day is 7 Oct.

[Bollandists' Acta Sanct. 7 Oct. iii. 936 seq., where the saint's story is given from Surius, with notes by Suysken, who attempts to reconcile difficulties; Will. of Malmesbury's Gesta Pontiff. p. 146 (Rolls Ser.); Bede's Hist. Eccl. iii. 30, iv. 5 (Engl. Hist. Soc.); Hardy's Cat. Mat. i. 98 (Rolls Ser.); Dugdale's Monasticon, vi. 308; Leland's Itin. VIII. ii. 41 (Hearne); Butler's Lives of the Saints, 7 Oct. x. 151, where St. Osyth's death is put about 870; Dict. Chr. Biog. iv. 167, art. 'Osyth, St.,' where the unhistorical character of the story will be found more fully exposed.] W. H.

OTHERE (*fl.* 880), maritime explorer. [See OHTHERE.]

O'TOOLE, ADAM DUFF (*d.* 1327), reputed heretic, son of Walter Duff, a member of a tribe occupying a mountainous district in the county of Wicklow, appears to have adopted after 1320 views similar to those afterwards held by Wiclif's followers. He was prosecuted, and, whatever may have been his real opinions, 'his offence was aggravated by a charge of horrid and senseless blasphemy' (LELAND). It was said that he denied the incarnation and the doctrine of the Trinity, aspersed the character of the Blessed Virgin, denied the resurrection of the dead, said the scriptures were fables, and that the apostolic see was guilty of falsehood. Being tried for these offences, he was found guilty and pronounced a heretic and a blasphemer, and ordered to be burnt alive. The sentence was carried out in 1327, when he was publicly burnt at Le Hogges, a mound which was situated near the site of the church of St. Andrew in Dublin, the name being derived from the Norwegian *haugr*, a mound.

[The Chartularies of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin, Rolls edit. ii. 366; Leland's Hist. of Ireland, i. 287; Holinshed's Chronicle, s. a. 1327; Webb's Compendium of Irish Biography.] T. O.

O'TOOLE, BRYAN (*d.* 1825), lieutenant-colonel, entered as cornet in a regiment of hussars raised by Frederick, baron Hompesch, in 1792, and served with it, under the Duke of Brunswick, in the first campaign of that year in Champagne, including the taking of Verdun and the attack on Thionville. Next he was present at the battle of Jemappes, and afterwards under the Prince of Condé at Neerwinden, at the blockades of Condé and Maubeuge, and battle of Charleroi. He then joined the army under the Duke of York, and commanded a squadron of Hompesch at Boxtel and Nimeguen, and in the winter retreat of 1794-5 from the Waal to Bremen. On arriving in England he was appointed captain-lieutenant in one of the regiments of the Irish brigade, then in British pay, and on 25 March 1796 was made captain in the Hompesch hussars, with which he went to the West Indies. Frederick, baron Hompesch, had then two corps in British pay—one hussars, the other rifles (see *Parl. Ret. of Foreign Corps*, 1796). O'Toole served with the Hompesch hussars in San Domingo, and returned home with the skeleton remains of the corps in 1797 (cf. G. R. Gleig, *The Hussar*, the authentic story of a soldier of the corps, afterwards an inmate of Chelsea). O'Toole was appointed to a troop in a new corps, Hompesch's mounted riflemen, with which he served in Ireland in 1798, and was present at Vinegar Hill and Ballinahinch. He was placed on half-pay when the corps was disbanded in 1802. He was brought in as captain in the 39th foot in 1803; was aide-de-camp to Major-general Broderick in the expedition to Naples in 1805, and to Sir Galbraith Lowry Cole [q. v.] in the expedition to Calabria and battle of Maida in 1806; was made brevet major in 1808; was present as major of a light battalion at the capture of Ischia in 1809; and was major commanding the Calabrian free corps, in British pay, during Murat's threatened invasion of Sicily in 1810. He resigned his command to accompany the 39th to the Peninsula as captain, and was appointed major in the 2nd Portuguese caçadores, with which he was present at Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajos, Salamanca, capture of Madrid, and siege of Burgos and subsequent retreat. On 21 June 1813 he was appointed lieutenant-colonel, and received command of the 7th caçadores in Sir Lowry Cole's division, and was present with it at the battle of Vittoria, blockade of Pampeluna, and the battles in the Pyrenees. During his Peninsular service O'Toole lost the use of one arm. He was placed on half-pay of the Portuguese officers in 1816. He was made C.B. on 4 June 1815, and had the gold cross for Ciudad Rodrigo, Salamanca, Vittoria, and the Pyrenees. He died at Fairford, co. Wexford, 27 Feb. 1825.

[Army Lists; Gent. Mag. 1825, i. 567-7. For particulars of the campaigns in Sicily and the Peninsula see Bunbury's Narrative of Passages in the late War, and Napier's Peninsular War, revised edit.] H. M. C.

O'TOOLE, LAURENCE (Lorcán ua Tuathail) (1130?–1180), Irish saint and archbishop of Dublin, born about 1130, was son of Murtough O'Toole, chief of Ui Muireadaig, a territory in the south of co. Kildare. His mother belonged to the kindred tribe of the Ui Brain (anglicised O'Byrne), who held the north of the county. In 1141 Dermod MacMurrough, king of Leinster, killed Murchadh, father of Murtough, and probably about the same time compelled the latter to surrender his son Laurence, then twelve years old, as a hostage to him. The boy was sent to a barren district, where he was treated with such harshness that his father, on learning it, seized twelve of Dermod's followers and threatened to execute them unless his son were restored to him. The result was that the boy was sent by Dermod to the Bishop of Glendalough. He was kindly treated at the monastery, and received the rudiments of a religious education. Subsequently, his father desiring to devote one of his sons to the ecclesiastical life, Laurence expressed his willingness to stay at Glendalough, and he accordingly became a member of the community. When twenty-five years of age he was appointed coarb or successor of St. Kevin, that is, ruler of the monastery. It was a famous and wealthy foundation of the old Irish church, but his office was one of difficulty. Famine prevailed in the district; robber chieftains made raids on the lands of the monastery, and general disorder was rife. Religion was at so low an ebb that four priests carrying the host were robbed and beaten by banditti, who even presumed to eat the host. Laurence devoted himself to the relief of the destitute during this period, distributing corn and other necessaries, and supplementing the funds of the monastery by his own private fortune. Four years after his appointment as coarb the death took place of the bishop of the monastery, supposed by Dr. Lanigan to have been Gilla na Naemh, who had taken part in the council of Kells in 1152. Laurence was urged to accept the bishopric, but declined, alleging that he had not reached the canonical age. In Harris's 'Ware' the reason assigned is that 'the revenues of the bishoprick were infinitely inferior to those of the abbey.' Yet

it was no uncommon thing for a coarb to be also a bishop in a monastery; and had he accepted the office on this occasion, he could still have retained his revenues. His real reason, apart from that of age, which was only a temporary disqualification, may have been the decree of the synod of Kells, which had assigned 'the better part of the bishoprick of Glendalough for a diocese to the church of Dublin, reserving the remainder to the Bishop of Glendalough during his life, but so that the church of Glendalough, with its appurtenances, should, after the bishop's death, fall to the Church of Dublin.' To this arrangement Gilla na Naemh must be taken as assenting, as he was present at the synod. Laurence, who favoured the ecclesiastical changes then going forward, could not consistently accept the same appointment as Gilla held.

In 1162 Gregory or Grené, bishop of the foreigners (Danes) of Dublin, having died, Gelasius the primate appointed Laurence the first archbishop of Dublin, or Leinster as the 'Four Masters' have it, an office which he accepted with reluctance. Gregory, who was consecrated at Lambeth, had professed canonical obedience to the English primate, but the action of Gelasius now restored Dublin to the church of Ireland, and secured, as far as possible, the adhesion of the community of Glendalough by the appointment of their coarb.

In his new position Laurence's austerities were remarkable; thrice a day he was beaten with rods (2 Cor. xi. 25); he mingled his bread with ashes (Ps. cii. 9); he wore a hair shirt under his dress, and abstained altogether from meat. In imitation of St. Kevin, the founder of Glendalough, he frequently retired to a cave there 'formed by St. Kevin's hands.' It was reached by a ladder, the lower end of which rested in the water. Here messages from the people who desired to consult him were conveyed by his nephew, who also brought back his replies, and it was popularly believed that, like Moses, he held communication with God. One of his earliest acts as archbishop was the conversion of the secular canons of Christ Church into canons regular of the congregation of Aroasia, which he also joined himself.

In 1167 he attended 'a great meeting convened by Roderic O'Connor [q. v.] and the chiefs of the north, both lay and ecclesiastical,' at Athboy in co. Meath, when thirteen thousand horsemen assembled. The object of it was the promotion of religion and good government, and 'many good resolutions were passed respecting veneration for Churches and Clerics and control of tribes and territories.' But great changes were at hand; for three years after Dermod MacMurrough, aided by Strongbow and his followers, appeared before Dublin and summoned the city. Laurence's position and character marked him out as a suitable ambassador on behalf of the citizens, and he endeavoured to make terms with Dermod, but while negotiations were intentionally protracted, Miles de Cogan and his party scaled the walls and obtained possession of the city in 1170. In the following year a great effort was made to exterminate the invaders, the leading spirit in the project being the archbishop, who 'flew from province to province, to every inferior district and every chieftain, entreating, exhorting, and commanding them to seize the present opportunity;' he even appeared in arms himself, and commanded his particular troop. Through his exertions an army, estimated at thirty thousand, assembled before Dublin. Strongbow applied to Laurence to act as mediator with Roderic, who commanded the besieging force, and he commissioned him to make an offer of terms. But they were refused, and Laurence returned with an imperative order to 'the foreigners to depart the kingdom.' They, however sallied forth, surprised the besiegers, and totally defeated them. Laurence now saw that the Irish were unable to cope with the invaders, and when in 1171 Henry II arrived with a large force, and armed with the papal authority, he submitted to him. He also took part in the council of Cashel, which was summoned by the king in 1172, and which rather prematurely declared that Ireland was indebted to him for 'the benefits of peace and the increase of religion.' It was not long before Laurence found his hopes from Henry's beneficent mission disappointed, and he crossed to England to appeal to him on behalf of his people against the injuries and oppressions of the Anglo-Norman adventurers. Roderic, king of Ireland, had submitted to Henry; but finding it necessary to enter into a formal agreement with him, he employed Laurence as an ambassador, and in that capacity he attended the council of Windsor in 1175, together with two other Irish ecclesiastics. Four years after, he received a summons from Alexander III to attend the Lateran council, and, having obtained the king's permission, he proceeded to Rome; but when passing through England he was obliged to take an oath that he would do nothing prejudicial to the king or his kingdom. Nevertheless, he 'made the most affecting representations of the injustice of the English governors and of the

wrongs and calamities of his countrymen.' Having obtained from the pope a bull confirming the rights and jurisdiction of the archiepiscopal see of Dublin, and also the appointment of papal legate, he returned to Dublin and resumed his functions. On one occasion he sent 140 clerics to Rome on a charge of incontinence. Dr. Lanigan attributes the misconduct of so many to the evil example of the Anglo-Norman clergy, but a more reasonable explanation is that their guilt was merely that of marrying. For the marriage of the clergy, permitted in the old Irish church, still prevailed, and did not cease for some centuries. In 1180 Laurence once more undertook the office of ambassador from King Roderic to Henry, and proceeded to England for the purpose, accompanied by a son of Roderic who was to be left as a hostage. But Henry, incensed at his proceedings in the Lateran council, refused to listen to him, and gave orders that he was not to return to Ireland. Some time after, the king having gone to France, Laurence determined to follow him, hoping that he would relent; but on his arrival at Abbeville on the Somme, he was seized with fever. He would not rest there, but hastened on to Eu, where a few days after he died on 14 Nov. 1180. His love for his own nation was the ruling passion of his life. Just before his death, speaking in Irish, he lamented the sad state of his countrymen now about to lose their pastor. 'Ah, foolish and senseless people,' he said, 'what are you now to do? Who will cure your misfortunes? Who will heal you?' He was buried in the church of Notre-Dame at Eu, where a side-chapel bore his name, and his relics were afterwards placed over the high altar in a silver shrine, some of them being afterwards sent to Christ Church, Dublin. In 1226 he was canonised by Honorius III, being the first Irishman who lived and worked in Ireland who received papal canonisation.

[Vita S. Laurentii in Messingham's Florilegium Insulæ Sanctorum, Paris, 1624; Lanigan's Eccl. Hist. iv. 228–44; Giraldus Cambrensis (Rolls Ser.); Leland's Hist. of Ireland, i. 54, 57, 136; King's Hist. of the Primacy of Armagh, p. 92; O'Donovan's Annals of the Four Masters, A.D. 1162, 1167, 1180.] T. O.

OTTEBY, JOHN (*fl.* 1470), Carmelite, and writer on music. [See HOTHBY.]

OTTER, WILLIAM (1768–1840), bishop of Chichester, born at Cuckney, Nottinghamshire, in 1768, was the fourth son of Edward Otter (1724–1785), vicar of that parish, and of Bolsover, Scarcliffe, and Upper Langwith in Derbyshire. His mother was Dorothy, daughter of John Wright of North Anston in Yorkshire (she died at Cuckney on 13 Feb. 1772). He was admitted into Jesus College, Cambridge, on 23 July 1785; was a Rustat scholar there; graduated B.A., being fourth wrangler, in 1790; proceeded M.A. in 1793, and B.D. and D.D. in 1836. About 1791 he was ordained to the curacy of Helston in Cornwall, and held it, with the mastership of the grammar school, for a few years, being recalled to Cambridge on his election to a fellowship at his college on 8 Feb. 1796.

A man of liberal views, he protested while at Cambridge against the sentence on William Frend [q. v.], and was very intimate with Edward Daniel Clarke [q. v.], the traveller, and with Thomas Robert Malthus [q. v.], the political economist. On 20 May 1799 Otter, Clarke, Malthus, and a young student called Cripps, left Cambridge for Hamburg, and travelled for some time in the north of Europe. They separated at the Wenern Lake in Sweden, Clarke and Cripps proceeding northwards, while Otter and Malthus, as their time was more limited, continued 'leisurely their tour through Sweden, Norway, Finland, and a part of Russia.' He remained at Cambridge as fellow and tutor until 1804, when he was instituted on 30 June to the rectory of Colmworth in Bedfordshire, and married at Leatherhead in Surrey, on 3 July 1804, Nancy Sadleir, eldest daughter and eventual coheiress of William Bruere, formerly secretary to the government and member of the supreme court at Calcutta.

In May 1810 Otter was appointed to the rectory of Sturmer in Essex, and held it, with Colmworth, until the following year, when he obtained the more lucrative rectory of Chetwynd in Shropshire. From 1816 he held, with Chetwynd, the vicarage of Kinlet in Shropshire. He went to Oxford with his wife and family in 1822, as private tutor to the third Lord Ongley (cf. *Life of Heber*, ii. 56). Under a license of non-residence Otter became the minister of St. Mark's Church, Kennington, in 1825, and in 1830 he was appointed the first principal of King's College at London, thereby vacating all his previous preferments. He continued in charge of that institution until 1836, when he was advanced to the bishopric of Chichester, being consecrated at Lambeth on 2 Oct. The chief acts of Otter's episcopate were the establishment (1838) of the diocesan association for building churches and schools, and for augmenting the incomes of poor livings and curacies; the foundation, conjointly with Dean Chandler, of the theological college (1839); the setting on foot of a training

school for masters; the institution of a weekly celebration in the cathedral (1839); and the revival of the rural chapters. A training college was erected at Chichester by public subscription in 1849–50 as a memorial of his labours, and is still called the Otter College, though occupied as a training college for mistresses of elementary schools.

He died at Broadstairs, Kent, on 20 Aug. 1840, and was buried in Chichester Cathedral on 28 Aug. A small brass plate bearing a mitre, and simply inscribed 'Gul. Otter, Epis. MDCCCXXXVI–MDCCCXL,' marks the place of his interment at the east end of the choir, near the entrance to the lady-chapel. A more pretentious monument, with a bust of him by Towne, is in the chapel at the end of the north aisle. His portrait, nearly full-length, and seated in an armchair, was painted in replica by John Linnell in 1840. One picture belongs to his grandson, Robert Otter Barry, of Emperor's Gate, South Kensington, and, the other to Lord Belper. It was exhibited at the Royal Academy, and a mezzotint-engraving was struck off in 1841 (*Life of John Linnell*, i. 294, ii. 244, 251). His widow died at Effingham in Surrey on 12 March 1860, and was buried there on 17 March. Their eldest son, the Venerable W. B. Otter, was archdeacon of Lewes; the second son, Alfred William Otter, settled in Canada. The eldest daughter married the Rev. Henry Malthus, vicar of Effingham, son of the political economist; the second married the first Lord Romilly; the fourth became the wife of Sir William Milbourne James [q. v.], lord justice; and the fifth was married to the first Lord Belper.

Otter was author of 'The Life and Remains of E. D. Clarke,' 1824, a new edition of which, with a few alterations and additions, was published in 1825 in two volumes. It contained numerous letters which he had addressed to Clarke. A memoir of Malthus contributed by him to the 'Athenæum' in January 1835 (pp. 32–4) was expanded into the memoir published with the 1836 edition of the 'Principles of Political Economy.' He was 'thoroughly acquainted with the character and views' of Malthus, and had followed the rise and progress of his opinions. Mr. Bonar suggests that the epitaph in Bath Abbey to that philosopher was written by Otter (*Malthus and his Work*, p. 426).

Otter also published many single sermons and charges, and after his death a volume of 'Pastoral Addresses' (1841) was published by his widow, with the assistance of Archdeacon Hare. In 1812 he wrote 'A Vindication of Churchmen who become Members of the British and Foreign Bible Society' from the strictures of Dr. Herbert Marsh [q. v.], which was printed at Cambridge, and reissued in a second edition at Broxbourne; and he also published in that year 'An Examination of Dr. Marsh's Answer to all the Arguments in favour of the British and Foreign Bible Society.' Many letters to and from him are in the possession of Mr. J. L. Otter of Dr. Johnson's Buildings, Temple. The bishop was a fellow of the Linnean Society.

[Gent. Mag. 1840 pt. ii. pp. 539–41, 1860 pt. i. p. 422; Reliquary, xiii. plate 29; Miscell. Geneal. et Heraldica, iii. new ser. 304–5, 328–9; Le Neve's Fasti, i. 254; Baker's St. John's, Cambridge, ed. Mayor, ii. 736, 824–5; Stephens's S. Saxon Diocese, pp. 261–4.] W. P. C.

OTTERBOURNE, NICHOLAS (*fl.* 1448–1459), clerk-register of Scotland, is mentioned on 9 Jan. 1449–50 as master of arts, canon of the church of Glasgow, and official of Lothian (*Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 1424–1513, entry 301); on 20 March 1449–1450 as secretary to James II (*ib.* entry 329), and in 1454 as clerk of the rolls (*Exchequer Rolls of Scotland*, 1437–54, entry 609). He was one of those sent in February 1448 to France on a confidential mission in connection with the king's marriage. On 3 Nov. 1450 he had a warrant of safe-conduct for three months to pass into France (*Cal. Documents relating to Scotland*, 1357–1509, entry 1228); on 3 June 1455 a warrant from the king of England for a safe-conduct to England for four months (*ib.* entry 1271); and on 11 May 1456 a warrant for three months (*ib.* entry 1276). On 13 July 1459 he had a safe-conduct, with others, into England to confer with English commissioners at Newcastle (*ib.* entry 1301). He is stated to have been the author of 'Epithalamium Jacobi II, Lib. I.'

[Authorities mentioned in the text; Tanner's Bibl. Brit.; Dempster's Historia Eccles.] T. F. H.

OTTERBOURNE, THOMAS (*fl.* 1400), historian, is commonly stated to have been a Franciscan. Sir Thomas Gray (*d.* 1369) [q. v.], in the prologue to his 'Scala Chronica,' alleges that he had made use of a chronicle by Thomas Otterbourne, a Franciscan friar and doctor of divinity. A friar of that name was sixty-fifth reader of his order at Oxford, and must have lectured before 1350, and probably not later than 1345. This would agree sufficiently well with the statement in the 'Scala Chronica,' but the friar clearly cannot have been the author of the chronicle which now passes under his name, and comes down to 1420. There was an-

other Thomas Otterbourne who was presented to the rectory of Haddiscoe, Norfolk, on 3 Oct. 1383, and a Thomas Otterbourne received the rectory of Chingford on 17 Nov. 1393, and was ordained priest on 19 Sept. 1394. The rector of Chingford, whose successor, Henry Winslowe, died in 1438, may perhaps have been the historian, and would probably have died about 1421. Hearne conjectured that there had been two writers of the name, one under Edward III, the other under Henry IV and Henry V; he supports his conjecture by the statement that some ancient manuscripts of the history reached no further than the reign of Edward III; there is such a copy in Cotton MS. Julius, A. viii, which ends with 1359, but dates from the latter part of the fifteenth century. Otterbourne the Franciscan was, presumably, like Sir Thomas Gray, a native of Northumberland, and it is natural that any work of his should have been known to his fellow-countryman; but there seems no sufficient ground for connecting him at all with the existing chronicle, which bears no marks of having been written by a Franciscan; such notices of the order as are given by Walsingham and in the 'Eulogium Historiarum' are sometimes omitted and usually shortened. The notices of northern events appear to be most numerous in the first years of the reign of Richard II, at which time the future rector of Chingford may be reasonably conjectured to have been still resident in his native county.

Otterbourne's chronicle begins with the legendary history of Britain, and comes down to 1420. Until the reign of Edward III it is of no great length, and is fullest for the reigns of Richard II and Henry IV. The writer appears to have drawn from the same sources as Walsingham, but in the last eighty years of his narrative he records some facts which are not mentioned elsewhere, and which appear to rest on good authority. The only ancient complete manuscript is Harley 3643, which dates from the fifteenth century, and was formerly at Eton. Holinshed, in his catalogue of authors, refers to this manuscript as 'compiled by some Northern-man, as some suppose named Otterborne.' There is a sixteenth-century transcript of this manuscript in Cotton MS. Vitellius F. ix, which was damaged in the fire of 1731. Hearne edited Otterbourne's chronicle from a copy which he had procured of the Cotton manuscript, and published it with Whethamstede's 'Chronicle' in two volumes, Oxford, 1732. Pits ascribes to Otterbourne a treatise 'De successione comitum Northumbriæ;' this, no doubt, refers to some notes in Harleian MS. 3643 F. 1. *b*.

[Monumenta Franciscana, p. 534 (Rolls Ser.); Gray's Scala Chronica, p. 4 (Maitland Club); Hearne's Preface, pp. xxiv–xxxii and lxxxviii–xci, where the statements of Leland, Bale, and others are reprinted; Tanner's Bibl. Brit.-Hib. p. 567; Newcourt's Repertorium, ii. 148; Little's Grey Friars in Oxford, pp. 174–5, Oxf. Hist. Soc. The notices given by Wadding and Sbaralea contain no independent information.] C. L. K.

OTTERBURNE, Sir ADAM (*d.* 1548), king's advocate of Scotland and ambassador, is generally described down to 1533 as 'of Auldhame' (Aldham), a small parish close to Tantallon Castle on the Haddingtonshire coast, now incorporated with that of Whitekirk. It may be presumed that Aldham was his birthplace, or at all events the seat of his family.

Otterburne first appears in 1518 as one of the receivers of Margaret Tudor's jointure rents in Scotland (*Letters and Papers*, ii. 4677). Three years later he was already a member of the royal council, and by 1525 king's advocate and recorder of Edinburgh, of which city he was lord provost in 1531 and 1544, if not oftener (*Hamilton Papers*, ii. 106; *Acts of Scots. Parl.* ii. 332; *Fœdera*, xiii. 744; *State Papers*, iv. 376). We ought, perhaps, to assign to the former year his energetic effort as provost to stamp out an outbreak of the plague which the 'Diurnal of Occurrents' (p. 14) places in 1529. Otterburne's diplomatic skill was in constant requisition from 1521 in the critical state of the relations of England and Scotland. Henry VIII was endeavouring, with the aid of his sister [see Margaret Tudor], to break up the Scoto-French alliance during the nonage of his nephew James V; and in 1524, while the English commissioners were negotiating for a truce at Berwick with Otterburne, they had reason to believe that they had made him a convert. Thomas Magnus [q.v.], Henry VIII's envoy, wrote of him, in November, as 'a sad and one of the wisest men in Edinburgh, well learned, and of good experience and practice, and very favourable and forward in our causes' (*State Papers*, iv. 232, 236). After Angus had forced his way into the regency early in the next year, Magnus recommended Otterburne to Henry for a pension 'for good service done' (*ib.* iv. 376). If the advocate had grown up under the shadow of Angus's stronghold at Tantallon, this might help to explain his preference of an English to a French connection. In the truce negotiations during the later months of 1525, Magnus was more pleased with him than with Angus: 'Good Mr. Otter-

burne hath taken pain in my company both riding and going at sundry times' (*ib.* iv. 415). He had presented him with 'cramp-rings' with which Otterburne had 'relieved a man in the falling sickness in the sight of much people' (*ib.* iv. 449). But when James threw off the tutelage of Angus in the summer of 1528, and drove him into England, Magnus complained that the advocate sought to win 'other far foreign friends than England' (*Letters and Papers*, iv. 5004). There is some reason to believe that he would have preferred an imperial alliance as the best guarantee of the independence of Scotland. So long as James cultivated friendly relations with England, Angus was powerless, and Otterburne stood high in his young sovereign's confidence, and was employed in all his negotiations with England. He helped to conclude the five years' truce of December 1528, and when it ran out was sent to London in November 1533, charged with James's 'inward mind' to discuss the basis of the peace, of which Henry, owing to the complications arising out of his divorce, was now desirous (*State Papers*, iv. 664). In conjunction with Stewart, bishop of Aberdeen, he concluded peace with England on 11 May 1534, for the joint lives of the two kings and one year beyond (*Letters and Papers*, vii. 83, 114, 171, 194, 214, 393, 530, 647). A week later Otterburne informed the imperial ambassador, Chapuys, with whom he had frequent interviews, that if a mandate came from the pope against England the Scots would make no difficulty in repudiating the treaty; but in the spring he assured Cromwell that the peace would never be broken (*ib.* p. 690; viii. 333). While in England he had been knighted, and was henceforth known as Sir Adam Otterburne of Reidhall (Redhall), on the water of Leith, a mile or two south of Edinburgh (*ib.* vii. 194; *Diurnal*, p. 18).

In March 1536, when Henry was seeking an interview at York with his nephew, in the hope of persuading him to imitate his ecclesiastical policy, Otterburne was once more despatched to London (*Letters and Papers*, x. 421). James had made up his mind not to yield to his uncle's wishes, and in the autumn went to France to bring back a wife. The Douglasses at once began to move and made overtures to Otterburne. It was reported from France that those around the king threatened to have the advocate hanged for speaking to Angus and his brother, Sir George Douglas, when in London (*ib.* x. 536, xi. 916). It was not, however, until 12 Oct. 1538 that Otterburne was put under arrest at Dumbarton for 'interleaguings with the Douglasses.' He lay there nearly a year and was then pardoned on payment of a great fine (*Diurnal*, p. 23; *State Papers*, v. 141, 160). In the negotiations which preceded the outbreak of war with England in 1542 he was again employed, but does not seem to have been restored to the office of advocate (*Hamilton Papers*, i. 170). After Solway Moss, Otterburne was naturally one of the embassy charged to make the best terms with the victor that circumstances allowed. But neither his dislike of the French connection nor his relations with the Douglasses could reconcile him to the marriage of the Scots queen with the heir of the English crown, which Henry made a condition of peace. He frankly told Sadler, the English ambassador, that the treaty, which had been accepted in the first moment of helplessness, would never be performed. 'If,' said he,' your lad was a lass and our lass a lad, would you then be so earnest in this matter? Our nation, being a stout nation, will never agree to have an Englishman to be king of Scotland. And though the whole nobility of the realm would consent to it, yet our common people and the stones in the street would rise and rebel against it' (*Sadler Papers*, iii. 326). The event did not belie Otterburne's reputation as 'a wise man as any was in Scotland' (*ib.*) Henceforth Sadler counted him a member 'of the Cardinal's faction, and a great enemy of the king's majesty's purposes' (*Hamilton Papers*, ii. 106). He naturally attached himself to Cardinal Beaton, who regarded the French connection as the guarantee for Scottish independence of England, rather than to the queen-dowager, Mary of Guise [q. v.], who would have made Scotland little more than a province of France. It is true that one authority of the time has been appealed to as showing that Otterburne was ready to betray his country to the English. When the Earl of Hertford landed a large force near Leith in the first days of May 1544, to enforce the marriage by burning and slaying, 'the town of Edinburgh,' says the 'Diurnal of Occurrents' (p. 31), 'came forth in their sight, but the provost, Mr. Adam Otterburne, betrayed them, and fled home.' But the account of these events in the 'Diurnal' is not strictly contemporary and in other points inaccurate and confused. The letter of an English eye-witness printed in the same year, and recently reprinted by Mr. Goldsmid, agrees with Bishop Lesley (p. 180) that the provost only went out to parley with the invaders after the regent Arran and the cardinal had withdrawn their small force before Hertford's overwhelming numbers, and that he, nevertheless, rejected the demand for unconditional submission. Otterburne continued to sit in almost every

Scots parliament down to 1548, and in 1546 was sent to England with David Panter [q. v.] to convey the ratification of Scotland's inclusion in the treaty of Campe between France and England (*Acts of Scots Parl.* ii. 451, &c.; *Fœdera*, xv. 93). In May 1547 he was again accredited to England, this time by Mary of Guise herself (THORPE, *Calendar*, i. 63). More than a year later he was with the army besieging the English in Haddington, and about the beginning of July received a wound in the head, from which he seems to have died (*ib.* i. 90).

[Acts of the Scots Parliament; Rymer's Fœdera, original edit.; Calendar of Letters and Papers of the Reign of Henry VIII, ed. Brewer and Gairdner; State Papers of the Reign of Henry VIII, ed. by the Record Commission; Thorpe's Calendar of State Papers relating to Scotland, 1509–1560; Sadler Papers, ed. Sir Walter Scott; Hamilton Papers, ed. Jos. Bain; Diurnal of Remarkable Occurrents, 1514–75, and Lesley's History of Scotland (both published by the Bannatyne Club).] J. T-T.

OTTHEN, D'OTTHEN, or D'OTHON, HIPPOCRATES (*d.* 1611), physician, was descended of a noble family of Otthens in Alsace, but was educated and became doctor of medicine at the university of Montpellier, France. He came to England in the train of his father, the emperor's physician, who had been summoned by Queen Elizabeth. Pressed into the service of the Earl of Leicester, 'who desired him to pertain unto him,' he continued in the latter's service for many years, both at home and in the Low Countries. He was admitted a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians on 4 July 1589, being described as 'vir doctus et practicator bonus.' On the death of Leicester he entered the service of the Earl of Essex, and, by Elizabeth's command, attended him in the wars of France and the expedition to Cadiz. After his return to England he was ordered by Elizabeth to attend Mountjoy in Ireland. He subsequently accompanied, in the same capacity of physician, the Earl of Hertford, the English ambassador to the Archduke of Austria. The rest of his life was spent in private practice. On 12 June 1609 he was incorporated M.D. at Oxford. He died on 3 Nov. 1611, and was buried in the church of St. Clement Danes, London, where a monument, with inscription, was erected to his memory on the south side of the chancel (see STOW, *Survey of London*, iv. 113). Otthen married Dorothy, a daughter of Roger Drew of Densworth in Sussex, esquire. After his death she married Sir Stephen Thornhurst of Kent, and died on 12 June 1620, aged 55. She was buried in Canterbury Cathedral, where a monument was erected to her memory.

[The inscription referred to supra and Munk's Coll. of Phys.; Stow's Survey, iv. 113 (1720 edit.); Foster's Alumni Oxon.; Wood's Fasti Oxon. i. 335.] W. A. S.

OTTLEY, WILLIAM YOUNG (1771–1836), writer on art and amateur artist, born near Thatcham, Berkshire, on 6 Aug. 1771, was the son of an officer in the guards. He became a pupil of George Cuit or Cuitt the elder [q. v.], and studied in the Royal Academy schools. In 1791 he went to Italy, and stayed there ten years, studying art and collecting pictures, drawings, and engravings. On his return he became a leading authority on matters of taste, and assisted collectors in the purchase of works of art and the formation of picture galleries. His own fine collection of drawings by old Italian masters he sold to Sir Thomas Lawrence [q. v.] for 8,000*l.* It formed the principal part of the magnificent collection of that artist, the dispersion of which, at his death, was a cause for national regret. But Ottley is chiefly known as a writer on art, and by the series of finely illustrated works which he published. He began in 1805 with the first part of 'The Italian School of Design,' a series of etchings by himself, after drawings by the old masters. The second part was published in 1813 and the third in 1823, when the whole work was issued in one volume. In 1816 he published an 'Inquiry into the Origin and Early History of Engraving on Copper and Wood,' which was followed by four folio volumes of engravings of 'The Stafford Gallery.' In 1826 came 'A Series of Plates after the Early Florentine Artists.' Two volumes followed in 1826–8 of facsimiles, by himself, of prints and etchings by masters of the Italian and other schools. In 1831 he published 'Notices of Engravers and their Works;' the commencement of a dictionary of artists, which he decided not to continue; and in 1863, after his death, appeared 'An Inquiry into the Invention of Printing,' which may be regarded as a companion to his work on the origin of engraving. Besides these works, he published in 1801 a catalogue of Italian pictures, which he had acquired during his stay in Italy from the Colonna, Borghese, and Corsini Palaces; 'A Descriptive Catalogue of the Pictures in the National Gallery,' 1826; and 'Observations on a MS. in the British Museum,' a controversy concerning Cicero's translation of an astronomical poem by Aratus.

In 1833 Ottley appeared for the first and last time as an exhibitor at the Royal Aca-

demy. His contribution was a spirited but unfinished drawing of 'The Battle of the Angels;' and in the same year he was appointed keeper of prints in the British Museum, a post he retained till his death on 26 May 1836. Some vigorous pencil and tinted drawings, dated 1804, show mastery of drawing and imagination. Similar drawings are in the British Museum.

Although Ottley's writings did not reach a very high standard, and are now superseded, they were of much service in spreading knowledge and stimulating inquiry, and have furnished material for later writers. In the British Museum are catalogues of two sales of his pictures, in 1811 and 1837.

[Redgrave's Dict.; Bryan's Dict. ed. Graves and Armstrong; Engl. Cycl.] C. M.

OTWAY, CÆSAR (1780–1842), miscellaneous writer, son of Loftus Otway, was born in 1780 in co. Tipperary of an English family long settled there. He matriculated at Trinity College, Dublin, on 6 Dec. 1796, being then sixteen years of age, graduated B.A. in 1801, and, after being ordained, was given the curacy of a country parish, where he remained seventeen years. His second appointment was to the assistant-chaplaincy of Leeson Street Magdalen Chapel, Dublin, where he became one of the leading preachers. In conjunction with Joseph Henderson Singer [q. v.], he started, in 1825, the 'Christian Examiner,' the first Irish religious magazine associated with the established church. It was in this periodical that William Carleton, encouraged by Otway, began his literary career. Otway was an enthusiastic antiquary and an admirer of Irish scenery, and he co-operated with George Petrie [q. v.] in the first volume of the 'Dublin Penny Journal,' in which he wrote under the pseudonym of 'Terence O'Toole.' He was also a contributor to the 'Dublin University Magazine.' Ill-health prevented him from realising his design of writing a history of Ireland, and of editing the works of Sir James Ware. He died in Dublin on 16 March 1842.

His works are: 1. 'A Letter to the Roman Catholic Priests of Ireland' (signed 'C. O.'), 8vo, 1814. 2. 'A Lecture on Miracles . . . with Appendices,' 8vo, 1823. 3. 'Sketches in Ireland,' anon. 8vo, 1827. 4. 'A Tour in Connaught,' anon. 8vo, 1839. 5. 'Sketches in Erris and Tyrawly,' anon. 8vo, 1841. 6. 'The Intellectuality of Domestic Animals,' a lecture, 16mo, 1847.

[Athenæum, 1842, p. 294; Dublin University Magazine, vols. xiv. xix. (portrait); information from Dr. Ingram, Trin. Coll. Dublin; Wills's Irish Nation, iv. 456–8.] D. J. O'D.

OTWAY, SIR ROBERT WALLER (1770–1846), admiral, second son of Cooke Otway of Castle Otway, co. Tipperary, by Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Waller of Lisbrian, Tipperary, was born on 26 April 1770 (FOSTER). He entered the navy in April 1784 on board the Elizabeth, guardship at Portsmouth, with Captain Robert Kingsmill. In September 1785 he joined the Phaeton in the Mediterranean. The Phaeton was paid off in August 1786, and in November Otway joined the Trusty, going to the Mediterranean with the broad pennant of Commodore Cosby. On the return of the Trusty in February 1789, he was entered on board the Blonde, going to the West Indies, where, and on the coast of Africa, in different ships, he remained till promoted to the rank of lieutenant on 8 Aug. 1793. In December he was appointed to the Impregnable of 98 guns, bearing the flag of Rear-admiral Benjamin Caldwell [q. v.], and in her was present in the battle of 1 June 1794. On this occasion the Impregnable's foretopsail-yard was badly injured, and Otway, accompanied by a midshipman, going aloft, succeeded in securing it so that the ship remained under control—a timely service, for which Caldwell publicly thanked him on the quarter-deck. Shortly afterwards, when, on his appointment as commander-in-chief in the West Indies, he shifted his flag to the Majestic, he took Otway with him as first lieutenant, and in the following January promoted him to the command of the Thorn sloop.

In her, in April, Otway captured La Belle Créole, a large schooner fitted out from Guadeloupe by Victor Hugues, in order to co-operate with the disaffected inhabitants of Saint-Pierre, Martinique, in burning the town and massacring the royalists, who, in acknowledgment of the service thus unwittingly rendered them, presented Otway with a sword valued at two hundred guineas. In May he captured the Courrier National, a sloop of greatly superior force (cf. JAMES, i. 321). He afterwards rendered important assistance against the insurgents in St. Vincent and Grenada, and on 30 Oct. 1795 was posted by Sir John Laforey [q. v.], the new commander-in-chief, to the 32-gun frigate Mermaid (see RALFE, iv. 5 *n.*) In her, and afterwards in the Ceres of 32 guns and the Trent of 36, Otway, continuing in the West Indies for the next five years, had a singularly adventurous and successful career. He had an important share in the capture of Grenada in 1796; he cut out or destroyed several large privateers; and in July 1799, having information that the frigate Her-

mione [see PIGOT, HUGH, *d.* 1797; HAMILTON, SIR EDWARD] was in La Guayra, he went thither, and on the night of the 7th pulled in with two of his boats. The Hermione, however, was not there; but, finding a corvette which had lately arrived from Spain, he boarded and carried her, and by break of day had towed her out of range of the batteries. But it was a dead calm; a flotilla of gunboats was seen coming out in pursuit; and defence or escape seemed equally impossible. Otway ordered two guns, loaded to the muzzle, to be got ready, and when the gunboats were on the point of boarding, fired them through the corvette's bottom. The gunboats had as much as they could do to save their countrymen from drowning, and in the confusion Otway drew off his men in his own boats. In his six years in the West Indies he was said to have captured or destroyed two hundred of the enemy's privateers or merchantmen. The Trent, in 1799 and 1800, 'is supposed to have made as many captures as ever fell to the lot of one vessel in the same space of time' (BRENTON, *Naval History*, ii. 448).

In November 1800 the Trent returned to England with the flag of Sir Hyde Parker (1739–1807) [q. v.], with whom Otway went to the Royal George, and thence, in February 1801, to the London, when Parker took command of the fleet for the Baltic. It is said, apparently on Otway's authority (RALFE; O'BYRNE), that it was at his suggestion that the fleet advanced against Copenhagen through the Sound instead of by the Great Belt. During the battle which followed, when the commander-in-chief determined to hoist the celebrated signal to 'discontinue the action,' Otway was sent to the Elephant with a verbal message to Nelson to disregard it if he saw any probability of success [see NELSON, HORATIO, VISCOUNT]. He was sent home with despatches, and, on rejoining the flag in August, was appointed to the Edgar, in which he went out to the West Indies, and returned in July 1802. During 1804–5 he commanded the Montagu off Brest under Cornwallis; in the spring of 1806 he was detached, under the command of Sir Richard John Strachan [q. v.], in pursuit of the French squadron under Willaumez, and in 1807 was sent to the Mediterranean, where he was employed on the coast of Calabria, and afterwards, in 1808, on the coast of Catalonia in co-operation with the Spanish patriots. In August 1808 he was moved to the Malta for a passage to England; but in the following May he again went out to the Mediterranean in command of the Ajax, in which, and afterwards in the Cumberland, he was employed in the continuous blockade of Toulon and the French coast. In December 1811 his health gave way, and he was compelled to invalid. In May 1813 he was again appointed to the Ajax, for service in the Channel and Bay of Biscay. In the autumn he co-operated with the army in the siege of San Sebastian, and early in 1814 convoyed a fleet of transports, with some five thousand troops on board, from Bordeaux to Quebec. He afterwards assisted in equipping the flotilla on Lake Champlain.

On 4 June 1814 Otway was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral, and from 1818 to 1821 was commander-in-chief at Leith. On 8 June 1826 he was nominated a K.C.B., and at the same time was appointed commander-in-chief on the South American station, then—in the turmoil of insurrection, revolution, and civil war—a post calling for constant watchfulness and tact. He returned to England in 1829. On 22 July 1830 he was promoted to be vice-admiral, and on 15 Sept. 1831 was created a baronet. He was promoted to be admiral on 23 Nov. 1841, and was nominated a G.C.B. on 8 May 1845. He died suddenly on 12 May 1846. He had married, in 1801, Clementina, eldest daughter of Admiral John Holloway, and by her had a large family. His two eldest sons, both commanders in the navy, predeceased him; the third, George Graham Otway, succeeded to the baronetcy. A portrait, lent by Sir Arthur John Otway, the fourth son and third baronet, was in the Naval Exhibition of 1891.

[Marshall's Roy. Nav. Biogr. i. 691, and xii. (vol. iv. pt. ii.) 427; Ralfe's Naval Biogr. iv. 1 (with a portrait 'engraved from a miniature in the possession of Lady Otway'); O'Byrne's Nav. Biogr. Dict.; James's Naval History; Foster's Baronetage.] J. K. L.

OTWAY, THOMAS (1652–1685), dramatist, born at Trotton, near Midhurst, Sussex, on 3 March 1651–2, was only son of Humphrey Otway, at the time curate of Trotton. The father, after graduating from Christ's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1635, and M.A. 1638), was admitted a pensioner of St. John's College in the same university (MAYOR, *Admissions to St. John's College*, i. 43). In his son's infancy he became rector of Woolbeding, three miles from Trotton. A successor was appointed to the rectory in 1670, which was doubtless the year of Humphrey Otway's death. He was poor, and left his son (the latter tells us) no inheritance beyond his loyalty. A silver flagon, still used in holy communion in Woolbeding church, bears an inscription stating that it was the gift in 1703 of Humphrey Otway's widow Elizabeth.

Thomas was educated at Winchester College. His name appears in the 'Long Roll' for 1668 as a commoner, and one of five boarding in college. About 1739–40 a 'marble,' with his name, the date '1670,' and the initials 'W. C.' and 'J. W.' carved upon it, was placed in sixth chamber in college. The initials apparently represent the names of those who erected the memorial—William Collins, the poet, and Joseph Warton, who were scholars and prefects in 1739–40. In his vacations, spent at Woolbeding, Otway seems to have beguiled a part of his leisure by scribbling scraps of Latin over the parish register, in which his signature may still be seen attached to many irrelevant Latin quotations. On 27 May 1669, at the age of seventeen, he entered Christ Church, Oxford, as a commoner. Among his chief friends there was Anthony Cary, fifth viscount Falkland, some five years his junior, who matriculated at Christ Church on 21 May 1672. Otway was from an early age devoted to the theatre, and Falkland, who shared his sympathies, seems to have encouraged his dramatic predilections (cf. *Caius Marius*, Ded.) Leaving the university in the autumn of 1672, without a degree, he made his way to London. Introducing himself to Mrs. Aphra Behn, he eagerly accepted her proposal that he should play the small part of the king in her 'Forc'd Marriage, or the Jealous Bridegroom,' which was on the point of production at the theatre in Dorset Gardens. The experiment proved a complete failure. 'The full house put him to such a sweat and tremendous agony [that], being dash't, [it] spoilt him for an actor' (Downes, *Roscius Anglicanus*, 1708, p. 34). Otway did not appear on the stage again, but thenceforward occupied himself in writing plays.

Some success attended his earliest effort. In 1675 there was produced, at Dorset Garden Theatre, a tragedy by him, in five acts of heroic verse, entitled 'Alcibiades.' The story was drawn, with many modifications, from Nepos and Plutarch. There is much bombast and no indisputable sign of talent in Otway's treatment of his theme. At a later date he apologised for making his hero a 'squeamish gentleman' (*Don Carlos*, Pref.); but the title-rôle in the hands of Betterton proved attractive, while Mrs. Betterton and Mrs. Barry, who on this occasion 'gave the first indication of her rising merit,' were acceptable to the audience in the parts respectively of Timandra and Draxilla (Genest, i. 177; Davies, *Dramatic Miscellanies*, iii. 179). The Earl of Rochester commended the piece, and brought Otway to the notice of the Duke of York. 'Alcibiades' was at once published, with a dedication to Charles, earl of Middlesex (2nd edit. 1687).

A year later Otway achieved a wider reputation (Langbaine). On 15 June 1676 a license was granted for the performance at Dorset Gardens of his 'Don Carlos,' another rhyming play. The plot was adapted from a French historical romance of the same name by the Abbé St. Réal, which had been published in London in an English translation in 1674. Schiller's 'Don Carlos' is drawn from the same French original, and the many close resemblances between the English and German plays have offered a suggestive field for criticism in Germany (*Ueber Otway's und Schiller's Don Carlos*, von Jacob Lowenberg, Lippstadt, 1886; *Otway's, Schiller's und St. Real's Don Carlos*, von Ernst Müller, Markgroningen, 1888). Betterton played Philip II, and 'all the parts were admirably acted' (Downes). The piece, despite the sanguinary extravagances of its concluding scene, was repeated ten consecutive nights, and 'got more money than any preceding tragedy' (*ib.*) The statement in Cibber's 'Lives' that it was played thirty nights together is an obvious exaggeration. In his 'Session of the Poets' Rochester writes that the piece filled Otway's pockets. Betterton told Booth that 'Don Carlos' 'was infinitely more applauded and better followed for many years than' any other of Otway's productions (*Letters of Aaron Hill*; Genest, i. 191). Only one revival after Otway's death is noted by Genest—that at Drury Lane on 27 July 1708, when Barton Booth played Philip II; but, according to Davies (iii. 179), it was acted again about 1730 at Lincoln's Inn Fields, with Boheme as Philip and Mrs. Seymour as the queen, and its reception restored the falling fortunes of that playhouse. The first edition was published in 1676, with a dedication to the Duke of York, and a preface in defence of 'Alcibiades,' its predecessor. According to the preface, Dryden, who is referred to as 'an envious poet,' asserted that 'Don Carlos' 'contained not one line that he would be author of.' A coolness between Otway and Dryden followed, but proved of short duration. A fourth edition of 'Don Carlos' was dated in 1695, and a fifth 'corrected' in 1704.

Betterton's faith in Otway was now established, and early in 1677 he brought out two dramas by him, both adaptations from the French. The first, 'Titus and Berenice,' a tragedy in three acts of rhyming verse, was adapted from Racine; the second, 'The Cheats of Scapin,' a farce, was adapted from Molière. Both tragedy and farce were acted on the same night in February 1676–7, and were published shortly afterwards in a single

volume, which was dedicated to Lord Rochester. A reprint appeared in 1701. Mrs. Barry played in both pieces; Betterton only in the tragedy, where he took the rôle of Titus. The farce kept the stage till the present century.

The approval bestowed on his version of 'Scapin' encouraged Otway to try his fortune in comedy. His first original comedy, 'Friendship in Fashion' (in prose), was licensed for performance at Dorset Gardens on 31 May 1678. The dedication of the published version (1678) was accepted by the Earl of Dorset and Middlesex, who had already patronised 'Alcibiades.' Betterton played Goodvile, the hero, and Mrs. Barry the heroine, Mrs. Goodvile. The tone is frankly indecent, and its interest centres in very flagrant breaches of the marriage tie; but it was considered at the time to be 'very diverting,' and won 'general applause' (Langbaine). A change in public taste and moral feeling led, however, to its being summarily hissed off the stage when, after an interval of thirty years, it was revived at Drury Lane on 22 Jan. 1749–50, with Mrs. Clive in the part of Lady Squeamish.

Otway had no lack of noble patrons. The king's natural son, Charles FitzCharles, earl of Plymouth, and his old fellow-student, Lord Falkland, were among them, together with the Duke of York, Rochester, and Middlesex, whom he had eulogised in very fulsome dedications. His humbler friends included the small poet Richard Duke [q. v.], with whom he exchanged complimentary verses, and Shadwell, according to Rochester, was Otway's 'dear zany.' But his indulgence in drink threatened his prospects, and his amours caused him frequent embarrassment. For the actress Mrs. Barry, who filled leading parts in the initial performances of nearly all his plays, he conceived an absorbing passion, which largely contributed to the ruin of his career. The lady became Lord Rochester's mistress, and treated her humbler admirer with coquettish disdain. Rochester, indignant at the presumption of his youthful protégé, avenged himself by some insolent lines on Otway in his 'Session of the Poets.' Six passionate letters from Otway to Mrs. Barry appeared in 'Familiar Letters . . . by John, late Earl of Rochester,' 1697 (pp. 77 sqq.), and have often been reprinted with Otway's works.

Rendered desperate by the actress's scorn, and kept poor by his excesses, Otway enlisted in the army sent in 1678 to Holland. On 10 Feb. in that year he obtained a commission, through the favour of Lord Plymouth, as ensign in the Duke of Monmouth's regiment of foot. He remained in the Low Countries throughout the year, receiving on 1 Nov. a commission as lieutenant to Captain Baggott, in Monmouth's regiment (Dalton, *English Army List*, i. 208, 222).

Late in 1679 Otway had returned to London. His military excursion had not improved his pecuniary position or his health, and he lost no opportunity in later life of lamenting the hardships which soldiers had to face. But his abstinence from literary effort matured his powers, and in his next tragedy, 'The Orphan,' he proved himself a master of tragic pathos. Here he employed for the first time blank verse, and never abandoned it in his later tragedies. 'The Orphan' was produced in February 1680, at Dorset Gardens, with Betterton as Castalio, Mrs. Barry in the famous part of Monimia, the injured heroine, and Mrs. Bracegirdle, then a girl of six, as Cordelio, a pert page (Genest, i. 279). Castalio remained one of Betterton's favourite parts (Cibber, *Apology*, ed. Lowe, i. 116). In the prologue Otway betrayed strong tory sympathies by enthusiastically congratulating the Duke of York on his return from Scotland. The published edition of 1680 was dedicated to the Duchess of York.

Less successful was his 'History and Fall of Caius Marius,' which Betterton produced very soon after 'The Orphan.' Otway, who had apparently written part of it while abroad, acknowledged in the prologue that half was borrowed from Shakespeare's 'Romeo and Juliet.' With his Shakespearean excerpts he combined reminiscences of Plutarch's 'Life of Marius.' Lavinia, who is Otway's adaptation of Juliet, was played by Mrs. Barry; but such enthusiasm as the performance evoked was due to the acting of Underhill and Nokes in the characters respectively of Sulpitius (an adaptation of Mercutio) and the Nurse. The play, which Otway dedicated to Lord Falkland, was revived 18 Feb. 1707 for Wilks's benefit at the Haymarket, when the part of Lavinia was undertaken by Mrs. Bracegirdle (Genest, ii. 365); and two other revivals at Drury Lane in 1715 and 1717 are noted by Genest. Reprints of the published version are dated 1692 and 1696.

In 1681 Otway composed his second comedy, 'The Soldier's Fortune,' in which he incidentally turned to account his disappointing experiences as a soldier in Flanders. It 'took extraordinarily well' (Downes), but its coarseness exceeded that of the most dissolute productions of the day. Otway, by way of defending his work against the charge of indecency which some ladies (he lamented) raised against it, quoted Mrs. Behn's remark, that 'she wondered at the impudence of any of her sex who would pretend to an

opinion in such a matter.' Betterton took the part of Beaugard, a reckless gallant, and Mrs. Barry that of Lady Dunce, the wife of a city alderman, who seeks to become Beaugard's mistress. The printed edition was dedicated to Thomas Bentley the publisher. The piece was revived at Drury Lane in 1708 and 1716; ran for six nights at Lincoln's Inn Fields, with Quin as Beaugard, in January 1722; and, reduced to two acts, was performed at Covent Garden on 8 March 1748.

In February 1681–2 Otway's supreme effort in tragedy, 'Venice Preserved,' saw the light at the theatre in Dorset Gardens. In prologue and epilogue he scattered contemptuous references to the popish plot, and sneers at the whigs, and he drew a repulsive portrait of Shaftesbury in the character of Antonio, a lascivious senator. Betterton appeared as Jaffier, and Mrs. Barry as Belvidera; the piece was at once published by Hindmarsh, and was dedicated to the Duchess of Portsmouth (cf. a facsimile reprint by Rowland Strong, Exeter, 1885). When performed anew on 21 April 1682, Dryden, whose relations with Otway had become friendly, contributed a prologue welcoming the Duke of York's return to London; and Otway wrote a special epilogue for the occasion, which was published as a broadside.

Otway's last play was a comedy called 'The Atheist,' a continuation of 'The Soldier's Fortune.' A portion of the confused plot is drawn from the novel of 'The Invisible Mistress,' assigned to Scarron. It was produced at Dorset Gardens in 1684. Betterton appeared as Beaugard, and Mrs. Barry as Porcia. When published it was dedicated to Lord Elande, son of the Marquis of Halifax.

Otway's growing reputation does not seem to have substantially increased his means of subsistence. But the accepted stories of his habitual destitution are apparently exaggerated. For the acting rights of 'The Orphan' and 'Venice Preserved' the theatrical manager paid him 100*l.* apiece (Gildon); and Tonson is said to have paid him 15*l.* for the copyright of the latter. In dedicating his 'Soldier's Fortune' to the publisher Bentley, Otway commended him for duly paying for the copy. At the same time he derived small sums by writing prologues and epilogues for other dramatists' productions. In 1682 he contributed the prologue to Mrs. Behn's 'City Heiress,' and in 1684 that to Nathaniel Lee's 'Constantine the Great,' when Dryden wrote the epilogue. Verses by him preface Creech's translation of 'Lucretius,' 1682, and in 1680 he contributed an English rendering of Ovid's 'Epistle of Phædra to Hippolytus' to the co-operative translation of Ovid's 'Epistles,' in which Dryden took part. A few poems by Otway found a place in Tonson's 'Miscellany Poems,' 1684, and he published in a separate volume an autobiographical meditation in verse, 'The Poet's Complaint of his Muse, or a Satire against Libels, a poem by Thomas Otway,' London, 1680, 4to. But his pecuniary resources fell below his needs, and on 30 June 1683 he borrowed of Tonson 11*l.*, for which the receipt, with Otway's signature, is still extant (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 2nd Rep. p. 71). 'Kind Banker Betterton' is also said to have lent him money on 'the embrio of a play,' and to have repaid himself by appropriating the profits due, according to custom, to the author from the third day's performance (*Poems on Affairs of State*, 1698, pt. iii. p. 55).

Although Mrs. Barry's obduracy was an enduring torment to him, there is some evidence that he sought the good graces of a more notorious personage, Nell Gwynne. On 1 June 1680 he witnessed Nell's signature to a power of attorney which enabled one James Fraizer to receive her pension (*Memorial of Nell Gwynne*, ed. W. H. Hart, 1868). The strength of his political opinions brought upon him another kind of anxiety. His support of the Duke of York excited the enmity of the whig poetaster, Elkanah Settle, with whom, according to Shadwell, he fought a duel.

Otway's harassed life reached its close in April 1685, when he was little more than thirty-three years old. The manner of his death is matter of controversy. The earliest account is supplied by Anthony à Wood, who says that 'he made his last exit in an house in Tower Hill, called the Bull, as I have heard.' According to Oldys, the Bull was a sponging-house; Giles Jacob describes it as a public-house. Dennis the critic, writing in 1717, asserts (*Remarks on Pope's Homer*, p. 6) that Otway 'languished in adversity unpitied, and dy'd in an alehouse unlamented.' Dennis is also credited with the statement that Otway had an intimate friend, 'one Blackstone, who was shot. The murderer fled towards Dover, and Otway pursued him. In his return he drank water when violently heated, and so got a fever which was the death of him' (Spence, *Anecdotes*, p. 44). According to the well-known story which first appeared in the 'Lives of the Poets' assigned to Theophilus Cibber, 1753 (ii. 335), Otway's end was more sensational. Cibber agrees with his predecessors in stating that, to avoid the importunity of creditors, Otway had retired in his last days to a public-house on Tower Hill. But, he adds, 'it is reported' that, after suffering the

torments of starvation, the dramatist begged a shilling of a gentleman in a neighbouring coffee-house on 14 April 1685. The gentleman gave him a guinea, whereupon Otway bought a roll, and was choked by the first mouthful. The authenticity of these details may well be questioned; they rest on no contemporary testimony, and did not find admission into Otway's biography until sixty-eight years after his death. Wood and Langbaine both state that he was writing verse up to the time of his death.

Otway was buried on 16 April 1685 in the churchyard of St. Clement Danes. A mural tablet, with a long Latin inscription, was placed, in the last century, in the church at Trotton, his birthplace, and is still extant there. He is described as 'poetarum tragicorum qui Britannia enotuerunt facile princeps.' 'His person was of the middle size, about 5 ft. 7 in. in height, inclinable to fatness. He had a thoughtful, speaking eye' (Oldys, *Notes on Langbaine*; *Gent. Mag.* 1745, p. 99). Dryden wrote of his 'charming' face, and Sir Peter Lely, Mrs. Beale, Ryley, and Knapton all seem to have painted his portrait. Lely's picture was reproduced in mezzotint by William Faithorne, jun.; Mrs. Beale's picture was engraved in 1741 by Houbraken while it was in the possession of Gilbert West, the poet; that by Ryley was drawn by J. Thurston and engraved by T. Bragg while it was in the possession of T. H. Prentice. According to Oldys, 'there is an excellent beautiful original picture of Mr. Otway, who was a fine, portly, graceful man, now among the poetical collection of the Lord Chesterfield. I think it was painted by John Ryley, in a full-bottom wig, and nothing like that quakerish figure which Knapton has imposed on the world.'

Two authentic works by Otway were published posthumously. 'Windsor Castle: a Monument to our late Sovereign K. Charles II of ever Blessed Memory,' a poor panegyric, appeared in quarto in the year of Otway's death. Perhaps Wood made a confused allusion to this work when he wrote: 'In his sickness he was composing a congratulatory poem on the inauguration of King James II.' Next appeared an unattractive prose translation from the French: 'The History of the Triumvirates: the first that of Julius Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus; the second that of Augustus, Anthony, and Lepidus; being a faithful collection from the best historians and other authors concerning that revolution of the Roman government which hapned under their authority. Written originally in French, and made English by Tho. Otway, lately deceased,' London, 1686, 8vo. Langbaine, who noted Otway's special affection for punch, says that 'the last thing he made before his death' was 'an excellent song on that liquor.' This may be identical with a drinking-song, not included in Otway's collected work, which Mr. E. F. Rimbault printed from a manuscript source in 'Notes and Queries' in 1852.

Otway left an unfinished tragedy which, according to Langbaine, was 'more excellent than all of them,' but was 'by some malicious or designing persons suppressed, either hereafter to set up a reputation to themselves by owning it, or to procure a profit by selling it for their own' (*Dramatic Poets*, p. 107). The piece is noticed in an advertisement in the 'London Gazette' 25–9 Nov. 1686, and in L'Estrange's 'Observator' of 27 Nov. 1686: 'Whereas Mr. Thomas Otway sometime before his death made four acts of a play, whoever can give notice in whose hands the copy lies either to Mr. Thomas Betterton or to Mr. William Smith at the Theatre Royal shall be well rewarded for his pains.' It does not appear that the missing copy came to light. In 1719 a feebly bombastic tragedy, called 'Heroick Friendship, a tragedy by the late Mr. Otway,' was published in London. The publisher vaguely asserts that it is probably Otway's work; but it has no intrinsic claim to that distinction.

In his own day all Otway's work was popular.

> There was a time when Otway charm'd the stage;
> Otway, the hope, the sorrow of our age;
> When the full pitt with pleas'd attention hung
> Wrap'd with each accent from *Castalio's* tongue;
> With what a laughter was his *Soldier* read,
> How mourned they when his *Jaffier* struck and bled!

('Satyr on the Poets,' in *Poems on Affairs of State*, 1698, pt. iii. p. 55).

In comedy Otway's efforts were contemptible, and excepting his adaptation of Molière's 'Scapin,' of which Genest notes nine revivals between 1705 and 1812, none long held the stage. As the author of 'Venice Preserved,' Otway, however, proved himself a tragic dramatist worthy to rank with the greatest of Shakespeare's contemporaries. But he was the disciple of no English predecessor. Well read in the writings of Shakespeare, he paid equal attention to those of Racine, and in 'Venice Preserved' these two influences are visible in equal degrees. The plot was drawn from the Abbé St. Réal's 'Conjuration des Espagnols contre la Venise en 1618,' of which an English translation had appeared in 1675. But Otway modified the story at many

points by grafting on it Belvidera, a deeply interesting female character; and, while he accepted the historical names of the conspirators, he subordinated the true leader of the conspiracy, the Spanish envoy in Venice, the Marques de Bedamar, to Jaffier and Pierre, who were historically insignificant. He is thus solely responsible for the dramatic interest imported into the tale. According to his version of it, Priuli, a senator of Venice, has renounced his daughter, Belvidera, because she has married Jaffier, a man poor and undistinguished. Pierre, a close friend of Jaffier, persuades him, when smarting under Priuli's taunts, to join a conspiracy which aims at the lives of all the senators. Jaffier is led to confide the secret of the plot to his wife, and her frenzied appeals to him to save her father goad him into betraying the conspiracy to the senate, and sacrificing his dearest friend. The irrelevant scenes, in which Antonio, a caricature of Shaftesbury, is mercilessly ridiculed by Aquilina the courtesan, are a serious blot on what is otherwise a great work of art. M. Taine, alone among critics, detected some humour in these foolish episodes. In the rest of the piece Hazlitt has justly drawn attention to 'the awful suspense of the situations; the conflict of duties and passions; the intimate bonds that unite the characters together and that are violently rent asunder like the parting of soul and body; the solemn march of the tragical events to the fatal catastrophe that winds up and closes over all.' Throughout, the language is as simple and natural as the sentiments depicted. 'I will not defend everything in his "Venice Preserved,"' wrote Dryden in his preface to Fresnoy's 'Art of Painting,' 1695, 'but I must bear this testimony to his memory, that the passions are truly tricked in it, though perhaps there is somewhat to be desired, both in the grounds of them and in the height and elegance of expression; but nature is there, which is the greatest beauty.' Pope's verdict on Otway, that he 'failed to polish or refine,' is deprived of its sting by the fact that he passes the same censure on Shakespeare. Byron, although professing great admiration for Otway's work, declared Belvidera to be utterly detestable (Byron, *Works*, ed. Moore, iii. 371).

The play was translated into almost every modern language. In France it was imitated by De la Fosse in his tragedy of 'Manlius' (1698). Voltaire preferred the French adaptation to Otway's original, because De la Fosse followed St. Réal's historical narrative, less closely than Otway, and gave his dramatis personæ fictitious Roman names instead of the historical names drawn by Otway from St. Réal (Voltaire, *Le Brutus, avec un Discours sur la Tragedie*, Paris, 1731, p. ix). A more literal French translation appeared at Paris in 1746 in 'Le Théâtre Anglois' (tom. v.), and on 5 Dec. 1746 a third version, prepared by M. de la Place, was performed at the Comédie Française. A prologue, spoken by 'le sieur Roseli,' dwelt on the refinement attaching to the stage traditions of France as compared with those of England. De la Place's acting edition was published as 'La Venise sauvée' in 1747. The performance seems to have met with a qualified success. 'Venice Preserved,' like 'Don Carlos' and 'The Orphan,' was introduced in French translations into 'Chefs d'Œuvre des Théâtres Etrangers,' Paris, 1822 (tomes ii. and iv.) Subsequently Balzac represents the heroine, in his 'Melmoth Réconcilié,' as drawing her 'nom de guerre' of Aquilina from the courtesan in 'Venise sauvée.' A Dutch version of 'Venice Preserved'—'Het Gered Venetie, Treurspel'—was made through the French by G. Muyser at Utrecht in 1755; and a German translation was published about the same date. In its German dress the piece reached St. Petersburg, where a Russian version, rendered from the German by Ya. Kozelsky, under the title of 'Vozmushchenie,' was published in 1764. A second German and a first Italian translation are each dated 1817.

'The Orphan,' the only other piece by Otway which reached a high level of art, contains numerous passages of great tenderness and beauty. The sufferings of the heroine, Monimia, excite all the pity inseparable from great tragedy, and justify William Collins's well-known reference, in his 'Ode to Pity,' to 'gentlest Otway,' who 'sung the female heart.' Mrs. Barry, who originally filled the heroine's part, is said to have invariably burst into genuine tears in the course of the performance, and critics are unanimous in the opinion that no person of ordinary sensibility can read it without weeping as copiously as 'Arabian trees' drop 'their medicinal gums' (Hazlitt). Sir Walter Scott wrote: 'The canons of Otway in his scenes of passionate affection rival at least, and sometimes excel, those of Shakespeare. More tears have been shed, probably, for the sorrows of Belvidera and Monimia than for those of Juliet and Desdemona' (*Miscellaneous Prose Works*, vi. 356). But the catastrophe of 'The Orphan' turns on Monimia's mistaking Polydore for his brother Castalio on the night of her secret marriage to the latter. The improbabilities which characterise the incident diminish the reader's sympathy, and Voltaire's condemnation of 'le tendre et élégant Otway' for his

treatment of this situation seems deserved ('Du Théâtre Anglais,' in *Œuvres Complètes*, 1837, ix. 60). The plot, it should be noted, resembles that of Robert Tailor's 'Hog that has lost his Pearl' (1614), and is said to be derived from the Earl of Ossory's 'English Adventures by a Person of Honour,' 1676, where Castalio's experiences are assigned, without any historical warrant, to Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk. A similar legend is told of the brothers Edward and Francis Russell, sons of Francis Russell, second earl of Bedford (*d.* 1585) (cf. PENNANT, *Journey from Chester to London*; WALPOLE, *Letters*, ed. Cunningham, ix. 355).

Thomson the poet ranked the parts of Monimia and Belvidera with those of Hamlet and Othello, and many of the greatest actresses owed to these rôles the leading triumphs in their careers. As Belvidera, Mrs. Barry was succeeded in turn by Mrs. Porter, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Cibber, Mrs. Siddons, and Miss O'Neill; while Garrick and J. P. Kemble played both Pierre and Jaffier with notable success. Mills, Quin, and Mossop were also popular exponents of Pierre's part, and Macready filled it for many years. As Monimia, Mrs. Oldfield, Mrs. Porter, and Mrs. Cibber all excelled. Miss O'Neill was the last eminent actress to essay the part. Garrick often played Chamont, Monimia's brother. 'The Orphan' and 'Venice Preserved' both remained stock pieces until the present century. Twenty revivals of 'Venice Preserved' are noticed by Genest, the latest at Drury Lane on 6 April 1829, with Young as Pierre and Miss Phillips as Belvidera. Sixteen performances of 'The Orphan' are described by Genest between 1707 and 1815, on 2 Dec. of which year it was played at Covent Garden, with Charles Kemble as Chamont and Miss O'Neill as Monimia. Many modifications were introduced into the text of both pieces. J. P. Kemble printed an acting version of 'Venice Preserved,' from which the scenes with Antonio were omitted; this was thrice published, in 1795, 1811, and 1814 respectively. A performance of 'Venice Preserved,' by the boys of Otway's old school (Winchester), took place in 1755, when a prologue was written by Robert Lowth [q. v.], afterwards Bishop of London.

The earliest collected edition of Otway's plays appeared in 1713, in two volumes; an edition in three volumes is dated 1757; a fuller edition, with some account of Otway's life and writings, was issued in 1768 (3 vols.); a fourth edition was dated 1812 (2 vols.) The best is that edited by W. T. Thornton in 1813 (3 vols.) 'Don Carlos,' 'The Orphan,' 'The Soldier's Fortune,' and 'Venice Preserved' were reprinted in the 'Mermaid Series' (1891), edited by Roden Noel. Otway's chief plays figure in all the collections of the English drama, and his poems may be found in 'Works of the most celebrated Minor Poets,' 1750, vol. iii., and in the collections of Dr. Johnson (1779), of Dr. Anderson (1793, vol. vi.), T. Park (1806, vol. i.), and Alexander Chalmers (1810, vol. viii.)

[Johnson's Lives of the Poets, ed. Cunningham, i. 211 sq.; Langbaine's English Dramatick Poets, 1691, p. 395 (with Oldys's manuscript notes in Brit. Mus. copy, c. 28 g. 1, and Haslewood's notes in Brit. Mus. copy of 1699 edit. c. 45, d. 16); Wood's Athenæ Oxon. iv. 168; Mr. Gosse's Seventeenth-Century Studies; Davies's Dramatic Miscellanies, iii. 176–253; Genest's Hist. Account of the Stage, passim; Alexandre Beljame's Le Public des Hommes de Lettres en Angleterre au Dix-huitième Siècle, 1660–1744, Paris, 1881; Ward's Hist. of English Drama; Joseph Cradock's Works, iv. 381 (poem on Otway); information kindly supplied by the Very Rev. the Dean of Winchester, formerly rector of Woolbeding, and by Mr. C. W. Holgate of The Palace, Salisbury.] S. L.

OTWAY, THOMAS (1616–1693), bishop of Ossory, is said to have been born in Wiltshire on 1 Nov. 1616, but no trace remains of a family of that name in Wiltshire. It is probable that he was connected with the Otways of Sedbergh, Yorkshire, of whom John was admitted fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, on 24 March 1639–40, was ejected by the Earl of Manchester on 15 March 1643–4 for refusing to take the solemn league and covenant, and after the Restoration was knighted and became chancellor to the Bishop of Durham (BAKER, *St. John's College, Cambridge*, i. 295, 526; WALKER, *Sufferings*, p. 149). Thomas was educated probably at Kirkby Lonsdale or Sedbergh school, Yorkshire, and later at Christ's College, Cambridge, to which he bequeathed 500*l.* to found three exhibitions, with preference first to Kirkby Lonsdale school, and then to Sedbergh school (*Cambridge Univ. Calendar*); but he graduated D.D. from Trinity College, Dublin. He subsequently became chaplain to Sir Ralph (afterwards lord) Hopton [q. v.], and an active royalist. He was taken prisoner during the war, and banished to the West Indies, where he remained until the Restoration (SINGER, *Hyde Corr.* i. 257). He then became chaplain to John, first baron Berkeley of Stratton [q. v.], who took Otway with him to Ireland when he was made lord-lieutenant in 1670, and procured his promotion to the see of Killaloe by patent dated 16 Nov. He was consecrated in Christ Church, Dub-

lin, on 29 Jan. 1670–1. He was translated to the see of Ossory by patent dated 7 Feb. 1679–80, in spite of the objections raised against him because he had executed a tory in his own house without legal warrant (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 6th Rep. App. p. 725; Prendergast, *Ireland from the Restoration to the Revolution*, pp. 83–4). He received *in commendam* the archdeaconry of Armagh and a rectory attached to it. In February 1685–6 the Earl of Clarendon advocated his promotion to the see of Cashel (Singer, *Hyde Corr.* i. 252–3); but his advice was not acted upon.

At the revolution of 1688 Otway adhered to James II, and sat in the House of Lords summoned by that king in 1689. He studiously refrained from praying for William and Mary in his cathedral, and, on complaint being made, directed the clergy of his diocese to act as they thought best. Accordingly, after the battle of the Boyne, William ordered his suspension (21 July 1690). Otway, however, succeeded in laying the blame on the dean and chapter, and the suspension was never enforced; but shortly afterwards he declared that he had seen no sufficient justification for the late revolution, that James II was still lawful king, and no power of pope or people could dethrone him, and, recalling the persecutions he had suffered under Cromwell, professed his readiness, in spite of his advanced age, to undergo the same again. In 1692, however, he sat in William's House of Lords, and was still in possession of his see when he died unmarried on 6 March 1692–3. He was buried in his cathedral church of St. Canice, Kilkenny, near the west door, and over his grave was erected a marble stone with an inscription to his memory.

By his will, dated 8 Dec. 1692, besides his legacy to Christ's College, Cambridge, and numerous other benefactions, he bequeathed 200*l.* to Trinity College, Dublin, and a like sum to build a library in the churchyard of St. Canice, Kilkenny, of which his own books were to form the nucleus. The library was incorporated during Anne's reign (*Addit. MS.* 28948, f. 118).

[Ware's Hist. of Ireland, ed. Harris, i. 430–1; Cotton's Fasti, ii. 282, iii. 46, iv. 70; Mant's Church History of Ireland, ii. pp. v–vii; Hist. MSS. Comm. 2nd Rep. App. p. 227, 6th Rep. App. pp. 725, 745, 759, 10th Rep. App. pt. v. p. 228; Addit. MS. 28948, f. 118; Memoirs of Ireland, 1716, pp. 125, 225, &c.; Luttrell's Brief Relation, iii. 58; Singer's Hyde Corresp. i. 252, 253, 257, ii. 48–50; Prendergast's Ireland, 1660–90, pp. 83, 84, 138; Lascelles's Liber Munerum Hibern.; Graves and Trim's History, Architecture, and Antiquities of St. Canice Kilkenny, pp. 52, 315; O'Phelan's Epitaphs in the Cathedral Church of St. Canice, p. 45.]

A. F. P.

OUDART, NICHOLAS (*d.* 1681), Latin secretary to Charles II, was born at Mechlin in Brabant. It is conjectured by Wood (*Fasti*, i. 492) that he was the son or nephew of Nicholas Oudart of Brussels, an official of Mechlin who died in 1608. He was brought to England by Sir Henry Wotton, 'who afterwards trusted him with his domestic affairs' (Wood, loc. cit.) He was created M.A. at Oxford on 13 Aug. 1636, and was incorporated at Cambridge in 1638. He afterwards studied medicine and was created M.B. at Oxford on 31 Jan. 1642 (Wood, *Fasti*, ii. 34). In 1640 he was at the Hague as secretary to Sir William Boswell, ambassador to the States (cf. *Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1640–1, p. 93). In 1641 he became assistant secretary to Sir Edward Nicholas [q. v.], secretary of state. In August 1647 he was acting as amanuensis to Charles I (*Nicholas Corresp.* in Evelyn's *Diary*, ed. Bray, iv. 183); he attended the king in the conferences with the parliamentary commissioners at Newport, Isle of Wight (Warwick, *Memoires*, i. 322, ed. 1703), and wrote the king's despatch to Prince Charles (*ib.* p. 325). A copy of the Εἰκὼν βασιλικὴ was said to be in the handwriting of Oudart (cf. Nichols, *Lit. Anecdotes*, i. 525, and see under Gauden, John).

Oudart appears to have remained in Nicholas's service (cf. *Nicholas Correspondence*, op. cit. iv. 194) till about 1651, when he became secretary to Princess Mary of Orange (*Cal. Clarendon Papers*, ii. 152, 451, &c.) He held this office till the princess's death in 1661 (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1661–2, pp. 84, 312), and was executor under her will, in which she bears testimony to his abilities and fidelity. Sir Edward Nicholas declared (about 1655) that Oudart's preferments made him 'more conceited than ever,' and that he was 'little esteemed' abroad (*ib.* 1655, p. 384). After his return to England, Oudart was admitted gentleman of the privy chamber on 18 Nov. 1662 (*ib.* 1665–6, p. 303), and on 13 July 1666 became Latin secretary to Charles II (*ib.* p. 530), in succession to Sir Richard Fanshawe, with a salary of 80*l.* He held this office till his death. From about January 1662–3 he was connected with the wine license office, Westminster (*ib.* 1663–4, p. 23), and in 1665 (?) petitioned for a grant of 600*l.* a year for eight years on account of a loss of 3,000*l.* incurred through that office (*ib.* 1665–6, p. 159). In February 1666 a warrant was

ordered for the payment to Sir George Downing and his secretary Oudart of their expenses during their imprisonment in Holland (*ib.* pp. 244–64). Oudart was a friend of John Evelyn (*Diary*, 2 Sept. 1664).

Oudart died in Little Dean's Yard, Westminster, and was buried in the west cloister of Westminster Abbey on 21 Dec. 1681. His will, dated 5 March 1671-2, was proved on 13 July 1682 by his widow Eva, daughter of John François Tortarolis. She was a rich and handsome gentlewoman of Leyden whom Oudart married about 1655 (*ib.* 1655, pp. 375, 384). Three daughters were the issue of the marriage, viz. Barbara, married at the Temple Church, London, on 29 Oct. 1677, to William Foster; Amelia Isabella, married in 1689 to Bartholomew Van Sittert; and Dorothy.

[Cal. State Papers, Dom. Ser. 1640–67; Cal. Clarendon Papers; Wood's Fasti Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 491, 492, ii. 34; Evelyn's Diary and Nicholas Correspondence in vol. iv. ed. Bray; Chester's Registers of Westminster Abbey, p. 204; Foster's Alumni Oxon.; Warwick's Memoires.]

W. W.

OUDNEY, WALTER, M.D. (1790–1824), surgeon royal navy and African traveller, was born in December 1790, of humble parents, in Edinburgh, where he picked up sufficient knowledge of medicine to become a surgeon's mate on board a man-of-war. He was appointed an assistant surgeon in 1810, was stationed in the East Indies (*Navy List*, 1814), and on 24 May of that year was promoted surgeon. At the peace he returned, on half-pay, to Edinburgh, where his mother and sisters were living, attended classes at the university, graduated M.D. 1 Aug. 1817, and set up in private practice. He had the friendship of Dr. John Abercrombie [q. v.], who inserted two or three of Oudney's 'cases' in the 'Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal.' Oudney became a member of the Wernerian Society, applied himself to the study of chemistry and natural history, and had hopes of becoming university lecturer on botany. His views were changed by his association with Lieutenant Hugh Clapperton [q. v.] and Major Dixon Denham [q. v.] in an expedition for the discovery of the source of the Niger. Oudney and Clapperton arrived at their starting-point (Tripoli) in October 1821, whither they were followed by Denham. On 7 April 1822 they reached Murzuk in Fezzan, where they spent the rest of 1822, making excursions in the neighbourhood. In March 1823 they reached Kouka, on Lake Tchad, the capital of the kingdom of Bornou, where they remained some months. On 14 Dec. 1823 Oudney and Clapperton set out for the western extremity of the Bornou. The party was exposed to intense cold, and Oudney, who had been in poor health since his arrival at Kouka, was attacked by pneumonia. He seemed to mend a little on the return journey, but died at Katagum, in the Soudan, on 12 Jan. 1824, and was buried there.

Oudney is described as of middle stature and slight build, with a pale, grave face, pleasing manners, and possessed of much enterprise and perseverance. As an explorer he appears to have been very successful in his intercourse with the natives. Only two of Oudney's papers came into the hands of Colonel Denham, viz. 'An Itinerary from Murzuk to Bornu,' the mineralogical notes in which alone appear in Denham's narrative; and 'An Account of an Expedition to the Westward of Murzuk' (country of the Tuaricks), printed at the end of Denham's introductory chapter.

[Biography of Oudney in a small volume of Biographies of Oudney, Clapperton, and Laing, by the Rev. Thomas Nelson, Edinburgh, 1830, 12mo. The particulars of Oudney are given mostly on the authority of his personal friends Dr. Kay and Lieut. Shirreff, R.N. Scots Mag. 1824, pt. ii. p. 637; Denham's and Clapperton's Narratives.]

H. M. C.

OUDOCEUS (*fl.* 630?), bishop of Llandaff, is generally regarded as having succeeded Teilo in that see. There is a life of him in the 'Liber Landavensis' (ed. Evans, pp. 130–9), abridged by Capgrave (*Nova Legenda Angliæ*, p. 258) and by the compilers of 'Acta Sanctorum' (2 July, i. 318). According to this, he was the son of Budic, son of Cybrdan of Cornugallia (Cornouaille in Brittany), and Anauued, daughter of Ensic of Dyfed (West Wales). Budic is known to have been king of the Bretons about 500 (*L'Art de vérifier les Dates*, vol. xiii.), and Ensic was Teilo's father. Oudoceus was trained, it is further said, by Teilo, and on his death was elected his successor, receiving consecration at Canterbury. As bishop he was contemporary with Cadwgan of Dyfed (*fl.* about 670) and Meurig of Glamorgan (*fl.* about 600). It was during his time the English seized the region between the Wye, the Dore, and the Worm (Herefordshire). At the close of his life he resigned his bishopric, and withdrew to the solitude of Lann Enniaun, or Lann Oudocui (Llandogo, Monmouthshire), where he died on 2 July.

The chronological inconsistencies of this life deprive it of nearly all value. It appears to have been written in part in Brittany, but the reference to Canterbury shows that it re-

ceived its present form from a British hand, probably not long before 1150. Doubtless Oudoceus was a Breton, for in several of the Welsh catalogues of saints he is said to have come over with Cadfan (*Iolo MSS.* ff. 103, 112, 134; *Myvyrian Archaiology*, 2nd edit. p. 423), but the parentage of the life can hardly be accepted. In the 'Liber Landavensis' (pp. 140–60) is recorded a number of grants of land said to have been made to Oudoceus during his episcopate by various princes of South-east Wales. These documents, although they may not perhaps be authoritative as to the claims they were put forward to support, nevertheless appear to embody historical facts, and from them it would seem that Oudoceus was the contemporary of Meurig ap Tewdrig, king of Glamorgan, and his grandson Morgan Mwynfawr [q. v.], who flourished in the early part and the middle of the seventh century. This date, which is favoured by Haddan and Stubbs (*Councils and Ecclesiastical Documents*, i. 160), is consistent with the statement in the life that it was during the episcopate of Oudoceus that the English conquered the region south-west of Hereford, for the advance in this direction is generally supposed to have been made under Penda.

Oudoceus is the latinised form of old Welsh Oudocui, which in modern Welsh would be Euddogwy. In the catalogues of saints the name appears as Docheu, Dochwy, and Dochdwy (*Myvyrian Archaiology*, 2nd edit. p. 423; *Iolo MSS.* 103, 112, 134). The church of Llandogo, near Tintern, is dedicated to Oudoceus.

[Liber Landavensis, ed. Gwenogfryn Evans; Rees's Welsh Saints.] J. E. L.

OUGHTON, Sir JAMES ADOLPHUS DICKENSON, (1720–1780), lieutenant-general, commander-in-chief in Scotland (North Britain), born in 1720, was a natural son of Sir Adolphus Oughton, bart., of Tachbrook, Warwickshire. The elder Oughton, who was appointed a captain and lieutenant-colonel in the 1st footguards in 1706, was aide-de-camp to John Churchill, duke of Marlborough, during his retirement on the continent in 1712 (see *Marlborough Desp.*, v. 579–80), and in 1718 was regimental lieutenant-colonel of the Coldstream guards. When the Prince of Wales (afterwards George II) was made a K.G., Adolphus Oughton acted as his proxy, for which he was created a baronet. He was long M.P. for Coventry. A brigadier-general, colonel of the 8th dragoons (now 8th hussars), and married, but with no issue by the marriage, he died 4 Sept. 1736, when the Tachbrook baronetcy became extinct. By his will he left a sum of 1,500*l.* to be invested for the benefit of 'my natural son James Adolphus Dickenson,' on his attaining the age of twenty-one.

On 29 Oct. 1741 the son was appointed lieutenant in St. George's (late Oughton's) dragoons (the present 8th hussars) under the names of James Adolphus Dickenson Oughton (*Home Office Military Entry Book*, vol. 17, f. 161). He was appointed captain in Ponsonby's regiment (37th foot) 13 May 1742 (*ib.* vol. 18, f. 219). He served with that regiment at Culloden and in the Flanders campaigns of 1747–8, and became lieutenant-colonel of the regiment 7 Aug. 1749. He was appointed colonel 55th foot on 20 July 1759. He was many years lieutenant-governor of Antigua. He became a major-general on 15 Aug. 1761, was transferred to the colonelcy 31st foot in 1762, and was appointed lieutenant-general on 30 April 1770. In 1768 he appears to have been commanding in Scotland, in the absence of Lord Lorne, afterwards fifth Duke of Argyll (see *Home Office Papers —Scottish*, under date). He was soon after made K.B., and appointed commander-in-chief in North Britain, a post he held up to his death, which took place at Bath on 2 May 1780, in his sixty-first year. A memorial tablet was placed in Westminster Abbey.

In his will Oughton mentions his wife, Dame Mary Oughton; his brother-in-law, Captain John Ross; and, among many bequests, leaves to 'my son-in-law and aide-de-camp, Capt. Hans Dalrymple, the silver-plated pistols presented to my father, Sir Adolphus Oughton, by John, duke of Marlborough.'

Boswell, writing in Edinburgh in 1773, says that Oughton was a student of Erse, and a believer in the authenticity of Ossian's poems. Johnson met him at Boswell's house in August 1773, and Boswell feared a dispute might arise on the subject; but Oughton adroitly changed the subject to Lord Monboddo's notion of men having tails, and made Johnson laugh by calling him a judge *a posteriori*. He had 'a very sweet temper,' and was one of the 'most universal scholars' Boswell ever knew. When Oughton's attainments were mentioned in the course of conversation at Fort George, Johnson observed: 'Sir, you will find few men in any profession who knew more. Sir Adolphus is a very extraordinary man; a man of boundless curiosity and unusual diligence.'

[Burke's Extinct Baronetage, under 'Oughton of Tachbrook;' 'Successions of Colonels' in Cannon's Historical Records of the British Army, 8th hussars and 31st foot; Oughton wills in

Somerset House; memorial tablet in Westminster Abbey; Boswell's Life of Johnson, ed. George Birkbeck Hill, D.C.L., v. 45, 124, 142.]

H. M. C.

OUGHTRED, WILLIAM (1575–1660), mathematician, son of the Rev. Benjamin Oughtred, and descended from an ancient family of the same name in the north of England, was born at Eton on 5 March 1574–5, and educated at the college. On 1 Sept. 1592 he entered at King's College, Cambridge, and while still an undergraduate devoted his attention to mathematics and composed his 'Easy Method of Geometrical Dialling.' This work, on being circulated in manuscript, attracted the notice of some eminent mathematicians; and Sir Christopher Wren in 1647, when a fellow-commoner of Wadham College, Oxford, translated it into Latin; but his translation was not published until 1648. In 1595 Oughtred was admitted a fellow of his college. About 1600 he conceived the invention of a projected horizontal instrument for delineating dials upon any kind of plane, and for working most questions which could be performed by the globe. An account of this invention was translated into English and published in 1633, together with his 'Circles of Proportion,' by William Foster, who had been one of his pupils (Ward, *Gresham Professors*, p. 88).

About 1603 he was ordained priest, and in 1605, on being presented to the living of Shalford in Surrey, quitted the university. Five years later he was presented to the rectory of Albury, near Guildford, in the same county, and here he appears to have been for the most part resident until his death. He occasionally visited London, although, according to his own statement, not oftener than once a year. 'As oft,' he says, 'as I was toiled with the labours of my own profession, I have allayed that tediousness by walking in the pleasant and more than Elysian fields of the diverse and various parts of human learning, and not of the mathematics only.' He also took pupils, and, according to Lloyd (*Memoires*, ed. 1668, p. 608), 'his house was full of young gentlemen that came from all parts to be instructed by him;' among these he names a son of Sir William Backhouse, Mr. Stokes, Dr. William Lloyd, and Mr. Arthur Haughton. For a time, too, he seems to have resided in the family of the Earl of Arundel as tutor to his second son, Henry Frederick Howard, afterwards third earl of Arundel [q. v.] During the first fourteen years of his incumbency the parish registers, with the entries in his beautiful clear hand, seem to have been regularly kept; but after that time only an occasional entry presents itself. About 1632 he seems to have been seeking pecuniary aid, and to have suffered from a consciousness of neglect (Rigaud, i. 16). According to Lloyd, he was frequently invited to reside in Italy, France, and Holland, and the list of his correspondents includes the names of the most eminent mathematicians of the time, by whom he was equally respected for his sobriety of judgment and modesty of disposition. The living was a good one; and Oughtred's known sympathy with the royalist party marked him out as an object of suspicion to the committee of sequestrations in 1645. Lilly says: 'Several inconsiderable articles were deposed and sworn against him, material enough to have sequestered him, but that, on his day of leaving, I applied myself to Sir Bulstrod Whitlock, and all my old friends, who in such numbers appeared in his behalf that, though the chairman and many other Presbyterian members were stiff against him, yet he was cleared by the major number' (*Life and Times*, ed. 1822, p. 136). It is probably in connection with this persecution that, writing in the same year, he describes himself as 'daunted and broken with these disastrous times' (Rigaud, i. 66). But, generally speaking, his life appears to have been spent peacefully in the conscientious discharge of the duties of his office, relieved by congenial studies and a not inconsiderable correspondence with learned friends. In 1618 he writes: 'I, being in London, went to see my honoured friend, Master Henry Briggs, who then brought me acquainted with Master Gunter [q.v.], with whom, falling into speech about his quadrant, I shewed him my horizontall instrument' ('Apologet. Epist.' in Ward's *Lives*, p. 78). In 1630 he was attacked by Richard Delamaine the elder [q. v.], and replied in a pamphlet entitled 'To the English gentrie . . . the just Apologie of W. Oughtred against the slanderous insinuations of Richard Delamain, in a pamphlet called "Grammelogia,"' 4to. The merits of the controversy may be gathered from the expressions of W. Robinson, who 'cannot but wonder at the indiscretion of R. D., who, being conscious to himself that he is but the pickpurse of another man's wit, would thus inconsiderably provoke and awake a sleeping lion' (Rigaud, i. 11). In 1631 appeared the 'Clavis Mathematicæ,' which Oughtred compiled while residing with the family of the Earl of Arundel. He was encouraged to publish the work by his friend, Sir Charles Cavendish, a younger brother of the Duke

of Newcastle, and, like himself, an eminent mathematician. The 'Clavis' was a good systematic text-book on algebra and arithmetic, embodying practically all that was then known on the subject. Oughtred here introduced the symbols × for multiplication, and :: in proportion. The work grew steadily in favour and attained a wide popularity. Wallis, writing to Collins in 1667, speaks of it as a 'lasting book' and Oughtred himself as a 'classic author.' In 1632 was published his treatise on navigation, under the title of 'Circles of Proportion.' In a letter to Keylway, written in 1645, he states as effectively, perhaps, as any modern writer the mathematical argument which demonstrates the futility of the endeavour to prove the equality of any given square and circle. Notwithstanding the deep concern with which he regarded the puritan despotism, Lloyd describes him as enjoying a green old age, 'handling his cube and other instruments at eighty as steadily as others did at thirty,' a fact which he himself attributed to 'temperance and archery.' The statement that he died of joy on hearing of the vote of Convention for the restoration of Charles II is somewhat discredited by the fact that his death did not take place until 30 June 1660.

He was married; and Seth Ward, writing in 1652, presents his 'hearty service to Mrs. Oughtred and your children,' but nothing would seem to be known of his descendants. Aubrey, describing his person, says: 'He was a little man, had black hair and black eyes, with a great deal of spirit. His wit was always working. His eldest son, Benjamin, told me that his father did use to lye a bed till eleven or twelve o'clock, with his doublet on, ever since he can remember. Studied late at night . . . had his tinder-box by him; and on the top of his bed-staffe he had his ink-horn fixt. He slept but little. Sometimes he went not to bed in two or three nights, and would not come down to meals till he had found out the quæsitum.' An engraving of Oughtred by W. Faithorne is prefixed to his 'Trigonometria,' 1657, and another by Hollar to his 'Clavis Mathematicæ.'

His library and manuscripts passed into the possession of William Jones [q. v.] the mathematician, who in turn bequeathed them to Lord Macclesfield. The letters in the collection by that nobleman have for the most part been printed in Rigaud, but a considerable quantity of mathematical papers still remain unprinted. The miscellaneous tracts in No. 11 in the subjoined list were collected and published by Sir Charles Scarborough the physician, the common friend of Oughtred and Christopher Wren.

Notwithstanding Oughtred's undoubted originality, he was not unindebted to earlier writers; and Gilbert Clerk, in his 'Oughtredus Explicatus' (pp. 121, 159), points out his obligations to Vieta. But his labours obtained the warmest commendation from men of science in his own and the subsequent age. Robert Boyle, writing to Hartlib in 1647, speaks of 'Englishing' the 'Clavis,' which, he adds, 'does much content me, I having formerly spent much study on the original of that algebra, which I have long since esteemed a much more instructive way of logic than that of Aristotle' (*Life*, ed. 1744, p. 81). Newton speaks of him as 'that very good and judicious man, whose judgement (if any man's) may be safely relyed upon' (*Cotes Corr.* p. 291). Twysden, in his preface to the 'Miscellanies' of Samuel Foster [q. v.], written the year before Oughtred's death, assigns him a first place among the mathematicians of the age, and declares that he 'exceeds all praise we can bestow upon him.' 'The best Algebra yet extant is Oughtred's' (*Life of Locke*, ed. King, i. 227). De Morgan assigns to him the credit of the valuable invention of trigonometrical abbreviations (*Budget of Paradoxes*, p. 457).

The following is a list of his principal works: 1. 'Arithmeticæ in numeris et speciebus Institutio: quæ tum logisticæ, tum analyticæ, atque adeo totius Mathematicæ, quasi Clavis Mathematicæ est,' London, 1631, 8vo. 2. 'Clavis Mathematicæ, cum Tract. de resolutione æquationum in numeris, et declaratione x. xiii. xiv. Elementi Euclidis,' London, 1648, 8vo; a translation, entitled 'Key of the Mathematicks,' was made by Edmund Halley, and published at London in 4to in 1694. 3. 'Clavis Mathematicæ denuo limata, sive potius fabricata, cum variis aliis Tractt.,' Oxford, 1652 and 1667, 8vo. 4. 'Circles of Proportion, and the Horizonal Instrument,' translated by W. Foster, London, 1632, 4to. 5. 'Description and Use of the Double Horizontal Dial,' London, 1636 and 1652, 8vo. 6. 'A most Easy Way for the Delineation of plain Sundials, only by Geometry,' &c. 1647, 8vo. 7. 'Description and Use of the general Horological Ring and the Double Horizontal Dial,' London, 1653, 8vo. 8. 'Solution of all Spherical Triangles,' Oxford, 1657, 8vo. 9. 'Trigonometria,' London, 1657, 4to. 10. 'Canones Sinuum, Tangentium, Secantium et Logarithmorum pro Sinibus et Tangentibus,' London, 1657, 4to. 11. 'Opuscula Mathematica hactenus inedita: viz.

Institutiones Mechanicæ, et alia varia,' Oxford, 1677, 8vo.

[Information kindly supplied by the Rev. Canon Dundas, rector of Albury, Surrey; Aubrey's Memoir in Letters from the Bodleian, 1813, a very amusing sketch; Lloyd's Memoires; Allen's 'Liber' of Members of King's College (in manuscript at King's College); Rigaud's Correspondence of Scientific Men of the Seventeenth Century; Ball's Hist. of the Study of Mathematics at Cambridge.] J. B. M.

OULD, Sir FIELDING (1710–1789), man-midwife, was son of a captain in the army, and was born at Galway in 1710. His mother was a Miss Shawe of Galway. He studied medicine in Paris (Preface to *Midwifery*, p. xvi), and about 1736 began practice in Golden Lane, Dublin, as a man-midwife. His practice became large, and in 1742 he published in Dublin 'A Treatise on Midwifery in three parts,' dedicated to the Dublin College of Physicians. The first part is on normal labour, the second on difficult labour of various kinds, and the third on obstetric operations. The book shows careful observation on a few points, but demonstrates that the author had not received a thorough medical education. It was attacked by Dr. Thomas Southwell in 'Remarks on some of the Errors, both in Anatomy and Practice, contained in a late Treatise on Midwifery,' Dublin, 1742, but was read by students of midwifery for many years, and gave a more exact account of the position of the child in natural labour than any work that had been published before. It added to Ould's reputation, and in 1759 he was appointed master of the lying-in hospital in Dublin. He was knighted by the lord-lieutenant, the Duke of Bedford, in the same year, and received the degree of M.B. from the university of Dublin. The College of Physicians in Dublin at first refused to grant him its license, as he was only a man-midwife, but afterwards yielded. He died in his house in Frederick Street, Dublin, 29 Nov. 1789, and was buried in St. Anne's Church.

[Dublin Journal of Medical Science, 1858; Cameron's History of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Dublin, 1886; Works.] N. M.

OULTON, WALLEY CHAMBERLAIN (1770?–1820?), a native of Dublin, was educated there in a private school. While a schoolboy he achieved some reputation as a writer of farces and musical extravaganzas, and many of his dramatic essays were performed at the Dublin theatres in Smock Alley, Crow Street, Capel Street, and Fishamble Street. Most of these pieces were published. In 1784 there appeared the 'Haunted Castle,' the 'Happy Disguise,' and the 'New Wonder;' in 1785 the 'Madhouse,' 'New Way to keep a Wife at Home,' 'Poor Maria,' the 'Recruiting Manager,' and 'Curiosity.' The 'Haunted Castle' and the 'Madhouse' are said to have held the stage for some years. About 1786 Oulton left Dublin while still a youth, to try his fortunes in London. Palmer, the lessee of the Royalty Theatre in Wellclose Square, accepted the offer of his services, and in 1787 he produced Oulton's 'Hobson's Choice, or Thespis in Distress,' a satire on contemporary theatrical enterprise. Its boldness excited the resentment of the managers of the patent-houses, who were engaged in a fierce struggle with Palmer. But Oulton induced a lady of his acquaintance to offer in her name his next piece, 'As it should be,' to George Colman the younger of the Haymarket, where it was produced on 3 June 1789. The piece was published anonymously, but Colman soon discovered its author, and gave Oulton much encouragement. On 7 July 1792 he produced a trifle by Oulton, called 'All in Good Humour' (London, 1792, 8vo); there followed at the same house 'Irish Tar,' a musical piece, 24 Aug. 1797; 'The Sixty-third Letter,' a musical farce, 28 July 1802; 'The Sleep-walker, or which is the Lady?' 15 June 1812; and 'My Landlady's Gown,' 10 Aug. 1816. Meanwhile, at Covent Garden, Oulton secured the production of two similar pieces, 'Perseverance,' 2 June 1789, and 'Botheration,' on 2 May 1798. Baker credits him with the choruses in Sheridan's 'Pizarro,' which was produced in 1799. Oulton was well acquainted with the work of Kotzebue on which Sheridan's play is based, and produced in 1800 a volume called 'The Beauties of Kotzebue.' In 1798 he provided two pantomimes, 'Pyramus and Thisbe' and the 'Two Apprentices,' for the Birmingham theatre. His latest connection with the stage was on 27 Feb. 1817, when his farce 'Frighten'd to Death' was produced at Drury Lane.

Oulton devoted much attention to other departments of literature. Between 2 Jan. and 26 Feb. 1787 he produced a tri-weekly sheet, called 'The Busybody,' on the model of 'The Spectator;' but at the twenty-fifth number the venture ceased. The whole was issued in two volumes in 1789 as 'The Busybody: a Collection of Periodical Essays, Moral, Whimsical, Comic, and Sentimental, by Mr. Oulton, Author of several Fugitive Pieces,' London, 12mo. In 1795 he published, under the pseudonym of 'George Horne, D.D.,' two tracts attacking the pretensions of Richard

Brothers [q. v.], the prophet, and of his disciple, Nathaniel Brassey Halhed [q. v.] The first was entitled 'Sound Argument, dictated by Common-sense' (Oxford, 1795, 8vo); the second, 'Occasional Remarks addressed to N. B. Halhed, Esq.' (London, 1795, 8vo). But Oulton showed less judgment in vindicating the authenticity of 'Vortigern,' the tragedy which Samuel Ireland [q. v.] claimed in 1796 to have rescued from overlooked manuscripts by Shakespeare. He issued an anonymous pamphlet, 'Vortigern under Consideration' (1796), in Ireland's behalf. More useful work was a series of compilations dealing with recent theatrical history. The earliest was 'The History of the Theatres of London from 1771 to 1795,' which appeared in 1796 in two volumes, in continuation of Victor's 'History.' For R. Barker, the theatrical publisher, he prepared in 1802, mainly 'from the manuscripts of Mr. Henderson,' 'Barker's Continuation of Egerton's Theatrical Remembrancer . . . from 1787 to 1801.' Finally he produced 'A History of the Theatres of London from 1795 to 1817,' London, 3 vols. 1818. The strictly chronological arrangement of the pieces described under the headings of the various London playhouses and the absence of any general index impair the value of Oulton's labours for purposes of reference.

Others of Oulton's publications were: 1. 'Shakespeare's Poems,' with a memoir, 1804. 2. 'The Traveller's Guide, or an English Itinerary,' a gazetteer with sixty-six maps or views, London, 1805, 2 vols. 3. 'S. Gessner's Death of Abel,' a translation, London, 1811. 4. 'The Beauties of Anne Seward,' 1813. 5. 'Authentic and Impartial Memoirs of her late Majesty Charlotte, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland . . . assisted by eminent literary Characters,' 1819. 6. 'Picture of Margate and its Vicinity, with a Map and Twenty Views,' 1820. After the last date Oulton disappears.

[Baker's Biogr. Dramatica, 1812; Biogr. Dict. of Living Authors, 1816; Genest's Hist. Account of the Stage; Brit. Mus. Cat.; Halkett and Laing's Dict. of Pseudonymous Literature; R. W. Lowe's English Theatrical Lit.] S. L.

OUSELEY, Sir FREDERICK ARTHUR GORE (1825–1889), musician and composer, born in Grosvenor Square, London, on 12 Aug. 1825, was the only surviving son of Sir Gore Ouseley [q. v.], first baronet, of Hall Barn Park, Buckinghamshire, and Harriet Georgina, daughter of John Whitelocke. He was christened at Hertingfordbury in May 1826, when his god-parents were the Duke of York and the Duke of Wellington. Educated privately and at Christ Church, Oxford, he succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father in 1844, graduating B.A. in 1846, and M.A. in 1849; he took holy orders, and was curate of St. Barnabas, Pimlico, and St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, 1849–51. In 1850 he proceeded to the degree of Mus. Bac. at Oxford and in 1854 to that of Mus. Doc., being incorporated in the latter degree at Durham in 1856, at Cambridge in 1862, and at Dublin in 1888. From 1851 to 1856 he resided at Lorchill House, Langley-Marish, Buckinghamshire, and in 1855 was appointed precentor of Hereford Cathedral. He succeeded Sir Henry Rowley Bishop as professor of music in the university of Oxford in the same year, and was made LL.D. of Cambridge in 1883, and of Edinburgh in 1884. He was appointed a canon residentiary of Hereford Cathedral in 1886, and died suddenly of epilepsy on Saturday, 6 April 1889, at Hereford. He was buried at St. Michael's, Tenbury. He was unmarried, and the baronetcy became extinct at his death.

From his cradle Ouseley evinced an unusual love of music. When he was only three years old some of his compositions were sent to an accomplished musical amateur, the Duchess of Hamilton, who wrote: 'I am equally astonished and enchanted with the child's talent. I hope and trust I shall one day have the happiness of hearing this second Mozart.' His extraordinary talent for extemporising music was remarked as early as his fifth year, and it is recorded that at that early age 'he sang many beautiful and impassioned melodies, which he accompanied with both hands in the fullest and most varied harmony.' When eight years of age he composed an opera to words by Metastasio which was highly praised by eminent musicians and critics. He was an industrious writer during the whole of his life; for twenty-five years he daily composed at least one canon as a contrapuntal exercise. His music for the church includes many services, about one hundred anthems, a large number of chants, hymn-tunes, and carols, nearly all published by Messrs. Novello and Messrs. Cocks; a sacred cantata, two oratorios, 'The Martyrdom of St. Polycarp' (published in 1855) and 'Hagar' (published in 1873), and numerous organ solos. He also composed secular music, overtures, solos, glees, and quartets, the greater number of which still remain in manuscript. His musical library, of about five thousand volumes, contained unique manuscripts and printed works, and was bequeathed by him to the college of

St. Michael, Tenbury, an educational establishment built and partially endowed by himself at very great cost. The church was consecrated and the college opened in September 1856; it was 'intended not only as a means of promoting the church service of the church of England, but also to give at a moderate cost, and in some cases with considerable assistance to those who need it, a liberal and classical education, to the sons of the clergy and other gentlemen, combined with sound church teaching.' An excellent portrait of the founder is hung in the hall of the college; another is in the examination schools at Oxford.

Ouseley was the author of three valuable treatises on musical theory: 1. 'A Treatise on Harmony,' Oxford, 1868, 4to; 2nd ed. 1875. 2. 'A Treatise on Counterpoint, Canon, and Fugue; based upon that of Cherubini,' Oxford, 1869, 4to; 2nd ed. 1880. 3. 'A Treatise on Musical Form and General Composition,' Oxford, 1875, 4to.

[Havergal's Memorials of Sir Frederick A. G. Ouseley; Bumpus's Compositions of the Rev. Sir F. A. G. Ouseley; private autograph mem. of Sir F. A. G. Ouseley.] W. H. C.

OUSELEY, GIDEON (1762–1839), methodist, was the eldest son of John Ouseley of Kiltecacley, co. Galway, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Ralph Surrage of Tuam. He was grandson of William Ouseley of Dunmore, and was born there on 24 Feb. 1762. Sir Ralph Ouseley [q. v.] was his brother. Their father's first cousin Ralph was father of Sir William Ouseley [q. v.] and of Sir Gore Ouseley [q. v.] The family had been settled in Ireland since 1625. Their ancestor, Sir John Ouseley, who was ambassador to the Emperor of Morocco, and fell at the siege of Breda in 1624, is described, like his father, as of Courteen Hall, Northamptonshire; but the family came originally from Shrewsbury (Lipscomb, *Buckinghamshire*, s.v. 'Ouseley.'

Gideon's father, although a deist, determined to make his son a clergyman, and he was taught by Father Keane, a Roman catholic priest. Failing to enter Trinity College, Dublin, owing to his defective knowledge of Greek, he studied with his cousins, afterwards Sir Gore and Sir William Ouseley, under a private tutor, one Dr. Robinson. Not long after an estate in Roscommon falling to his father, the whole family removed thither, and Gideon before he was twenty-one married Miss Harriet Wills of Wills Grove, and settled on an estate given her by her father near his own. A life of rollicking pleasure soon dissipated his own and his wife's fortunes, and the property left him by his father-in-law being disputed by the heir-at-law, Ouseley proudly declined to prove the validity of the deed. They returned therefore to Dunmore, and continued leading the gayest of lives, until a severe gun accident deprived Ouseley of the sight of his right eye. In his enforced seclusion his wife read to him Young's 'Night Thoughts and other books, which made a profound religious impression.

In April 1791 there arrived in Dunmore the 4th royal Irish dragoon guards. Among them was a party of methodist soldiers led by Quartermaster Robinet. Under the ministry of these and of John Hurly and David Gordon, preachers of the Athlone methodist circuit, Ouseley became an earnest methodist. After preaching his first sermon at a funeral in the churchyard, he one Sunday rose in his pew in church to defend the methodists from an attack made on them by the curate in his sermon. In spite of the derision of his friends, Ouseley soon decided to become an itinerant preacher. The next year he and his wife settled in the town of Sligo, and opened a girls' school. During the rebellion of 1798 Ouseley was often in much peril, but after its suppression he was appointed by the Irish methodist conference missionary to the Irish-speaking population, in conjunction with Charles Graham. They commenced their labours on 11 Aug. 1799 at Riverstown, and made their centre at Clones. Their district embraced the nine counties of Ulster, yet more than once they were found preaching in Cork and Tipperary. Presbyterian and episcopal churches were not unfrequently open to them, but thousands of their services were held in the open air, at fairs, wakes, or markets, in the fields, barns, or scutch mills. Ouseley spoke in Irish, and with the true Celtic gifts of enthusiasm and humour. He possessed an extraordinary power over his hearers, and preached to catholics and protestants alike, studying the missal, the canons, and the catechism of Trent, in order to converse intelligently with the former. In 1836 Ouseley came to England for six weeks, and preached in most of the large towns, receiving a hearty welcome.

He died in Dublin on 13 May 1839, and was buried at Mount Jerome cemetery, Harold's Cross, Dublin. His wife died on 12 Feb. 1853, aged about ninety.

Ouseley's principal work was 'A Short Defence of the Old Religion; or of Pure Christianity against certain Novelties; in some Inquiries addressed to the Rev. John Thayer, Roman Catholic Missionary;' 1st ed. 1812; 2nd. ed. enlarged, Limerick, 1814; 4th ed., Dublin, 1820. It was reprinted as 'Old

Christianity against Papal Novelties,' 5th ed. enlarged and improved, including a review of Dr. Milner's 'End of Controversy,' Dublin, 1827. Ouseley also wrote: 1. 'The Substance of a Letter to the Rev. Mr. Fitzsimmons, Roman Catholic Priest, of Ballymena, Ireland, on some chief Pillars or prime Articles of his Faith, especially Transubstantiation, Propitiatory Sacrifice of the Mass, and Divine Worship of the Host,' 2nd ed., Leeds, 1816. 2. 'Rare Discoveries: a calm Reply to a Roman Catholic Prelate and his Confreres,' by G. O., Dublin, 1823, 12mo. 3. 'Five Letters in Reply to the Rev. Michael Branagan,' Dublin, 1824, 12mo, which were answered in 'The Methodists and Bible Societies Refuted,' by W. J. Battersby, Dublin, n.d. 4. 'Letters in Defence of the Roman Catholics of Ireland, in which is opened the Real Source of their many Injuries and of Ireland's Sorrows,' addressed to D. O'Connell, Dublin and London, 1829. 5. 'Three Letters to the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, and Peter Augustin Baynes, D.D., Catholic Bishop of Liga,' Dublin and London, 1829.

[Life, with portrait, by Rev. W. Arthur, 1876; Memoir of the Ministerial Life of Ouseley by W. Reilly, 1847; Methodist Mag., October 1839, p. 849; Cat. of Trin. Coll. Library, Dublin; London Quarterly Review, April and July 1876, p. 485; Burke's Peerage and Baronetage.]

C. F. S.

OUSELEY, Sir GORE (1770–1844), diplomatist, second son of Captain Ralph Ouseley of Limerick, by his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Holland of the same city, was born on 24 June 1770. He was educated at home with his brother William [q. v.] and his cousin Gideon [q. v.], under the care of a tutor, one Dr. Robinson (Arthur, *Life of Gideon Ouseley*, 1876, p. 8), and in 1787 left Limerick for India, where he engaged in commercial pursuits. In 1792 he was living 'at Bygonbarree, in the Dacca province, on the banks of the Burhampooter,' where he 'established a manufactory of baftas much cheaper than in any other part of the province,' and occupied his leisure time in the study of 'Persian, Bengalese, Hindu, and a little Arabic and Sanskrit' (*Memoir*, p. xxiii). He subsequently went to reside at Lucknow, where he became the friend of Saadut Ali, the nabob vizier of Oudh, in whose service he obtained the appointment of major-commandant. His conduct 'during the time of his residence at Lucnow was most useful to the British interests, and was warmly approved by the governor-general,' who sanctioned his appointment as aide-de-camp to the nabob vizier, in which 'situation he availed himself, with judgment and wisdom, of every opportunity to cultivate a good understanding between the state of Oude and the British power' (*Despatches of the Marquess Wellesley*, 1837, iv. 679). Ouseley returned to England in 1805, and was created a baronet on 3 Oct. 1808. On account of his intimate acquaintance with the language and customs of Persia, he was appointed in 1809, on Wellesley's recommendation, to the office of mihmandár to Mirza Abul-Hasán, the Persian ambassador, during his visit to this country. On 10 March 1810 Ouseley was appointed ambassador-extraordinary and minister-plenipotentiary to the Persian court. Accompanied by Mirza Abul Hasán, he left England in July 1810, and arrived at Shiraz in April 1811. In November following he reached Teheran, where he was received by Fath Ali Shah. After a long and tedious discussion, a definitive treaty between England and Persia was signed on 14 March 1812, and Ouseley was presented by the shah with the decoration of the Persian order of the Lion and Sun, set in diamonds. In June Ouseley had an interview with the prince royal at Tabriz. A treaty of peace having been concluded between England and Russia, Ouseley now received instructions to mediate between Russia and Persia. Though he succeeded in obtaining an armistice, the negotiations were at first unsuccessful. Ultimately, through his mediation, the treaty of Gulistân was signed on 13 Oct. 1813, which put an end to the war between Russia and Persia. Taking leave of the shah at Teheran on 22 April 1814, Ouseley set out for St. Petersburg, where he arrived in August, and received the thanks of the emperor for his services in the peace negotiations between Russia and Persia. On 31 Aug. he was presented by Count Nesselrode, on behalf of the emperor, with the Grand Cordon of the Russian order of St. Alexander of Newski and a snuff box set in brilliants and adorned with a portrait of the emperor. Ouseley returned to England in July 1815. In consequence of some informalities, Ouseley's treaty between Great Britain and Persia was never ratified, and the treaty of Teheran was signed by Morier and Ellis, the British plenipotentiaries, on 25 Nov. 1814. Ouseley obtained a pension of 2,000*l.* a year, and retired into private life. Though he failed to receive the peerage for which he had been recommended both by the emperor and the shah (*Despatches of the Marquess Wellesley*, iv. 680), he was admitted to the privy council on 10 Oct. 1820, and on 5 Aug. 1831 was made a knight grand cross of the order of

the Guelphs. He died at Hall Barn Park, Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire, on 18 Nov. 1844, aged 74. A monument was erected to his memory in Hertingfordbury Church, Hertfordshire, by his widow.

Ouseley was an able oriental scholar, and possessed a valuable collection of oriental manuscripts which he had made in India and Persia. While at Shiraz he gave protection and assistance to Henry Martyn, the well-known missionary, who was engaged in revising and completing a Persian translation of the New Testament. He assisted in founding the Royal Asiatic Society of London in 1823, and subsequently in establishing 'the Oriental Translation Committee,' of which he was elected chairman. In 1842 he was appointed president of the Society for the Publication of Oriental Texts, instituted in that year. He was also a fellow of the Royal Society and of the Antiquarian Society. He purchased Hall Barn, in August 1832, from Harry Edmond Waller of Farmington Lodge, Gloucestershire, a descendant of Edmund Waller the poet, and in 1835 served as high sheriff of Buckinghamshire.

Ouseley married, on 12 April 1806, Harriet Georgina, daughter of John Whitelocke, by whom he had two sons—viz. Wellesley Abbas, born at Tabriz in Persia on 4 Aug. 1813, who died on 9 March 1824; and Frederick Arthur Gore [q. v.], who succeeded to the baronetcy—and three daughters, viz. Mary Jane, born on 28 March 1807 who died in 1861; Eliza Shírín, born on 13 June 1811 at Shiraz in Persia, who died an infant; and Alexandrina Perceval, born at St. Petersburg on 24 Oct. 1814, who died at Frome Selwood, Somersetshire, on 1 Dec. 1862.

'The Gûlistân of Musle-Huddeen Shaik Sâdy of Sheeraz, printed from the Calcutta edition published by Francis Gladwin, Esq.' (London, 1809, 8vo), was printed under his direction. Ouseley's only printed work, viz. 'Biographical Notices of Persian Poets, with Critical and Explanatory Remarks,' London, 1846, 8vo, was published by the 'Oriental Translation Fund of Great Britain and Ireland' after his death. Copies of the official correspondence of the prince regent, Ouseley, Morier, and Ellis with Fath Ali Shah and some of his ministers are preserved at the British Museum (*Addit. MS.* 19529). There are engraved portraits of Ouseley by H. Cook after R. Rothwell, and by Ridley after S. Drummond, in Jerdan's 'National Portrait Gallery,' vol. iv., and the 'European Magazine' for July 1810 respectively.

[Memoir of the late Right Hon. Sir Gore Ouseley, by the Rev. James Reynolds, prefixed to Ouseley's Biogr. Notices of Persian Poets, 1846; Morier's Second Journey through Persia, &c., 1818; Sir William Ouseley's Travels in Various Countries of the East, more particularly Persia, 1819–23; Markham's General Sketch of the History of Persia, 1874, pp. 375, 378–80, 534–6; Webb's Comp. of Irish Biogr. 1878, p. 427; Jerdan's National Portrait Gallery, 1833, vol. iv.; Gent. Mag. 1814 pt. ii. p. 552, 1845 pt. i. pp. 200–201, 665, 1863 pt. i. p. 131; Annual Register, 1844, App. to Chron. p. 283; Cussans's Hertfordshire, 'Hundred of Hertford,' pp. 106, 112; Lipscombe's Hist. of Buckinghamshire, 1847, vol. i. p. xx, vol. iii. 181, 188–9; Brit. Mus. Cat.] G. F. R. B.

OUSELEY (Sir), RALPH (1772–1842), major-general in the Portuguese service, born in 1772, was second son of John Ouseley of Kiltecacley, co. Galway. Gideon Ouseley [q. v.] was his elder brother. He was appointed a lieutenant in the Leicester fencible infantry 25 Nov. 1794. The regiment was one of many regiments of home-service regulars (not militia) raised at the time under the name of 'fencibles.' He served with the corps in Ireland in 1798, and was in command of a detachment at the defeat of Lake's troops at Castlebar, and the subsequent surrender of the French at Ballinamuck. An account of his gallantry and humanity at the former action is given by an eye-witness in the 'Gentleman's Magazine' (1800, pt. ii. p. 811). Ouseley was appointed to the 38th foot in March 1801. He commanded the grenadier company of that regiment during Emmet's insurrection in Dublin in 1803 [see Emmet, Robert], and was often detached in charge of the powder mills near Rathcool. In 1804 he exchanged to the 76th to go to India, but was appointed to a company in the royal African corps in March 1805, removed to the 82nd in August, and was transferred to the staff of the army depot, Isle of Wight, in March 1807. In September 1809 he exchanged to the 63rd, and entered the Portuguese service, under Marshal Beresford [see Beresford, William Carr], as major 18th infantry, with which he served the campaigns of 1810–12. He became lieutenant-colonel of the 18th Portuguese after the capture of Badajos, and commanded it in the Pyrenees in 1813, where he distinguished himself in action against a superior force near Pampeluna on 30 July 1813. He was then transferred to the 8th Portuguese, and commanded that regiment in a night attack on the height in front of Urda, when with five hundred men of his regiment he drove off three thousand French (Philippart, *Roy. Mil. Calendar*, vol. iv.) Napier merely states that the

French were dislodged from the heights by two Portuguese brigades on this occasion (*Hist. Peninsular War*, rev. ed. v. 295). Ouseley was carried from the field with a bayonet thrust in the breast and a musket-ball through the abdomen, which was extracted from the back. He received the Peninsular gold medal for the Pyrenees.

Ouseley attained the rank of major, the highest he held in the British service, 25 Nov. 1813, and was placed on half-pay 25 Oct. 1814. Thereupon he went to Rio de Janeiro, where the king of Portugal renewed his Portuguese rank of lieutenant-colonel, and made him a knight of the order of the Tower and Sword. In 1817 he raised and organised at Rio the 1st regiment, destined for the reduction of Pernambuco. On that service he commanded it, and was made a knight of San Bento d'Avis. In October 1817 he was made a Portuguese colonel and placed on the staff, and in 1818 was sent from Rio to England with despatches, which he had the address to rescue when the vessel was taken by pirates.

Ouseley retired from the British service in 1825. He attained the rank of major-general in the army of Portugal. He died at Lisbon 3 May 1842, aged 70. An autopsy showed that the musket-ball which passed through his body at Urda caused a lesion of the intestines, which after nearly thirty years' interval contributed to his death. Ouseley was not a British knight, and his knightly rank was not recognised in British army lists.

[Philippart's Royal Mil. Calendar, 1820, vol. iv.; Gent. Mag. 1842, pt. ii. p. 206; Burke's Peerage and Baronetage.] H. M. C.

OUSELEY, Sir WILLIAM (1767–1842), orientalist, born in Monmouthshire in 1767, was son of Captain Ralph Ouseley, the son of William Ouseley (1693–1755) of Dunblane Castle, co. Galway, by his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Holland of Limerick. His brother Gore is separately noticed. William was educated privately until 1787, when he went to Paris to study, but in the following year became a cornet in the 8th regiment of dragoons. His heart was not in his profession, however, and, after serving in the 1794 campaign under the Duke of York, he sold out and went to Leyden to resume the oriental, and especially Persian, studies which had already fascinated him during his residence at Paris. In 1795 he published his 'Persian Miscellanies: an Essay to facilitate the Reading of Persian Manuscripts . . . with engraved Specimens,' &c., which he dedicated to Lord Moira (afterwards Marquis of Hastings). It is a useful treatise on the various styles of Persian handwriting, enriched with many illustrations of manuscripts, and numerous notes proving considerable research. On his return to England in 1796 he was gazetted major in Lord Ayr's regiment of dragoons stationed at Carlisle, and there he married, on 6 March 1796, Julia, daughter of Lieutenant-colonel John Irving, and left the army for good. Soon afterwards he took up his residence at Crickhowell, Brecknockshire, whence he dated a letter, 6 Dec. 1801, to the Earl of Chichester (*Brit. Mus. Add. MS.* 33108, fol. 425), in which he dwelt on his ambition to become an envoy to some eastern court, and meanwhile asked the earl to use his influence in procuring a government subsidy and countenance for a proposed journey to Persia. He had already received in 1797 the honorary degree of LL.D. at Trinity College, Dublin, and that of Ph.D. from the university of Rostock, and Lord Cornwallis, the viceroy of Ireland, had knighted him in 1800. The Persian journey did not come to pass till 1810, when Sir William accompanied in the capacity of private secretary his brother, Sir Gore Ouseley, on his mission to the shah of Persia. By way of preparation for his eastern observations, he had lived some months in 1810 in the house of the Persian envoy, Mirza Abul-Hasan, at London, where he learned to speak Persian. They started from Portsmouth on H.M.S. Lion, 64, on 18 July 1810, and were absent in India and Persia for three years. The best known record of the mission is that of James Justinian Morier [q. v.], the secretary of embassy; but Sir William Ouseley published his own account, 'Travels in various Countries of the East, more particularly Persia,' in three volumes 4to, 1819, 1821, 1823 (printed for the author by Henry Hughes, Brecknock). The title-page states that the author was knt., LL.D., honorary fellow of the Royal Societies of Edinburgh, Göttingen, and Amsterdam, Ph.D. of Rostock, and member of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta. The dates of the dedications, &c., show that he still resided at Crickhowell. His valuable collection of Persian manuscripts was offered for sale, and the catalogue, written by himself and printed in 1831, contains notices of 724 manuscripts. He died at Boulogne in September 1842, leaving Sir William Gore Ouseley [q. v.], five other sons, and three daughters.

Besides the works already noticed, Ouseley published: 'Oriental Collections,' 3 vols. 1797–9; an 'Epitome of the Ancient History of Persia, extracted from the Jehan

Ara' of Ahmad el-Kazwinî, the author of the 'Nigâristân,' 1799; a translation of Ibn-Haukal's 'Geography,' 1800; of the 'Bakhtiyâr Nâma,' 1801 (new and revised edition by W. A. Clouston, 1883); 'Observations on Coins,' &c., 1801, and a 'Critical Essay,' 1832. He also edited Burckhardt's 'Works,' and contributed extensively to the 'Transactions' of the Royal Society of Literature.

[Authorities cited above; Encylopædia Britannica, ninth ed. s.v.; Hommes Vivants, s.v., article signed 'Z;' Brit. Mus. Cat.; Burke's Baronetage.] S. L.-P.

OUSELEY, Sir WILLIAM GORE (1797–1866), diplomatist, born in London on 26 July 1797, was the eldest son of Sir William Ouseley [q. v.] Sir Gore Ouseley, bart. [q. v.], the orientalist, was his uncle. He entered the diplomatic service when very young, and in November 1817 was attached to the British embassy at Stockholm. After serving at other European courts he became, in November 1825, paid attaché at Washington. He remained there for seven years, and in 1832 published 'Remarks on the Statistics and Political Institutions of the United States, with some Observations on the Ecclesiastical System of America, her Sources of Revenue, &c.' The book, an edition of which was issued at Philadelphia during the same year under the auspices of Washington Irving, gave a highly favourable picture of American institutions. It was somewhat severely criticised in the 'Quarterly Review' for December 1832, but was quoted with approval in Lord Brougham's 'Political Philosophy' (1849, pt. iii. p. 340).

In June 1832 Ouseley went to Rio de Janeiro as secretary of legation, and on 20 April 1838 was appointed chargé d'affaires in Brazil. On 13 Dec. 1844 he was sent to Buenos Ayres as minister to the Argentine Confederation, whence he was despatched, in January 1847, on a special mission to Monte Video, the capital of Uruguay. In conjunction with M. Deffaudis, the representative of France, he secured the evacuation of Uruguay by the Argentine troops and the withdrawal of their fleet from the capital, which was occupied by English and French troops.

Some time after his return to England, in 1850, Ouseley published a pamphlet entitled 'Notes on the Slave Trade, with Remarks on the Measures adopted for its Suppression.' It was directed against the proposals recently made in parliament by Mr. (afterwards Sir William) Hutt for withdrawing the squadron employed on the West Coast of Africa in checking the slave trade.

On 29 June 1852 Ouseley was created K.C.B., and was made D.C.L. by Oxford University on 20 June 1855. On 30 Oct. 1857 he was despatched on a special mission to Central America. He afterwards travelled in the United States, and returned to England in 1860. He retired on a pension of 1,000*l.*, but continued to take much interest in South American affairs, being chairman of the Falkland Islands' and other companies at his death. He died, after a tedious illness, at 31 Albemarle Street, on 6 March 1866.

Ouseley, besides being well versed in several modern languages, was a good classical scholar. In addition to the works mentioned, and some contributions to periodicals, he published 'A Description of Views in South America, from Original Drawings made in Brazil, the River Plate, the Parana, &c.,' 1852, 8vo. The drawings were selected for publication by Queen Victoria.

Ouseley married, in 1829, Maria, daughter of M. Van Ness, governor of Vermont, U.S.A. She died on 18 Jan. 1881, having had issue two sons and a daughter. The elder son, William Charles, was attached to Sir Charles Hotham's mission to the River Plate in 1852, and died in Paraguay in 1858. The other son, a lieutenant in the navy, died during the Baltic operations in the same year. The daughter, Frances, married the Hon. J. T. Fitzmaurice, R.N., fifth son of the Earl of Orkney.

[Gent. Mag. 1866, i. 588–9; Men of the Time, 1865; Illustrated London News, 17 March 1866; Foster's Baronetage and Knightage, 1882, and Alumni Oxon.; Haydn's Book of Dignities. A hostile account of Ouseley's mission to Rio de la Plata was republished in 1846 from La Gaceta Mercantil, the organ of Rosas.] G. Le G. N.

OUTRAM, BENJAMIN (1764–1805), civil engineer, the eldest son of Joseph Outram (1732–1810) of Alfreton, Derbyshire, by his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Edmund Hodgkinson, was born on 1 April 1764, and named after Benjamin Franklin, who was a friend of his father. He was educated as a civil engineer, projected the aqueduct over the Mersey at Chapel-en-le-Frith, and was constantly employed in the construction of roads and canals. But his chief title to remembrance is his instrumentality in introducing iron railways for colliery traffic. The lines hitherto used had generally been constructed of wood. Outram greatly improved the material and the method of laying, and it has frequently been asserted both that he invented tramways and that the term 'tram' was derived from his name. But it is certain that the word was used long before his time, both for a plank-road in a mine

and for the wagons used upon such a road in the collieries. Hence the term was readily applied to the planks or rails, to the line itself, and also, elliptically, to the vehicle running along the rails (see *Surtees Soc.* xxxviii. 37, where the word 'tram' occurs in a will dated 1555. It appears to be identical with the old Swedish 'tram,' a log or beam; cf. *Notes and Queries*, 6th ser. ii. 225, 356, 498; Skeat, *Etymological Dict.* 1884). About 1800 Outram founded the extensive Butterley ironworks in Derbyshire, but he died suddenly in London, on 22 May 1805, before the large outlay made upon the undertaking (which passed to Messrs. Jessopp & Co.) had proved remunerative. By his wife Margaret, only surviving daughter of James Anderson (1739–1808) [q. v.], whom he married on 4 June 1800, he left five children: Francis, Anna, James [q. v.], the celebrated general, Margaret, and Elizabeth. A fine-looking, high-spirited man, of a generous temper and restless energy which could ill brook either stupidity or opposition, Outram possessed many of the characteristics which were inherited by his more famous son.

[Goldsmid's Life of James Outram, 1880; Burke's Peerage and Baronetage; Smiles's Life of Stephenson, p. 59; Wood's Practical Treatise on Railways; Glover's Hist. and Gazetteer of the County of Derby, ii. 200; Brand's History of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, ii. 681 *n.*; Whitney's Century Dictionary, s.v. 'Tram.'] T. S.

OUTRAM, Sir BENJAMIN FONSECA (1774–1856), naval surgeon, son of Captain William Outram, was born in Yorkshire in 1774 and educated as a surgeon at the United Borough hospitals in London. He was first employed in the naval medical service in 1794, and was promoted to the rank of surgeon in 1796. He served in the Harpy, La Nymphe, and Boadicea. He was surgeon in the Superb in her celebrated action off Cadiz, when Sir James Saumarez [q. v.] obtained a victory over the French and Spanish fleets on 12 July 1801. He received war medals and clasps for his services under Sir Richard Goodwin Keats [q. v.] during the war. Subsequently for many years he was surgeon to the Royal Sovereign yacht.

In 1806, with a view to entering upon civil practice, he went to Edinburgh, and there graduated doctor of medicine on 24 June 1809, after presenting his inaugural thesis, 'De Febre continuâ.' He was admitted a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of London on 16 April 1810, and then commenced practice as a physician at Hanover Square in London, where he lived more than forty years. He also acted as physician to the Welbeck Street Dispensary. On 3 May 1838 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of London, but he was not the author of the geological paper published in the 'Transactions' of the society for 1796 with which his name is associated in the list of fellows. He also became one of the earliest members of the Royal Geographical Society.

In 1841 Outram became medical inspector of her Majesty's fleets and hospitals. He was nominated a K.C.B. on 17 Sept. 1850. He was admitted a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London on 9 July 1852. He died at Brighton on 16 Feb. 1856, and was buried at Clifton, near Bristol. He was twice married.

He was author of: 1. 'De Febre continuâ,' Edinburgh, 1809, dedicated to his uncle, Sir Thomas Outram of Kilham in Yorkshire. 2. 'Suggestions to Naval Surgeons previous to, during, and after a Battle,' a pamphlet of which no copy seems accessible.

[Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society of London, 1856, i. 126; Munk's Coll. of Phys. 2nd edit. iii. 90; Gent. Mag. 1856, pt. i. p. 429.] D'A. P.

OUTRAM, GEORGE (1805–1856), journalist, was second son of Joseph Outram (1771–1830), brother of Benjamin Outram [q. v.], by Elizabeth, daughter of George Knox, Craigleith. He was born on 25 March 1805 at the Clyde ironworks, near Glasgow, of which his father was manager, and was educated at the high school of Leith, whither his family removed in his boyhood. He studied at the university of Edinburgh, and in 1827 was admitted a member of the Scottish bar. Not being successful as an advocate, he readily accepted, in May 1837, the editorship of the 'Glasgow Herald' in succession to Samuel Hunter, and soon acquired a share as proprietor. The chief feature of his editorship was the reversal of the anti-corn-law policy of the 'Herald.' He continued his journalistic work till his death, on 15 Sept. 1856, at Rosemore on the Holy Loch. He was buried in Warriston cemetery, Edinburgh.

Outram was an enthusiastic angler and a prominent member of the Edinburgh Angling Club. In 1837 he married Frances McRobbie from Jamaica, and had by her four sons and one daughter, of whom the last survivor died in 1887.

Outram's reputation rests on the 'Lyrics, Legal and Miscellaneous,' first printed privately, and afterwards edited in 1874 by Sheriff Bell, who prefaced it with a biographical sketch. A new edition, with additions and notes, by Dr. J. H. Stoddart, editor of the 'Glasgow Herald,' appeared in 1888.

The majority of his verses were written to be sung at festive gatherings in Edinburgh and Glasgow. The interest in his work is chiefly local, partly because he wrote nearly all in the Scots dialect, partly because the topics were connected with the legal society of the Scottish capital; but in a few instances, notably in the 'Annuity,' the rich humour and happy expression appeal to a wider circle. Outram collaborated with 'Christopher North' in the 'Dies Boreales,' which followed the 'Noctes Ambrosianæ.' He also printed for private circulation a collection of legal anecdotes.

[Editions of the 'Lyrics' referred to above; Songs of the Edinburgh Angling Club; biographical notes kindly supplied by Alexander Sinclair, esq., of the 'Glasgow Herald,' and J. D. Outram, esq., advocate, Edinburgh.] G. G. S.

OUTRAM, Sir JAMES (1803–1863), baronet, lieutenant-general Indian army, second son of Benjamin Outram [q. v.], of Butterley Hall, Derbyshire, and his wife Margaret, daughter of Dr. James Anderson of Mounie, Aberdeenshire, and granddaughter of a Scottish judge, Sir William Seton, lord Pitmeddon, was born at Butterley Hall on 29 Jan. 1803. Mrs. Outram, who by the sudden death of her husband was left in very straitened circumstances, was a woman of great self-reliance and independence. With her young family she resided for three years at Worksop, then for two years at Barnby Moor, and in 1810 removed to Aberdeen. Outram was educated first at Udny, then at Mr. Esson's school in Aberdeen, and finally at Marischal College. In 1819 he received a direct Indian cadetship, and sailed for India in May in the ship York, in company with a fellow-cadet, afterwards Major-general Stalker. He arrived in Bombay on 15 Aug., and was temporarily posted to the 4th native infantry, with rank as ensign from 2 May 1819. He joined the regiment at Púna, and accompanied it to Savandrúg, returning to Bombay in September, when he was gazetted a lieutenant in the 1st grenadier native infantry, to date from 4 Aug. He joined the 2nd battalion of his regiment at Púna in December, but was shortly afterwards transferred to the 12th regiment on its embodiment at the same place, and became acting-adjutant in July 1820. He accompanied the regiment to Baroda in February 1821, but towards the end of the year was compelled to take sick leave to Bombay. On returning to rejoin his regiment at Káthiáwar in February 1822, he had a narrow escape of his life. The native boat in which he had embarked was blown up by the explosion of some fireworks which Outram had taken on board. Outram was much scorched about the face, but otherwise uninjured.

In November 1822 Outram arranged with his brother Francis, a second lieutenant in the Bombay engineers, that they should put by out of their pay as subalterns an allowance for their mother. At Rajkot, where his regiment was quartered, he became an enthusiastic sportsman; and his shikar-book for the seasons of 1822–3 and 1823–4 shows a record of seventy-four 'first spears' out of 123 gained by a party of twelve. He also killed four nílgáí, two hyenas, and two wolves in these two seasons, the nílgáí having been obtained in seven runs at the cost of four horses. In April 1824 he moved with his regiment to Malegáon in Khandesh, but, on a general reorganisation of the army in the spring of this year, his regiment was converted into the 23rd native infantry, and Outram was appointed to the 44th native infantry, and gazetted adjutant on 1 Aug. He, however, effected an exchange back to his old regiment, renumbered the 23rd, and was continued in the appointment of adjutant.

Towards the end of 1824 Outram was permitted to join Lieut.-colonel Deacon's expedition against Kittúr, a native state which had lapsed to the paramount power on the death of the Deshai without heirs, but had resisted the British government, and repulsed a small force sent to take possession. Outram's brother Francis served in the same expedition, and both brothers distinguished themselves. Kittúr was besieged, and surrendered on 5 Dec. 1824, when the expedition returned to Bombay, and Outram rejoined his regiment at Malegáon the following February. In March 1825 Outram was sent, with two hundred men of the 11th and 23rd native infantry regiments, to seize the hill fort of Malair between Surat and Malegáon, an insurrection having broken out in the western districts of Khandesh. Directing his junior officers—Ensigns Whitmore and Paul—to attack in front before daybreak with 150 men, he took fifty men to the rear, and, assaulting shortly after the front attack commenced, created a panic. The garrison fled, the leader and many of his adherents were cut down, and the rest escaped to the hills completely disorganised. Outram's services on this occasion were acknowledged by the government, and also in general orders by the commander-in-chief. In further recognition of his services and merit, he was placed, on 22 April 1825, at the disposal of the collector and political agent in Khandesh, to command a Bhíl corps, to be raised in

that province for police duties. On leaving the 23rd native infantry regiment, his exertions in bringing the newly formed regiment into shape were warmly acknowledged by his commanding officer.

The province of Khandesh became British territory in 1818, after the Peshwá's downfall. At that time the Bhîls, a distinct race driven out of Meywar and Jodhpur, and subsisting mainly on plunder, formed an eighth part of the whole population. The Bhîl agency was established in 1825 under Colonel Archibald Robertson, collector of Khandesh. There were three agents: Captain Rigby in the north-west, Captain Ovans in the south, and Outram in the north-east. To the latter was entrusted the duty of raising a Bhîl light infantry corps, under native commissioned and non-commissioned officers of line regiments. A severe illness detained Outram in Malegáon until May; when, proceeding to Jatigáon, he led the detachment of his own regiment stationed there to dislodge some marauding Bhîls from the mountain fastnesses. Supported by reinforcements from Malegáon, the operation ended in the occupation of the Bhîl haunts by regular troops, and the destruction of so much of their power in that quarter that the introduction of remedial measures became possible. Outram commenced the formation of his corps by enlisting his captives, who, again, brought in their relatives. He also succeeded in gaining the confidence of the chief men by living unguarded among them, and persuaded five to join his corps. He made his headquarters at Dharangáon, and by July 1826 three hundred Bhîls were enrolled in his corps who had become efficient soldiers, and whose conduct was quite satisfactory. By 1828 the corps numbered six hundred men, and the collector was able to report that for the first time in twenty years the country had enjoyed six months of uninterrupted repose. In 1829 his brother Francis killed himself in a fit of mental depression, and for some time a deep gloom was cast over his life.

In 1830 it was determined to invade and subdue the Dáng country, a tract of tangled forest on the west of Khandesh and on the further side of the Sukhain hills, inhabited by marauding Bhîls. Outram, after a fortnight's campaign, overran the country and subdued it, returning with the principal chiefs as his prisoners, and all the others in alliance. On 30 May 1830 the magistrate of Khandesh conveyed to Outram the thanks of the Bombay government for the judgment he had shown in the course of unwearied exertions.

In 1831 Outram was directed to inquire into certain daring outrages committed in the districts of Yáwal and Sauda, and to apprehend the offenders. He captured 469 suspected persons, and, after inquiry, 158 were committed for trial. In 1833, the Bhîls of the Barwáni territory in the Satpura mountains north of Khandesh having risen in rebellion, Outram, who had been promoted captain on 7 Oct. 1832, took the field against them and struck a decisive blow, capturing the rebel chief Hatnia. On 27 June the government of Bombay expressed their great satisfaction at the successful termination of the expedition. During his residence in Khandesh, Outram was always ready for dangerous sport, and many a tiger fell to his gun. By his fearless bearing in the presence of danger, and his general prowess in the chase, he won the affection and admiration of the wild men among whom his lot was cast. During the ten years from 1825 to 1834 he himself killed no fewer than one hundred and ninety-one tigers, twenty-five bears, twelve buffaloes, and fifteen leopards.

Early in 1835 Outram accompanied Mr. Bax, then resident at Indore, through Malwa and Nimar; and, after his annual Khandesh tour in June, the government invited his opinion on the affairs of the neighbouring province of Gujrat, which, in the Máhi Kánta, had assumed a threatening aspect. On 11 Sept. he left Khandesh for Indore, whence he made his way to Baroda, Ahmadabad, Ahmadnagar, Edar, and Disa, returning to Ahmadabad, where he drew up his report in collaboration with the political commissioner Mr. Williams. The report, which is an elaborate state paper, dated 14 Nov. 1835, was completed at Baroda. It expressed the writer's conviction that the Máhi Kánta could not be tranquillised until the unruly clans which occupied it had been subdued and the chiefs punished for opposition to British arms. Sir John Keane offered Outram the command of the troops to be assembled for the subjection of the Máhi Kánta, but he declined the honour in favour of a friend very much his senior. Outram went on leave to Bombay in December, to be married, but a fortnight after was obliged to hurry off to the Máhi Kánta on appointment as political agent, with the general direction of affairs civil and military. Outram succeeded in the Máhi Kánta, as he had succeeded in Khandesh; and if his measures were more violent than either the governor of Bombay, Sir Robert Grant, or the court or directors found agreeable, the reproofs he received were generally softened by compliments on

his military genius, energy, and sound judgment.

The residency in the Máhi Kánta was at Sadra, where there was no sport. His wife had been invalided home, and in October 1838, when a British force was ordered to assemble for service across the Indus, Outram at once volunteered, and was appointed extra aide-de-camp to Sir John Keane. On 21 Nov. 1838 he embarked with his chief at Bombay, reaching the Hujamri mouth of the Indus on the 27th, when he was despatched on a special mission to Cutch, to arrange for land and water transport for the expedition. In ten days he had made arrangements; camels arrived on 19 Dec., and on the 24th the force moved forward, reaching Thatta on the 28th. Outram was associated with Lieutenant Eastwick (afterwards a director of the East India Company), the assistant resident, in a mission to the court of Haidarabad, to conclude a detailed treaty with the amir. The envoys, however, met with such unmistakable signs of hostility that they were compelled to return without effecting their object, and rejoined Keane at Jerak. Keane, having succeeded to the chief command on the departure of Sir Henry Fane, employed Outram on missions to Shah Shuja and MacNaghten in February and March 1839. In the latter month a fall from his horse fractured a bone, and Outram had to be carried through the Bolan pass in a palanquin. He was able to take part on arrival at Kandahar in the ceremonies attending the installation of Shah Shuja, and left that city with the advanced column on 27 June. The column arrived at Ghazni on 22 July, and Outram did good service by leading the Shah's horse against a large force of the enemy, who had taken up a position on the hills to the southward of and commanding the British camp. He put them to flight, capturing their banner. Ghazni fell the following day. On arriving at Haidar Khel on 3 Aug., Outram was appointed to command an expedition for the capture of Dost Muhammad Khan, who had fled towards Bamian. The force consisted of two thousand of the shah's Afghan horse and one hundred of British Indian cavalry. The Afghans were under Haji Khan, who did his best to prevent the success of the expedition. It was a rough piece of work, over hills and along tortuous river channels. On arrival at Yourt, Dost Muhammad was reported to be only sixteen miles ahead, but the Afghan leader threw every obstacle in the way. Outram, with only the British force, pushed on without him, crossing the Haji Khak pass (twelve thousand feet), and then over the higher pass of the Shutar Gardan, arriving at Bamian on 9 Aug., only to find that Dost Muhammad had escaped beyond the Oxus. Outram got back to Kabul on 17 Aug., and Haji Khan was arrested by Shah Shuja for treason.

On 21 Aug. Outram was placed at the disposal of the British envoy MacNaghten, for the purpose of conducting an expedition into disturbed districts lying between Kabul and Kandahar. The object of the expedition was to tranquillise the disaffected Ghilzai tribes, to arrest four refractory chiefs, to punish the inhabitants of the village of Maruf, who had destroyed a caravan en route for India, and to reduce the forts of Haji Khan. Outram's force consisted of the Ghúrka infantry regiment, the shah's infantry regiment from Kandahar, a proportion of cavalry and artillery from the shah's contingent, a detail from the camel battery, and Captain Anderson's troop of horse artillery. He marched out of Kabul on 7 Sept. On the 16th the force was strengthened by a wing of the 16th Bengal native infantry from Ghazni. Having surmounted the Kharwár pass, crossed the Kharwár district, and scoured the turbulent region of the Zurmal valley, Outram captured several forts, and secured six of the gang concerned in Colonel Herring's murder. He arrived on 3 Oct. at Ushlan, where he was joined by the Púna auxiliary horse under Captain Keith Erskine. He pushed on to Kalá-i-Murgha, the fort of Abdu-r-Rahman Khan, the principal Ghilzai chief, who, however, escaped. He attacked and demolished the forts of Haji Khan, and finally arrived at Quetta on 31 Oct., having accomplished his mission.

He accompanied General Willshire as aide-de-camp in November to the siege of Kalát, and did good service, which was mentioned in Willshire's despatch of 14 Nov. to Lord Auckland. Outram was deputed to take a copy of the despatch to the governor of Bombay by the direct route to Sonmiáni Bundar, the practicability or otherwise of which for the passage of troops Willshire considered it an object of importance to ascertain. Disguised as an Afghan, he started on this perilous journey through an enemy's country, accompanied by a private servant and two Saiyids of Shal as guides. After many adventures and hairbreadth escapes he reached Sonmiáni on 23 Nov., having subsisted during the whole journey on dates and water. From Sonmiáni he went by water to Karáchi and Bombay. For his services at Kalát Outram was promoted brevet-major on 13 Nov. 1839, and received the thanks of both the Bombay and Indian governments for his report on

the Kalát-Sonmiáni route, while Shah Shuja bestowed on him the second class order of the Durráni empire.

At the end of 1839 Lord Auckland appointed Outram political agent in Lower Sind, in succession to Colonel Pottinger. He arrived at Haidarabad on 24 Feb., after seeing Pottinger at Bhúj. The main features of his work in 1840 were the reduction of taxes on inland produce brought to the British camp at Karáchi, the relief of the Indus traffic from excessive tolls, and the negotiations with Mir Sher Muhammad of Mirpur, whereby quasi-amicable relations were established. In 1841 he negotiated a satisfactory treaty with Mir Sher Muhammad. Soon afterwards Mir Nur Muhammad, the amir of Haidarabad, summoned Outram to his deathbed, and confided his brother, Mir Nasir Khan, and his youngest son, Mir Husain Ali, to Outram's protection, saying 'No one has known so great truth and friendship as I have found in you.' Outram regarded this as a sacred charge, and the boy as an adopted son.

On 18 Aug. 1841 Outram left Haidarabad for Quetta, having been appointed political agent in Upper Sind in addition to his charge of Lower Sind. He arrived at Quetta on 2 Sept., and the young Nasir, khan of Kalát, met him in darbár. On 6 Oct. the khan was installed by Outram at Kalát, after signing the ratification to a treaty with the Indian government. At the end of November Outram heard that the state of affairs at Kabul was growing desperate, and for the next few months his energies were taxed to the utmost to support the failing prestige of the government.

In February 1842 Lord Ellenborough [see Law, Edward, Earl of Ellenborough] succeeded Lord Auckland as governor-general. Outram did his best to impress on the new governor-general the inadvisability of retiring from Afghanistan without first reasserting the power of the government at Kabul. On 28 March 1842 General England was defeated at Haikalzai, in the Pishin valley. The mishap was retrieved on 28 April, but the general officially laid the blame upon Outram's assistant, Lieutenant Hammersley, for want of proper acquaintance with the disposition and movements of the enemy. Outram could not acquiesce in the censure, and his bold and generous advocacy of Hammersley's cause brought him under the displeasure of the authorities. Lord Ellenborough invested General William Nott [q.v.] with the chief political as well as military control in Kandahar and Sind, thus subordinating Outram to him as a political officer. Outram admitted the wisdom of leaving the military commander unfettered during the operations of war, and acquiesced in the arrangement by which he was virtually superseded.

On 1 June Outram left Sakhar for Quetta, to assist General Nott in his preparations for an advance on Kabul. In October he accompanied General England in the withdrawal of his force to India through the dangerous part of the Bolan pass, and himself aided to flank the heights at the head of Brahui auxiliaries. He then pushed on alone to Sakhar to report himself to Sir Charles James Napier [q. v.], who in August had taken over the command of the troops in Sind and Baluchistan, with entire control over the political agents and civil officers. Outram had not been many days at Sakhar when he was remanded to his regiment, and the political establishment dissolved, while the only recognition of his services during the previous three years was the thanks of the governments for his zeal and ability. Sir Charles Napier expressed his high sense of his obligations to him for the information which he had placed at his disposal as his successor in the political department of Sind, and at a public dinner given to Outram at Sakhar, on 5 Nov. 1842, Napier proposed his health in the following terms: 'Gentlemen, I give you the "Bayard of India," sans peur et sans reproche, Major James Outram of the Bombay army,' and the epithet has since become permanently linked with his name.

Outram was offered the command of the Púna horse on his return to Bombay, but declined it, applied for furlough for two years, took his passage for England, and was to have sailed on 2 Jan. 1843, when, on the application of Napier, he was appointed a commissioner for the arrangement of the details of a revised treaty with the amirs of Sind. He arrived at Sakhar on 3 Jan., and accompanied Napier in his march across the desert to Imamgarh, arriving on 11 Jan. After the fort was demolished, Outram went to Khairpur to meet the chiefs of Upper Sind and the wakils of the amirs of Lower Sind, and on 8 Feb. he arrived at Haidarabad. In January 1843 Outram had written to Napier disagreeing with the policy of the government in the treatment of Sind, and there is little doubt that owing to the solemn trust confided to him by the dying amir, Mir Nur, his sympathies were strongly enlisted on the side of the Sind amir, while Napier took, with the full approval of the government, a diametrically opposite view. Upon Outram's urgent representations, Napier refrained from taking the active measures which the failure of the amirs to comply with his conditions

seemed to demand. On 14 Feb. Outram first realised that the amirs intended open hostility. On the 15th his residence at Haidarabad was attacked by a force of eight thousand men under Mir Shahdad Khan and other principal chiefs. After four hours' gallant defence, Outram, with his little bodyguard of one hundred men, was compelled to evacuate in consequence of ammunition running short. He retired with his small force on board the steamer Satellite, and proceeded up the river under heavy fire for some miles. On 16 Feb. he joined Napier at Matári, sixteen miles above Haidarabad. Napier at once sent Outram off at his own request to burn the Miáni and neighbouring forests (shikárgáhs), in which it was expected the enemy would collect, and from which it would be difficult to dislodge them. He was employed on this duty while Napier was fighting the battle of Miáni (Meanee). Napier prefaced his despatch on this battle with a notice of the risks run by his commissioner at Haidarabad, and observed that the defence of the residency by Outram and the small force with him against such numbers of the enemy was so admirable that he would send a detailed account as a brilliant example of defending a military post. On 18 Feb. the amirs of Haidarabad, Mirs Hasan Khan, Shahdad, and Husain Ali Khan, surrendered. The two former were detained as prisoners, but the latter was released at Outram's request out of respect for the memory of his late father, Mir Nur Muhammad. Outram's functions as commissioner having ceased on the outbreak of hostilities, he left on 20 Feb. for Bombay, carrying despatches. In April he was presented at Bombay with a sword of honour of the value of three hundred guineas and a costly piece of plate, in token of the high estimation in which he was held for the intrepid gallantry which had marked his career in India, and more especially his heroic defence of the British residency at Haidarabad against an army of eight thousand Baluchis with six guns. For his services in the Sind campaign he was promoted brevet-lieutenant colonel on 4 July 1843, and made a C.B. Outram's share of the prize-money amounted to 3,000*l.*, but he declined to take the money for himself, and distributed it among charitable institutions in India.

Outram returned to England in May 1843 with his mind filled with the unfortunate condition of the amirs of Sind, and during his furlough was much engaged in making representations on their behalf. He was also engaged in the great controversy on the annexation of Sind, and the difference of opinion between Napier and himself led to a serious rupture. The contest proved a long and costly one for Outram. For years the uncongenial paper warfare dragged on, and was the source of misrepresentations, misunderstandings, and aspersions which are better forgotten.

Intelligence of the revolution of Lahore and the murder of the Maharaja Sher Singh was received in London in November, and Outram returned to India in December, armed with a letter from the Duke of Wellington to the commander-in-chief in India. On arrival at Sir Hugh Gough's camp at Fathpur, Lord Ellenborough, who was there, refused him a personal interview, and objected to his joining Gough, but gave him political charge of Minar, an appendage of Indore. He reached his station, Mandlaisir, on 10 March 1844. There was not sufficient work to occupy him in Minar; he was worried with the Sind controversy, and in September he resigned his appointment, intending to return home.

An outbreak, however, in the southern Maráthá country between Bombay and Goa, and a check which a detachment, under Colonel Wallace of the Madras army, had received on 24 Sept. before the strong fort of Samangarh, led Outram to offer his services. He was sent on special duty, and joined Wallace on 11 Oct. On the 13th he was present at the capture of Samangarh. The rebellion spreading, he was attached to Major-general Delamotte's staff, and his duties were those of a special commissioner and head of the intelligence department. During the campaign he distinguished himself at the storming and capture of the forts of Páwangarh and Panála, and received the thanks of the government.

Outram returned to Bombay in December, and was at once ordered to take part in the suppression of disturbances in Sawant-Wari, south of the country he had just quitted. He was given a command of twelve hundred men, and did good service before Forts Manohar and Mansantosh, and in scouring the country, as well as in delicate negotiations with the Portuguese government of Goa.

In May 1845 Outram was appointed resident at Satára, and took up his appointment on 26 May, and in May 1847 he was transferred, at the instance of Sir George Clerk, governor of Bombay, to the British residency at Baroda, the highest position under the Bombay government. On 21 Feb. 1848 he became a regimental major. The murder in 1848 of Agnew and Anderson, the latter a brother of Outram's wife, brought on the second Sikh war, and again Outram applied to serve in the field; but ill-health compelled

him in November to go for change of air to Egypt and Syria, and he occupied himself there by writing an exhaustive memoir on Egypt for the East India Company, for which he received the thanks of government. Outram returned to his post at Baroda in May 1850. Here he set himself to work to put down 'khatpat' or corruption. He sent in charges against Narsu Pant, head native agent at the residency, and in a full report, dated 31 Oct. 1851, for submission to the court of directors, he dealt with the khatpat case without respect of persons.

He did not mince matters, and his report was considered by the government to be couched in disrespectful terms to itself, and likely to affect amicable relations with the gáekwár. The result was that Outram was removed from the office of resident at Baroda. He returned to England in March 1852. While the court of directors upheld the Bombay government, they expressed regret that Outram had not been required to withdraw or modify any objectionable expressions which rendered him liable to censure, and they gave Outram credit for the zeal, energy, ability, and success with which he had prosecuted inquiries attended with great difficulty. The directors also expressed a hope that on Outram's return to India a suitable opportunity would be found of employing him. Even then there were some directors who considered that the despatch did not do justice to Outram, nor make sufficient allowance for his irritation at finding his efforts for a great public object constantly thwarted or inadequately supported.

In July 1853, having been promoted regimental lieutenant-colonel in the preceding month, Outram returned to India, arriving at Calcutta on 12 Sept. While at Calcutta, at the request of the governor-general, he wrote a 'Memorandum on the Invasion of India from the Westward.' Lord Dalhousie, moreover, appointed him an honorary aide-de-camp to the governor-general. The court of directors had written to the governor-general to find employment for Outram under the supreme government, and the transfer, towards the end of the year, of Baroda from the Bombay government to the government of India enabled Lord Dalhousie to reinstate Outram as resident there, and so make the 'amende honorable.' After a public dinner in his honour at Calcutta, Outram arrived at Baroda on 19 March 1854, and, after holding the office for a month, was appointed political agent and commandant at Aden. He embarked at Bombay in June, but the change to Aden in the hot season affected his health. In November Lord Dalhousie appointed him to the residency of Oudh, and he made his official entry into Lucknow on 5 Dec. Outram was instructed to prepare at once a report on the condition of the country, and to state whether the improvement peremptorily demanded by Lord Hardinge seven years previously had in any degree been effected; and, if not, whether the duties imposed by treaty on the British government would admit of any longer delay in proceeding to extreme measures to remedy the evils existing. In March 1855 he submitted his report, which represented the condition of Oudh as deplorable, and reluctantly recommended annexation as the only remedy. Annexation took place in February 1856. Outram was promoted major-general on 28 Nov. 1854, and was made a K.C.B. in February 1856, having been specially recommended for the honour in September 1855 by Lord Dalhousie, who expressed the opinion that Outram had not received the reward that was his due. Ill-health compelled him to return home in May. On 13 Nov. he was summoned to the India house and informed that he had been appointed to the command of the army for the Persian war, of which a division under Major-general Stalker had already gone to Persia from Bombay. Outram was given the local rank of lieutenant-general, and invested with diplomatic powers. He left England at once, and landed at Bombay on 22 Dec. 1856. There he found active preparations in progress for the despatch of a second division, under Havelock, and a cavalry division under John Jacob, to Bushahr.

Outram left Bombay on 15 Jan. 1857, and arrived at Bushahr on the 27th. The second division began to arrive shortly after. The Persian commander-in-chief had formed an entrenched camp at Barazján, and was collecting a large force there. He determined to attack this position before extending operations elsewhere. After a march of forty-six miles in forty-one hours, in cold, wet, and stormy weather, the camp was reached, and found to have been hastily abandoned on Outram's approach, together with the camp equipage and magazines. Having destroyed the gunpowder, Outram commenced his return march on the night of 7 Feb. to Bushahr, carrying with him large stores of provisions. On the march, at daybreak on 8 Feb., they were attacked at Khush-áb by some six thousand Persians, with a few guns. After a smart action, in which seven hundred Persians were killed and two guns captured, the Persian force fled, and only the paucity of British cavalry saved the fugitives from total destruction.

Early in March the troops for the attack on Muhamra commenced to embark, but strong gales delayed the arrangements. It was not till 26 March that operations were commenced. The fire of the enemy was soon silenced, and the troops landed. After exploding their largest magazine, the Persians abandoned their position and fled, leaving sixteen guns and all their baggage stores and ammunition behind them. Peace had already been concluded at Baghdad, and the war was at an end. Outram was sent to Baghdad in May to arrange the formation of a mission to see that the evacuation of Herat fortress and district was duly carried out by the Persians. He returned to Bombay on 26 June 1857.

For his services Outram was made a G.C.B. In the meantime the Indian mutiny had commenced, and Outram's son, who was stationed at Aligahr, and his wife, who was staying there, had a narrow escape. Outram reached Calcutta on 31 July, and on 8 Aug. was given command of two divisions of the Bengal army occupying the country from Calcutta to Cawnpore inclusive, while he was also made chief commissioner of Oudh in succession to Sir Henry Montgomery Lawrence [q. v.], killed in the defence of Lucknow. He took with him Robert Napier (afterwards Lord Napier of Magdala) [q. v.], as his military secretary and chief of the staff, and arrived at Dánapur on 19 Aug. On 1 Sept. he was at Allahabad, and on the 15th he reached Cawnpore. Outram had already telegraphed from Banáras to Havelock that he would shortly join him at Cawnpore with reinforcements, but that he would leave to Havelock the glory of the relief of Lucknow, accompanying him only in his civil capacity as commissioner, and placing his military services at Havelock's disposal as a volunteer. The arrangement had been made known to Sir Colin Campbell (afterwards Lord Clyde) [q. v.] at army headquarters, and to the governor-general, who united in expressing their admiration of the generous proposal. On 16 Sept. the force for the relief of Lucknow was constituted and announced in division orders, with Major-general Havelock in command. The order concluded as follows: 'The important duty of relieving the garrison of Lucknow had been first entrusted to Major-general Havelock, C.B., and Major-general Outram feels that it is due to this distinguished officer and the strenuous and noble exertions which he has already made to effect that object that to him should accrue the honour of the achievement . . . . The Major-general, therefore, in gratitude for, and admiration of, the brilliant deeds of arms achieved by General Havelock and his gallant troops, will cheerfully waive his rank on the occasion, and will accompany the force to Lucknow in his civil capacity—as chief commissioner of Oude—tendering his military services to General Havelock as a volunteer. On the relief of Lucknow, the major-general will resume his position at the head of the force.' On 28 Sept. Sir Colin Campbell confirmed Outram's temporary transfer of command by a general order, in which he called attention to the disinterested sacrifice made by Outram in favour of Havelock.

On 19 Sept. 1857 the force crossed the river and marched out of Cawnpore. On the 20th Outram headed the volunteer cavalry in a charge at the affair of Mangalwár. On the 23rd, in the action of the Alam-bágh, Outram, at the head of the volunteer and native cavalry, pursued the flying enemy to the Chhár-bágh bridge. On the 25th Havelock's force, after severe fighting, in which Outram received a flesh-wound in the arm, won their way to the residency.

Outram resumed his military command by a general order on 26 Sept. He found that he had simply reinforced a beleaguered garrison, and was himself effectually besieged until November, when Sir Colin Campbell, the commander-in-chief, came to the rescue. Campbell left Cawnpore for Lucknow on 9 Nov., joining the headquarters of his small army under Sir Hope Grant beyond Banni. On the 12th he encamped behind the Alam-bágh. On the 13th Fort Jalálabad was destroyed, and on the 16th the Sikandra-bágh was captured. The same day Outram, on his side, blew in the outer wall of the garden of the palace of Farid Bakhsh, and opened his batteries on the insurgent defences in front, following up the operations by the storm of the Hírn-khána and steam-engine house, under which three mines had been driven. Two of the mines blew up, and the buildings were soon in his possession; but he was still half a mile from the most advanced post of Sir Colin Campbell's force, and the way was under the enemy's fire. Outram, however, determined to meet Sir Colin Campbell without delay, and, with Havelock and seven others, set out. Four were struck down, but Outram, Havelock, and their surviving companions reached the Moti Mahál unhurt. After a short conference, they made their way back. Sir Colin entrusted the withdrawal of the garrison and the evacuation of the residency to Outram. The delicate operation of evacuation was effected by night, along the bank of the Gúmti. The whole force under his command reached Dilkúsha on the afternoon of the 23rd. On the evening of that day Outram had an affecting interview with the

dying Havelock, who was buried on the 25th at the Alam-bágh.

After the evacuation of the residency, Sir Colin Campbell determined to leave Outram with a field force at the Alam-bágh position to hold the city of Lucknow in check until Sir Colin had placed his convoy in safety and disposed of the Gwáliár mutineers, and circumstances should admit of its capture. For three months Outram's division, consisting of about five thousand men and twenty-five guns, kept in check 120,000 organised troops with more than 130 guns. Holding the Alam-bágh with a small detachment and a few guns, Outram pitched his camp in the open about half a mile behind it. He occupied a position across the road to Cawnpore, and covered it by batteries, trenches, and obstacles. The leader of the rebels at Lucknow was the famous Moulvi known as Ahmad Shah. He made determined efforts to sever Outram's communications, and continually harassed his outposts. On 22 Dec. 1857, on 12 and 16 Jan., and on 15 and 21 Feb. 1858, sharp engagements were fought, in which Outram's troops were successful. The last and most desperate attack was made by the rebels on 25 Feb., and it was not till the dawn of the 26th that they were completely routed and fell back on Lucknow. On 1 March 1858 Sir Colin Campbell returned to take Lucknow. Outram was placed in command of a large force of picked troops on the north side of the Gúmti, and he had an admirable second-in-command and leader of his cavalry in Sir James Hope Grant. Outram, crossing the river on 6 March, pitched his camp near the Faizabad road. On 9 March he made his attack; himself leading the left column across the Kokrail stream, he seized the Chakar Kothi, or yellow house, the key of the enemy's position in that quarter, and, driving the rebels to the river, threw up batteries on its bank to keep down the enemy's fire and explode the works in rear of the Martinière. On 10 March he strengthened his position, repelled the attack of the enemy, and kept up the fire of his batteries upon the Kaisar-bágh and main street. The Kaisar-bágh fell to Sir Colin Campbell on the morning of the 14th. On the 16th Outram, having recrossed the Gúmti, advanced through the Chattar Manzil and carried the residency. On the morning of the 19th Outram attacked the Músa-bágh, held by five thousand men and thirteen guns, and carried it, capturing twelve guns. So ended the capture of Lucknow.

Outram was appointed military member of the governor-general's council, and, handing over the charge of Oudh to Robert Montgomery, left Lucknow on 4 April and joined Lord Canning at Allahabad. Many important matters, such as the reorganisation of the Indian army, were under consideration during Outram's tenure of office, and he left many wise and carefully prepared minutes recording his views. For his services at the Alam-bágh he received the thanks of parliament, and he again received them at the close of the Oudh campaign and the fall of Lucknow. A baronetcy was conferred upon him by the queen, and the House of Commons voted him an annuity of 1,000*l.*, to be continued to his immediate successor. In June 1858 his friends in Bombay presented him with a silver shield, designed by H. H. Armitstead, R.A., and called the Outram shield. It is on loan to the South Kensington Museum for exhibition. On 16 July Outram was promoted lieutenant-general. In October the city of London resolved to confer upon him its freedom and to present him with a sword of honour.

In July 1860 Outram's health gave way. He resigned his seat in the council of the viceroy, and, after a public entertainment at Calcutta, left India for good. An equestrian statue of him by J. H. Foley, R.A., was erected on the Maidan in Calcutta by public subscription. On the institution of the order of the Star of India in 1861, Outram was one of the first to receive the honour of K.S.I. In October 1861 he went to Egypt for the winter. In June the following year he received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the university of Oxford. In July a deputation, headed by the Duke of Argyll, of subscribers to the London testimonial of silver plate waited upon him at his residence in Queen's Gate Gardens to make the presentation. He died at Pau in the south of France on 11 March 1863. His remains were honoured with a public funeral and buried in Westminster Abbey. The grave is near the centre of the nave, marked by a marble slab bearing the words, 'The Bayard of India.' Over the doorway on the south side of the nave is a bust of Outram by Matthew Noble, R.A., erected by the secretary of state for India in council. A statue by Noble has also been erected on the Thames Embankment. There is a portrait by Brigstocke in the Oriental Club, London. It was taken late in life, when Outram was a confirmed invalid, and the portrait is feeble and uncharacteristic. There is also an unfinished head in the National Portrait Gallery done by the same artist. Outram sat for his portrait also to A. Buxton at Sir Joseph Fayrer's request.

Outram was a good soldier and a skilful diplomatist. Filled with ambition, he was

nevertheless most unselfish. Possessed of great courage, a strong individuality, a warm temper, untiring energy, and good physique, he was kind-hearted, modest, and chivalrous. There used to be a Bombay service saying, 'A fox is a fool and a lion a coward compared with James Outram.' In speech Outram was hesitating until he warmed to a subject, when he could speak forcibly. An idea too often got complete command of him, and it was then difficult for him to see the other side of a question. He had a strong feeling of personal responsibility. He quickly saw and rewarded merit in young men. The welfare of the British soldier was ever uppermost in his thoughts. He expended large sums in the purchase of books for various regimental libraries in India, and he established at Dum-Dum a soldiers' club known as the Outram Institute.

Outram married, at Bombay, in December 1835, his cousin, Margaret Clementina, daughter of James Anderson, esq. of Bridgend, Brechin, Forfarshire, by whom he had an only son, Francis Boyd, the present baronet. His wife survived him.

The following is a list of Outram's works, in addition to his reports and minutes printed officially in Indian records and bluebooks: 1. 'Rough Notes of the Campaign in Sinde and Afghanistan in 1838–9: being Extracts from a personal Journal kept while on the staff of the army of the Indus' (privately printed), 8vo, Bombay and London, 1840. 2. 'The Conquest of Scinde: a Commentary,' 8vo, Edinburgh, 1846. 3. 'Baroda Intrigues and Bombay Kutput: being an Exposition of the Fallacies . . . recently promulgated by Mr. L. R. Reid in a "Letter to the Editor of the Daily News"' (privately printed), 8vo, London, 1853. 4. 'A Suppressed Despatch from Lieut.-colonel Outram to A. Malet, Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, Bombay Briberies, &c.,' 8vo, 1853. 5. 'A few Brief Memoranda of some of the Public Services rendered by Lieut.-colonel Outram' (privately printed), 8vo, London, 1853. 6. 'Our Indian Army: Minute of . . . Sir J. Outram in Opposition to the proposed Amalgamation of the European and Native Forces,' 8vo, London, 1860. 7. 'Lieutenant-general Sir James Outram's Persian Campaign in 1857–8, comprising General Orders and Despatches . . . also Selections from his Correspondence, &c.' (privately printed), 8vo, London, 1860.

[Despatches; India Office Records; Outram's Printed Official Reports and Minutes; Outram's Works as given above; James Outram: A Biography, by Major-general Sir F. J. Goldsmid, 2 vols. London, 8vo, 1880; Brief Historical Sketch of the Bhîl Tribes inhabiting the Province of Khandesh, Bombay, 1843; Synopsis of Bhîl Settlement in Khandesh by Captain Douglas Graham; A few Brief Memoranda of some of the Public Services rendered by Lieut.-colonel Outram (privately printed), London, 8vo, 1852; Stocqueler's Memorial of Afghanistan, and Memoirs and Correspondence of Sir William Nott, 2 vols. 1854; Kaye's Hist. of the War in Afghanistan in 1838–42, 3 vols., and Hist. of the Sepoy War in India, 3 vols. 1872; Low's Life of Field-marshal Sir George Pollock, 1873; Broadfoot's Career of Major George Broadfoot, 1888; Napier's Conquest of Scinde, 2 vols. 1845; Bruce's Life of Sir Charles Napier, 1885; Napier's Life and Opinions of Sir Charles Napier, 4 vols. 1857; Scinde Correspondence, 1838–43, presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of Her Majesty, 1843; Durand's First Afghan War, 1879; Dry Leaves from Young Egypt, by an ex-Political, 1851; Dennie's Personal Narrative of the Campaign in Afghanistan; Lushington's A Great Country's Little Wars; Calcutta Review, No. 7, vol. iv. 1845, and March 1859; Baroda and Bombay . . . in relation to the Removal of Lieut.-Colonel Outram from the Office of Resident at the Court of the Gaekwar, by John Chapman, 8vo, 1853; Baroda Bluebooks, 2 vols. fol. 1852; Edwardes and Merivale's Life of Sir Henry Lawrence; Outram and Havelock's Persian Campaign, &c., by G. H. Hunt, 8vo, 1858; Lieut.-General Sir James Outram's Persian Campaign in 1857, comprising general orders and despatches . . . also selections from his Correspondence (privately printed), 8vo, London, 1860; Malleson's Hist. of the Indian Mutiny, 3 vols. 1878; Calcutta Englishman, 19 Dec. 1854; Marshman's Life of Havelock; Blackwood's Magazine, October 1858 and September 1861, article 'Lord Clyde's Campaign in India;' Persian War of 1856–7, by Lieutenant (afterwards Lieut.-general) Ballard; Russell's My Diary in India; Times, 23 June 1862 and 13 March 1863; Cornhill Magazine, May 1863; Short Account of the Outram Statue, Calcutta, by W. R. Tucker, 4to, 1879.] R. H. V.

OUTRAM, WILLIAM (1626–1679), divine. [See OWTRAM.]

OUVILLY, GEORGE GERBIER (*fl.* 1661), dramatist. [See D'OUVILLY.]

OUVRY, FREDERIC (1814–1881), antiquary, born on 20 Oct. 1814, was third son of Peter Aimé Ouvry, and nephew of John Payne Collier [q. v.] He was descended from James Ouvry, a refugee from the neighbourhood of Dieppe at the time of the revocation of the edict of Nantes in 1685, whose family settled in Spitalfields and were owners of freeholds there in the early part of the last century (SMILES, *The Huguenots*, 6th edition, p. 418). Admitted

a solicitor in 1837, he became a partner in the well-known firm of Robinson, King, & Ouvry, in Tokenhouse Yard, but afterwards joined the firm of his brothers-in-law, the Messrs. Farrers, at 66 Lincoln's Inn Fields. On 24 Feb. 1848 he was elected fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and was placed on the council of the society in 1850, while for twenty years (1854-74) he filled the office of treasurer. On his resignation he was made vice-president, and on 4 Jan. 1876 was unanimously elected president in grateful recognition of his administrative services. He retired in 1878. He presented the society with many valuable books, and a remarkable portrait of William Oldys [q. v.]

Ouvry was likewise a member of the Weavers' Company, one of the treasurers of the Royal Literary Fund, and a member of other literary societies. Foremost among his literary friends was Charles Dickens, who depicted him in a paper in 'Household Words' as 'Mr. Undery.' He died suddenly at 12 Queen Anne Street on 26 June 1881, and was buried at Acton.

His fine library of manuscripts, autograph letters, and printed books, including the first four folios of 'Shakespeare,' was sold in April 1882, and produced 6,169*l.* 2*s.* A catalogue of his collection of old ballads, compiled by T. W. Newton, was printed in 1887. He contributed two papers to the 'Archæologia' (xxxv. 379–82 and xxxvi. 219–41), but his literary tastes were not confined to antiquarian science. There was no literary undertaking of mark which he was not ready to promote. He himself frequently printed facsimiles of rare publications, of which only one copy was known. These include: 1. 'The Cobler of Canterburie,' 1862. 2. T. Eulenspiegel's 'Howleglas,' 1867. 3. G. Markham's 'The Famous Whore,' 1868. 4. T. Cranley's 'Amanda,' 1869. 5. 'Petitions and Answers,' being pieces printed in 1668, 1870. 6. 'Letters addressed to T. Hearne,' 1874. 7. J. Singer's 'Quips upon Questions,' 1875. 8. N. Breton's 'The Passionate Shepherd,' 1877.

A bust of Ouvry, executed by Marshall Wood, was given to the Society of Antiquaries by his family. It had been presented to him by his clients, the Messrs. Coutts.

[Proc. of Soc. Antiq. 2nd ser. ix. 7. 114–17; Athenæum, 2 July 1881, pp. 15, 22, 8 April 1882, p. 445, 15 April 1882, p. 478; Notes and Queries, 6th ser. iv. 20; Solicitors' Journal, 9 July 1881, p. 681.] G. G.

OVERALL, JOHN, D.D. (1560–1619), bishop of Norwich, younger son of George Overall (*d.* July 1561), was born at Hadleigh, Suffolk, and baptised on 2 March 1560. He was educated at Hadleigh grammar school, where John Bois [q. v.] was his schoolfellow. With Bois he entered at St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1575, and, having graduated B.A., was admitted scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, on 18 April 1578. The registers of Trinity show the steps of his advance: minor fellow, 2 Oct. 1581; major fellow, 30 March 1582; fourth lector, 2 Oct. 1583; third prælector, 2 Oct. 1585; 'prælector Græcus,' 2 Oct. 1586; 'prælector mathematicus,' 2 Oct. 1588; seneschal, 17 Dec. 1589; junior dean, 14 Oct. 1591; 'prælector primarius,' 2 Oct. 1595; senior fellow, 6 May 1596, and at the same time regius professor of theology and D.D. He had taken orders by 1592, when he was presented to the vicarage of Epping, Essex, by Sir Thomas Heneage (*d.* 1595) [q. v.] He was not given to preaching. Fuller informs us that Overall told his father, Thomas Fuller the elder, with whom he was very intimate, that, having to preach before the queen, 'he had spoken Latin so long it was troublesome to him to speak English in a continued oration.'

Overall showed himself a moderate man in matters of Calvinistic controversy, and came into collision with William Perkins (1558–1602) [q. v.], who carried Calvinism to an extreme. Hence his election to the regius professorship of theology (which he held till 1607), in succession to William Whitaker, D.D. (1548–1595) [q. v.], was a sign of protest against the theology of the Lambeth articles (20 Nov. 1595) drawn up by Whitgift in concert with Whitaker and others. When the doctrine of these nine articles was impugned (1596) by Peter Baro [q. v.], Overall 'freely and openly confessed his consent with him.' At Easter 1598 he was appointed to the mastership of Catharine Hall, Cambridge, which he held till 1607. His elevation to the deanery of St. Paul's on 29 May 1602 (holding with it the prebend of Totendale in St. Paul's Cathedral), in the room of Alexander Nowell [q. v.], was on the recommendation of Sir Fulke Greville [q. v.] It enabled him to take an important part in the ecclesiastical settlement which followed the death of Elizabeth. In 1603 he received the rectory of Clothall, Hertfordshire (which he held till 1615), and in 1604 the rectory of Therfield, Hertfordshire (which he held till 1614); both were served by curates. At the Hampton Court conference he spoke (16 Jan. 1604) on the controversy concerning predestination, referring to the disputes in which he had been engaged at Cambridge, and won the approval of James. On the same day the puritan champion, John Rainolds, D.D. [q. v.],

pleaded for an enlargement of the church catechism of 1549. This was carried out in the same year by the addition of the section dealing with the sacraments. It is admitted that this important section was Overall's work; with slight verbal revision in 1662, it remains as he left it.

Overall was elected prolocutor of the lower house in the convocation of Canterbury on the elevation in March 1605 of Thomas Ravis, D.D. [q. v.], to the see of Gloucester. In 1606 convocation drew up certain canons and constitutions relating to civil government, with statement of the principles on which they were grounded. The suggestion of these canons proceeded from James I, who wanted moral support for his efforts in favour of the Dutch republic, and therefore asked of the clergy their 'judgments how far a Christian and protestant king may concur to assist his neighbours to shake off their obedience to their own sovereign upon the account of oppression' (James's letter to Abbot). In drawing the canons, convocation had in view the 'gunpowder plot' of the previous November, and the principles of resistance to kings then advocated by Roman catholic writers. Thirty-six canons, forming a first book, were passed unanimously by both houses of convocation in both provinces. Two other books were passed unanimously by the lower house of the convocation of Canterbury, as is attested by Overall as prolocutor. That they went no further was probably due to James's refusal to sanction the first book, and this on the ground of the doctrine laid down in canon xxviii. While absolutely denying to subjects the right of resistance, this canon nevertheless affirms that 'new forms of government' originating in successful rebellion have divine authority. James thought this canon struck at his own title, as merely *de facto* and not *de jure*; and, further, that it gave the stamp of divine authority to proceedings in themselves evil. The canons accordingly passed out of sight for more than eighty years. A copy of the three books in Overall's hand came, at his death, into the possession of his secretary, John Cosin [q. v.], afterwards bishop of Durham, who bequeathed it to the Cosin Library at Durham. The original manuscript of the first book passed at the death of Richard Bancroft, D.D. [q. v.], archbishop of Canterbury, into the Lambeth Library, where it was noted by Laud. William Sancroft [q. v.], who had been a prebendary of Durham, was aware of the existence of Overall's manuscript. In 1690, 'a few days before his suspension' (1 Aug. 1690), Sancroft published Overall's manuscript, collated with the Lambeth manuscript, under the title 'Bishop Overall's Convocation Book, MDCVI, concerning the Government of God's Catholick Church and the Kingdoms of the whole World,' &c., 1690, 4to, with portraits of Overall and Sancroft, engraved by R. White (reprinted in 'Library of Anglo-Catholic Theology,' Oxford, 1844, 8vo, with portrait of Overall). With incredible ignorance of the history of the canons, Sancroft relied on their statement of the doctrine of non-resistance as justifying the attitude of the nonjurors. The only effect of the publication was the removal of the not very deeply rooted scruples of William Sherlock, D.D. [q. v.], who forthwith took the oaths to the *de facto* government.

Overall took part in the 1611 revision of the translation of the Bible, being one of the company of ten who sat at Westminster for the revision of the Old Testament up to 2 Kings inclusive. On 14 March 1614 he was elected bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, and consecrated on 3 April. In the city archives of Coventry is his letter to the mayor (1615), recommending a scholar of the grammar school to a vacant exhibition at his old college of St. John's, Cambridge. Cosin was his secretary and librarian from 1616. On 21 May 1618 he was elected bishop of Norwich; the election was confirmed on 30 Sept. Brief as was his episcopate at Norwich, it left its mark. Fuller describes him as 'a discreet presser of conformity.' His 'Articles to be enquired of in the Diocese of Norwich in the Ordinarie Visitation,' &c., Cambridge and London, 1619, 4to, exemplify this. He succeeded where his predecessor, John Jegon [q. v.], had failed. Birch, on the authority of a letter by Cosin, details his procedure in regard to non-episcopal ordination. Peter De Laune, who had received presbyterian ordination at Leyden, applied to him for institution to a benefice in his diocese. Overall advised him to take counsel's opinion as to the legality of this course, but said he was prepared to ordain him conditionally, following the form for conditional baptism, or 'if you will adventure the orders that you have, I will admit your presentation and give you institution.' There was some flaw in De Laune's presentation, but he was subsequently 'admitted into another benefice without any new ordination.'

Overall died on 12 May 1619, and was buried on the south side of the choir of his cathedral, near the steps to the altar. In 1669 a monument bearing his bust was affixed to the pillar (eighteenth, south side) nearest his grave, at the cost of Cosin, who wrote the Latin inscription. A portrait, engraved by W. Hollar, is given in Sparrow's 'Rationale of the Common Prayer,' 1657; and

another, by R. White, is prefixed to Sancroft's 'Convocation Book,' 1690. Overall married (probably in 1607) Anne, daughter of Edward Orwell, of a Lancashire family, but left no issue.

In addition to the above, the following pieces by Overall were published posthumously: 1. 'Articuli Lambethani . . . annexa est . . . Sententia . . . de Prædestinatione,' &c., 1631, 12mo; 1651, 12mo; the 'Sententia . . . de Prædestinatione,' &c., was reprinted 1694, 12mo; 1696, 12mo; 1700, 12mo; 1720, 12mo; translated in 'A Defence of the Thirty-nine Articles,' &c., 1700, 12mo, by J. Ellis. 2. 'Quæstio utrum animæ Patrum ante Christum defunctorum fuerant in Cœlo,' &c., in the 'Apparatus ad Origines Ecclesiasticas,' &c., Oxford, 1635, fol., by Richard Montagu [q. v.]; reprinted, with another treatise, as 'Prælectiones . . . de Patrum, & Christi, Anima; et de Antichristo,' &c., in 'The Doctrines of a Middle State,' &c., 1721, fol., by Archibald Campbell (*d.* 1744) [q. v.]

Overall was a correspondent of Gerard Voss and Hugo Grotius; some of his letters are in 'Præstantium . . . Virorum Epistolæ,' &c. According to Montagu, Voss derived from Overall materials for his 'Historiæ de Controversiis quas Pelagius ejusque reliquiæ moverunt libri septem,' &c., Leyden, 1618, 4to. In the libraries of St. John's and Christ's Colleges, Cambridge, are unpublished manuscripts by Overall.

[Fuller's Worthies, 1662, p. 61 (Suffolk); Heylyn's Aerius Redivivus, 1670, p. 372; Parr's Life of Ussher, 1686, App. pp. 4 seq. (four letters from Grotius to Overall); Kettlewell's Life, 1718, pp. 304, 306, 309; Burnet's Own Time, 1734, ii. 213; Birch's Life of Tillotson, 1753, pp. 170 seq.; Peck's Desiderata Curiosa, 1779, ii. 328; Blomefield's Norfolk, 1806, iii. 564 seq.; Clarendon's Hist., 1826, i. 157; Collier's Ecclesiastical Hist. (Barham), 1840, vii. 337; Cardwell's Conferences on the Book of Common Prayer, 1841, p. 186; Lathbury's Hist. of Convocation, 1853, pp. 232 seq.; Pigot's Hadleigh, 1860, pp. 119 sq.; Baker's Hist. of St. John's College (Mayor), 1869, i. 258 sq., 670 sq.; Poole's Coventry, 1870, p. 376; Urwick's Nonconformity in Herts, 1884, pp. 784, 819, 822; Perry's Hist. of the English Church, Second Period, 1891, pp. 354, 384; extracts from Hadleigh Parish Register, per the Very Rev. E. Spooner, and from the registers of Trinity College, Cambridge, per W. White, esq.; information from the master of St. Catharine's College, Cambridge.] A. G.

OVERALL, WILLIAM HENRY (1829–1888), librarian of the Guildhall Library, son of William Henry Overall and Rosetta Davey, was born on 18 Jan. 1829 at St. John's Wood. He was educated at a private school and afterwards at the newly opened City of London College, Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate. He entered the office of the town clerk at Guildhall in 1847, and in 1857 was appointed sub-librarian of the corporation library, which then consisted of a few straggling apartments in the front of the Guildhall. In 1865, on the death of William Turner Alchin [q. v.], he received the appointment of librarian, and, on the completion of the new building in Basinghall Street at the eastern end of the Guildhall, he superintended the removal of the collections to the new building and arranged the museum. His knowledge of the historical topography of the City of London and its suburbs was extensive and accurate, and the ready help which he afforded in his official position to all inquirers made his services widely appreciated. He was elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in May 1868, and was for many years a member of the councils of the Library Association and the London and Middlesex Archæological Society. In 1877 he was presented with the honorary freedom and livery of the Clockmakers' Company, of whose library and museum of clocks and watches he prepared a printed catalogue in 1875, which was followed in 1881 by his 'History' of the company. In conjunction with his cousin, Mr. H. C. Overall, he prepared for the corporation library committee in 1878 an 'Analytical Index to the Series of Records known as the Remembrancia preserved among the Archives of the City of London, A.D. 1579–1664,' with biographical and historical notes. This work was the outcome of a joint examination of the corporation records and an elaborate report on their nature and condition. He died at Crouch End, Middlesex, after a long illness, on 28 June 1888, and was buried in St. Pancras cemetery, Finchley, on 3 July. He was married, on 20 April 1851, to Mary Anne Elizabeth Bailey, by whom he had fourteen children, nine of whom survived him. In addition to the works above mentioned, catalogues of various collections in the Guildhall Library, and several papers on antiquarian subjects, he published: (1) 'A Dictionary of Chronology,' 1870; (2) 'The Accounts of the Churchwardens of St. Michael, Cornhill, 1456–1608,' edited in 1871; (3) 'Civitas Londinum: a facsimile of Agas's Map of London, with an Introduction,' 1874 [see AGAS, RADULPH].

[Catalogue of the Guildhall Library; personal information.] C. W–H.

OVERBURY, SIR THOMAS (1581–1613), poet and victim of a court intrigue, was second but eldest surviving son of Sir Nicholas Overbury of Bourton-on-the-Hill,

Gloucestershire. His father (1549?-1643) was a bencher of the Middle Temple; was appointed, about 1609, a judge in Wales; became recorder of Gloucester; sat in parliament for that city in 1603; was knighted at Warwick on 22 Aug. 1621, and was buried at Bourton-on-the-Hill on 31 May 1643. His will, dated 1 Sept. 1640, was proved on 20 May 1647. His wife Mary, daughter of Giles Palmer of Compton-Scorpion, Warwickshire, was buried at Bourton on 14 June 1617. Two sons besides Thomas reached manhood, viz. Giles (1590–1653), who was knighted in 1623, and was father of Sir Thomas Overbury the younger (see below); and Walter (1593–1637), who was M.P. for Cardigan in 1621 and 1625, and was buried at Barton-on-the-Heath on 6 April 1637. Sir Nicholas's daughters were: Frances (1580–1601), wife of John Palmer of Compton-Scorpion; Mary, wife of Sir John Littcott; Margaret (*b.* 1591), wife of Edmund Lechmere of Hanley-Castle, Worcestershire; and Meriall or Muriel (*b.* 1585), wife of Robert Oldisworth, and mother of Giles Oldisworth [q. v.] and of Nicholas Oldisworth. The latter recorded, from the dictation of his grandfather, Sir Nicholas Overbury, some autobiographical notes, which are preserved in British Museum Addit. MS. 15476 (*Herald and Genealogist*, viii. 446; *Genealogist*, i. 267 seq.)

The son Thomas was born at Compton-Scorpion in the parish of Ilmington, Warwickshire, at the house of his maternal grandfather, Giles Palmer, and was baptised at Barton-on-the-Heath on 18 June 1581. According to Wood, he was 'educated partly in grammar learning in those parts.' At Michaelmas 1595 he became a gentleman-commoner of Queen's College, Oxford, and matriculated in the university on 27 Feb. 1595–6, aged 14. He is said to have made rapid progress in philosophy and logic before graduating B.A. at the end of 1598. In 1601 Charles Fitzgeffrey [q. v.], a fellow-student of senior standing, published a highly complimentary epigram in his 'Affaniæ,' on Overbury's talents and disposition. On leaving the university he entered the Middle Temple, where his name had been placed on the register in 1597.

About 1601 Overbury 'and John Guylby, his father's chief clerk, were sent upon a voyage of pleasure to Edinburgh, with 60*l.* between them.' At Edinburgh they met Sir William Cornwallis, whom Overbury had known at Oxford. Sir William introduced Overbury to many friends in the north, and, among the rest, to Robert Carr, at the time page to the Earl of Dunbar. The two youths thereupon laid the foundations of a friendship which led to the tragedy of Overbury's life (*Addit. MS.* 15476). The intimacy was confirmed when Carr arrived in London in attendance on James I in 1603. The favour bestowed on Carr by the king opened to him a political career of commanding influence; and, conscious of his defective training and education, he found in his friend Overbury an invaluable adviser. Queen Anne (of Denmark) probably described their relations with truth when she nicknamed Overbury Carr's 'governor' or tutor.

Overbury soon shared some of his friend's prosperity. On 29 Sept. 1607 a lease was granted him of 'twenty-five bullaries of salt water, with cribs, stalls, and other appurtenances, in Droitwich, Worcestershire, parcel of the possessions of Rob^t. Winter, attainted' (*Cal.* 1603-10, p. 372). He was made sewer to the king, and on 19 June 1608 was knighted at Greenwich.

But his rise seemed less rapid than he desired. He was 'hindered in his expectation, and, to shift off discontent, forced to travel.' He paid a visit to the Low Countries in 1609, and he is said to have written some valuable 'Observations upon the State of the Seventeen Provinces.' In 1610, on his return home, his claims to a good diplomatic appointment were generally discussed, and his close relations with Carr, who was created Viscount Rochester in 1610, appeared to place the highest political preferment within his grasp. Rochester 'could enter into no scheme nor pursue any measure without the advice and concurrence of his friend, nor could Overbury enjoy any felicity but in the company of him he loved.' Placemen sought his countenance in order to recommend themselves to Rochester, and Bacon is said to have habitually 'stooped and crouched to him.'

Meanwhile Rochester involved himself in a liaison with Frances Howard, countess of Essex. Overbury encouraged the intrigue, although he knew that the countess was a woman of abandoned character, and he composed many of the poems and letters with which Rochester sought the lady's favour. If Overbury's friend Ben Jonson is to be trusted, Overbury's complacence was due to his own entrance on a similar suit. He had fallen in love with the Countess of Rutland, Sir Philip Sidney's daughter, and had written, Jonson asserted, his well-known poem called 'A Wife' with a view to securing the countess's good graces. At Overbury's request, Jonson, who was ignorant of Overbury's sentiments or design, read the verses to Lady Rutland; but on learning the character of the advances, at which he felt he had been innocently induced to connive,

Jonson declined all further intercourse with Overbury (Jonson, *Conversations with Drummond*, p. 16).

Whatever may have been Overbury's opinion of Lady Essex's fitness to become Rochester's mistress, he had no doubt whatever of her unfitness to become Rochester's wife. As soon, therefore, as she had succeeded in divorcing her husband, the Earl of Essex, and had avowed her intention of marrying Rochester, Overbury passionately entreated the latter to break with her. But the lady had gained complete control of her lover, and Rochester, apparently for the first time in his life, resented his friend's advice. Overbury persisted in his unwelcome counsel, and, according to his father, directed Rochester's attention to his poem on 'A Wife,' 'to prove that Rochester could make a better choice than a divorced countess.' Rochester, goaded by the taunts of his resolute mistress, was roused to retaliate, but the anticipation of an abiding breach with Overbury alarmed him. He was apparently conscious that Overbury was in possession of some information which, if revealed, might injure or even ruin him. In Scotland it was hinted that the mysterious secret concerned an attempt which Overbury and Rochester had jointly made to murder Prince Henry. But at any risk Rochester resolved to relieve himself, at least temporarily, of his friend's company. The unscrupulous Earl of Northampton, who was grand-uncle of Lady Essex, and had set his heart on the match, strongly recommended Overbury's removal from a scene in which he could work mischief. Accordingly James I was induced to offer Overbury a diplomatic appointment. Winwood asserts that he was invited to become ambassador in France or in the Low Countries (Winwood, *Memorials*, iii. 447, 453); but Bishop Goodman states that 'some meaner place' was suggested, and John Chamberlain the letter-writer and Sir Simonds D'Ewes mention Russia (*Notes and Queries*, 6th ser. v. 350–1). Every bait was held out to lead him to accept the offer. The lord chancellor and the Earl of Pembroke are said to have hinted at the king's command that employment abroad was to be the prelude of high office at home, and the post of treasurer of the royal household was mentioned as likely to fall at an early date into his hands. But Overbury steadily refused to entertain the proposal, and his obstinacy excited adverse criticism at court. Both the king and queen viewed him with little favour. The king, who was jealous of the affection long shown him by the favourite Rochester, was reported to resent 'the stiff carriage of his fortune,' and to nourish 'a rooted hatred in his heart towards him.' At the same time the queen was credited with harbouring some ill-feeling because she imagined he had once laughed at her disrespectfully while walking with Rochester beneath her window at Greenwich Palace; Overbury, it seems, had overheard her speak of him as Rochester's 'governor,' and the remark moved him to laughter. Lady Howard's friends naturally neglected no opportunity of emphasising Overbury's intractability. The gossip ran that 'there was much ado' to save Overbury from a 'public censure of banishment and loss of office' (Southampton to Winwood, 4 Aug. 1613). But Rochester and Northampton came to an understanding that his sojourn for a few months in the Tower would satisfy the situation. His withdrawal from public life would at any rate enable Rochester to proceed with his marriage without molestation. Consequently, on 26 April 1613, 'about six o'clock in the evening, Sir Thomas Overbury was from the council-chamber conveyed by a clerk of the council and two of the guard to the Tower, and there by warrant consigned to the lieutenant as close prisoner.'

The incident produced almost a panic at court. Wotton, who witnessed the arrest, wrote that the 'quality and relation of the person bred in beholders infinite amazement.' The antecedent circumstances were not generally known, but Wotton showed exceptional sagacity when he prophesied that Overbury 'shall return no more to this stage.'

No proof has been adduced that Rochester regarded Overbury's imprisonment as other than a temporary expedient. Rochester's intended bride, however, viewed it in another light. There seems no question that she at once determined to murder Overbury in the Tower. She had already suggested his assassination to one Sir Davy Wood, who believed that Overbury had done him some injury. She had even promised Wood a reward of 1,000*l.* as soon as the deed was done. But Sir Davy made it a condition that the countess should secure a pardon from Rochester before he entered on the design, and, as she was unable to procure such an instrument, the negotiation went no further. After Overbury's committal, her granduncle Northampton, although he may not have been wholly in her confidence, readily aided her in the preliminary steps of her plot against Overbury's life, and did not too closely inquire into her aims. By Northampton's influence, she contrived the dismissal of the lieutenant of the Tower, Sir William Waad, a man of unbending virtue, from whom it was hopeless to

expect any help. In his place the countess and her friends put Sir Gervase Helwys [q.v.], a protégé of the Howard family, who could be trusted to do anything that was told him. Rochester was easily persuaded that a confidential ally like Helwys would keep a watchful eye on Overbury's correspondence with friends outside the Tower, and prevent the divulgence of awkward secrets. On 6 May Helwys was installed in the Tower. The countess and Northampton maintained continuous communication with him, and exercised complete control over him. At their bidding he took into his service as gaoler one of the countess's creatures, Richard Weston, and appointed him Overbury's personal attendant. Weston had instructions to mix with Overbury's food the poisonous contents of certain phials which were forwarded to him by others of the countess's agents, Mrs. Turner, a woman who kept a house for immoral purposes, and James Franklin, an apothecary. At the same time, as if to make assurance doubly sure, Lady Essex obtained permission from Helwys to provide Overbury's table with confectionery, which the lieutenant was warned to allow none but the prisoner to taste. According to Franklin's subsequent confession, the chief poison employed was white arsenic, but 'aqua fortis, mercury, powder of diamonds, lapis costitus, great spiders, and cantharides,' also figured in the list of drugs with which Franklin corrupted Overbury's food (Amos, p. 337).

Overbury was in feeble health on arriving at the Tower; and although his sufferings, largely due to the machinations of his enemies, were soon stated to be 'without parallel,' his ailments were attributed to natural causes. He himself had no suspicions of their true origin. Visitors were denied him, and his father was not 'able to entertain the least speech with him;' but he was at liberty to write to his physicians, to Rochester, and to other friends, and many pathetic letters from him are extant, in which he narrated his bodily torments and clamoured for release (*Harleian MS.* 7002). So cleverly was the plot worked, however, and so defective was the medical science of the day, that two of the most eminent physicians in London, Naesmith and Craig, who were deputed to examine him, were completely deceived as to his condition. The poisons operated slowly, but after three months' imprisonment Overbury's health reached a critical stage. It was reported that Helwys, in order the more effectually to depress his prisoner's spirits, moved him to a dark and unwholesome cell, where 'he scarce beheld the light of the sun.'

There is much difficulty in unravelling the exact course of events during the last days of Overbury's life. Helwys, after convincing himself that Overbury was alarmingly ill, appears to have summoned a new medical attendant, one Paul de Lobel, an apothecary of Lime Street, who was associated in the profession with the eminent physician Mayerne. Lobel seems to have diagnosed Overbury's ailment as consumption, due to melancholy (Amos, p. 168). Thereupon, by order of the countess, who was impatient of further delay, the gaoler, Weston, bribed a man in Lobel's employ to make short work of the victim. On 14 Sept. 1613, three months and seventeen days after Overbury's first committal, Lobel's assistant administered to him a clyster of corrosive sublimate. The previous treatment had reduced him to skin and bone, and about five o'clock in the morning of Wednesday the 15th he died of exhaustion. A jury of warders and fellow prisoners at once pronounced a verdict of natural death, and he was buried in the choir of the church in the Tower between three and four o'clock on the same afternoon. In 1629 Sir John Eliot [q. v.] was committed to the same cell in the Tower that Overbury had occupied.

On 26 Dec. 1613 Rochester (created Earl of Somerset on 3 Nov.) married the divorced countess. Ben Jonson, in an 'epithalamium,' expressed a hope that the lady might 'Outbee that "Wife" in worth thy friend did make' —an allusion to Overbury and his well-known poem (*Notes and Queries*, 3rd ser. viii. 366). Nearly two years passed before the mysterious circumstances attending Overbury's death came to light. In July 1615 Sir Ralph Winwood first learnt that the case was one of murder from a correspondent, who gained the information at Flushing from a boy in the employ of one of the apothecaries formerly in attendance on Overbury. Investigations followed in the autumn, and warrants were issued for the arrests of the Earl and Countess of Somerset, of Helwys, and of all the attendants on Overbury in the Tower. The Earl of Northampton, whom the evidence showed to be an accomplice, had died in 1614. Weston, Franklin, Mrs. Turner, and Helwys were tried on 18 Nov. and were convicted and executed; the Earl and Countess of Somerset were brought to trial in May 1616, and were also convicted, but were pardoned and were released from the Tower in 1621. The obvious anxiety of the king to shelter the earl and his wife encouraged a suspicion that he had connived at the murder. For years the whole episode was popularly regarded as the most startling incident on record. Overbury's father, who survived his murdered son thirty years, relates how he was usually followed

in the street by a crowd, calling after him 'There goes Sir Thomas Overbury's father.' The anagram on 'Thomas Overburie'—'O, O, a busie murther'—was long familiar.

Overbury was a singularly cultivated man. Ben Jonson addressed to him, before they quarrelled, a poem in which he credited him with permanently introducing into court circles a love of art and literature. The chief verse-writers vied with each other in lamenting his early death, and, after the facts of his murder became known, they bewailed his fate in many pathetic elegies. As many as twenty writers contributed under their initials prefatory verses to the early editions of the 'Wife,' among the writers being William Browne and John Ford the dramatist (cf. *Notes and Queries*, 4th ser. iv. 386–7). John Ford also obtained a license to publish a work (not extant) entitled 'A Booke called Sir Thomas Overburyes Ghost, contayneing the history of his life and untimely death, by John Ford, gent.' (25 Nov. 1615). Richard Niccols [q. v.] published his 'Overburies Vision' in 1616, and Samuel Rowlands a broadside. A Latin couplet, 'In statuam ligneam Overburii,' appears in Lord Herbert of Cherbury's 'Poems,' ed. Churton Collins, p. 124 (cf. Dunbar, *Epigrams*, 1616, p. 104; Scot, *Philomythie*, 1610, i. 7 sq.; Owen, *Epigrams*, 1612, v. 48; Bancroft, *Epigrams*).

Overbury's chief work, 'A Wife now the Widdow of Sir T. Overburye,' a sensible little poem on marriage, of slender poetic merit, was first published in London in 1614. It was licensed for the press on 13 Dec. 1613, and became exceptionally popular, five editions appearing in 1614. One of the last lines—

He comes too near who comes to be denied—

obtained currency as a proverb. Contemporary imitations abounded. 'The Husbande,' with commendatory verses by Ben Jonson, appeared in 1614; 'A Second Select Husband,' by John Davies of Hereford, in 1616; 'The Description of a Good Wife,' by Brathwaite, and Patrick Hannay's 'Happy Husband,' in 1619. In 1631 followed Wye Saltonstall's 'Picturæ Loquentes,' and in 1653 Robert Aylett's 'A Wife not ready made but bespoken.' Of the rare first edition of the 'Wife' (12mo) two copies are known—one in the Bodleian, and the other at Trinity College, Cambridge. A quarto edition, issued in the same year, with a portrait by Simon Pass, and four panegyrics on the author, includes an attractive appendix of twenty-one 'Characters.' The title runs: 'A Wife now the Widow of Sir Thomas Overbury, being a most exquisite and singular Poem of the choice of a Wife, whereunto are added many witty characters and conceited news written by himself and other learned gentlemen his Friends' (Brit. Mus.) The 'Characters'—the earliest of their kind—show much insight into human nature, and are very pithily expressed; but it is uncertain how many of them or of the succeeding paragraphs of 'news' are Overbury's compositions, and how many belong to his friends. A third impression, also in 1614, supplied 'addition of sundry other new characters,' bringing the number to twenty-five. A fourth impression contained thirty characters (1614, 4to). Three 'characters'—a tinker, an apparitor, and an almanac-maker—first appearing in the sixth edition in 1616, are by J. Cocke; and an added essay there, 'Newes from the Countrey,' is by Donne. An eighth edition (1616) contained 'new elegies on his untimely death.' Many apocryphal 'witty conceits' and some brief poems were added in 1622 and reproduced in 1638. As many as twenty editions appeared up to 1673, the last being 'illustrated by Giles Oldisworth, nephew to the same Sir T. O.' (Bodleian). It was reprinted in Capell's 'Prolusions,' 1762.

In 1620 was issued 'The first and second part of the Remedy of Love. Written by Sir Thomas Overbury.' London, by N. Okes (British Museum). In 1626 appeared 'Sir Thomas Overbury his Observations in his Travailes . . . upon the state of the Seventeen Provinces in 1609.' The manuscript of the work is at Lambeth (841, f. 15). This was licensed for press on 28 Jan. 1615–16, but no earlier edition is known. A new edition is dated 1651, and contains Pass's portrait. The work was included in the 'Harleian Miscellany' (1744 and 1808), and a French translation was published at Ghent in 1853.

In 1756 appeared 'The Miscellaneous Works in Verse and Prose of Sir Thomas Overbury, Knight, with Memoir of his Life. Tenth edition.' This rejected most of the apocryphal additions. The latest and fullest edition of his works was edited by Edward F. Rimbault in 1856, in Russell Smith's Library of Old Authors; but the text of the 'Wife' is not very satisfactory, and needs revision in the light of extant contemporary manuscripts (cf. Collier, *Bibliographical Account*, ii. 66 sq.; *Notes and Queries*, 4th ser. ii. 434). Mr. Rimbault included a collection of anecdotes ('Crumms fal'n from King James's Table'), which is assigned to Overbury in Harl. MS. 7582, f. 42. The work was first printed in the 'Prince's Cabala,' 1715, as the 'Table Talk of King James, collected by Sir Thomas Overbury.'

In 1648 was published the 'Arraignment and Conviction of S^r^ Walter Rawleigh [in

1603] . . . coppied by Sir Tho. Overbury,' but its ascription to Overbury may well be doubted.

A portrait in the picture gallery at Oxford is said to represent Overbury, and to be the work of Isaac Oliver [q. v.] A very rare print by Robert Elstracke is inscribed in a corner 'The Portraiture of Sir Thomas Overbury, knight, ætat. 32,' and shows him in the act of writing out his epitaph. It is reproduced in Amos's 'Great Oyer of Poisoning,' 1846 (frontispiece). The engraving, by Simon Pass, which appears in the 1614 4to edition of 'The Wife,' has been reproduced in later issues.

Overbury's nephew, Sir THOMAS OVERBURY the younger (*d.* 1683), was son of his next brother, Sir Giles, by Anne (*d.* 1660), daughter of Sir John Shurfield of Isfield, Sussex. He settled on the estate of Bourton-on-the-Hill after proving his father's will in 1653, and was knighted on 25 June 1660. He was a country gentleman who, according to Wood, 'was a great traveller beyond the seas, and afterwards a favourer of protestant dissenters.' In 1676 he issued, in the form of a letter to Thomas Shirley, a doctor of medicine in London, 'A true and perfect Account of the Examination, Confession, Trial, Condemnation, and Execution of Joan Perry and her two Sons for the supposed Murder of William Harrison, Gent.' Harrison, who was steward to the Viscountess Campden at Campden, was a neighbour of Overbury, and on 16 Aug. 1660 disappeared mysteriously, whereupon his servant, John Perry, asserted that he, with his mother and brother, had murdered his master. Although John's story was wholly uncorroborated, the three persons incriminated were arrested, tried, convicted, and hanged; but subsequently Harrison returned home, stating that he had been kidnapped and been sold as a slave in Turkey. The curious tract is reprinted in the Harleian 'Miscellany' (1810, viii. 86 sq.) Overbury also published anonymously 'Queries proposed to the serious Consideration of those who impose upon others in Things of Divine and Supernatural Revelation, and persecute any upon the account of Religion,' 1677. To this tract George Vernon, rector of Bourton-on-the-Water, replied in 'Ataxiæ Obstaculum, an Answer to certain Queries dispersed in some parts of Gloucestershire,' 1677. Overbury retorted in 'Ratiocinium Vernaculum,' 1678. Late in life he sold his property at Bourton and removed to Quinton. He was buried at Quinton on 6 March 1683. By his wife Hester Leach he left a daughter Mary, who married at Bourton in 1659 Sir William Whitelocke.

[Sir Nicholas Overbury's autobiographic notes in Addit. MS. 15476, and the letters of Overbury while in the Tower in Harl. MS. 7002, are very valuable; cf. Herald and Genealogist, viii. 446 seq. Niccols's poem, Overburie's Ghost, 1616, gives a useful contemporary account of the murder. See also The Bloody Downfall of Adultery, Murder, Ambition (dealing with Weston and Mrs. Turner), London, 1615, 4to, in Huth Library; The Narrative History of King James for the first fourteen years [with] the arraignment of Sir J. Elvis, London, 1651, 4to (with portrait of Overbury); Weldon's Court and Character of King James, 1650; A true and historical Relation of the Poysoning of Sir Thomas Overbury, with the several Arraignments and Speeches of those that were executed thereupon, 1651; Sir Simonds D'Ewes's Autobiography, 1845; Andrew Amos's Great Oyer of Poisoning: the Trial of the Earl of Somerset, 1846, passim; Brydges's Memoirs of Peers during the reign of James I; Gardiner's Hist.; Calendars of State Papers, 1611–18; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 133 sq.; Rimbault's preface to his collected edition of Overbury's works; Hunter's manuscript Chorus Vatum in Addit. MS. 24488, pp. 289 sq.] S. L.

OVEREND, MARMADUKE (*d.* 1790), organist and composer, was a pupil of Dr. William Boyce. In 1760 he was organist of Isleworth, Middlesex, where he died in 1790. He was buried on 25 June (Parish Register).

Overend published: 1. 'Epithalamium,' for solo and chorus, with instrumental accompaniments, 1760. 2. 'Twelve Sonatas,' for two violins and violoncello, 'the basses of which are correctly figured for the accompaniment on the harpsichord.' 3. A canon for eight voices, 'Glory be to the Father.' 4. 'A Brief Account of, and an Introduction to, eight Lectures in the Science of Music,' 1781. It does not appear that the lectures were delivered, and the pamphlet contains only a method of finding musical ratios, by strings represented by straight lines or numbers. The process by which the calculations are made, and 'the radical sources of melody and harmony explained,' was to be developed in the course of the lectures. Dr. Boyce's manuscript treatise of composition, then in the hands of Overend, formed the basis of the system proposed.

[Grove's Dict. of Music, ii. 618; Warren's Catches, 1836; Overend's will, Registers, P. C. C. (Bishop), 45.] L. M. M.

OVERSTONE, LORD. [See LOYD, SAMUEL JONES, 1796–1883.]

OVERTON, CHARLES (1805–1889), divine, sixth son of John Overton (1763–1838) [q. v.], rector of St. Margaret's and St. Crux, was born in York in 1805. He was

brought up to be a civil engineer, and therefore was not sent to a university; but in 1829 he was ordained deacon by the Archbishop of York (Dr. Harcourt). He was for a short time assistant curate of Christ Church, Harrogate, but in the year of his ordination removed to Ronaldkirk, in the beautiful neighbourhood of Barnard Castle. He received priest's orders in 1830 from the Bishop of Chester (Dr. J. B. Sumner), and in 1837 was presented by the same bishop to the vicarage of Clapham, in the dales of the West Riding of Yorkshire. In 1841 Bishop Sumner presented him to the vicarage of Cottingham, near Hull, where he spent the remainder of his life.

Overton, like his father, held evangelical views, but could sympathise with good men who belonged to other schools of thought. He was an able preacher and an active parish priest in his large and scattered parish, which then included the now separate parishes of Skidby and Newland. Through his exertions the parish church of Cottingham was restored, a parsonage and schools were built, the income increased, while schools and vicarage houses were built at Skidby and Newland. He died on 31 March 1889, and was buried at Cottingham.

In 1829 he married Amelia Charlesworth, who died in 1885. By her he had a family of four sons and three daughters.

Overton wrote both in prose and verse. His first essay, a poem entitled 'Ecclesia Anglicana' (London, n.d.), was written at Ronaldkirk to celebrate the restoration of York Minster after its partial destruction by the fanatic Jonathan Martin (1782–1838) [q.v.] A later edition appeared in 1853. It was good-humouredly satirised by Tom Moore, who commenced his parody:

Sweet singer of Ronaldkirk, thou who art reckoned,
By critics episcopal, David the Second,
If thus, as a curate, so lofty your flight,
Only think in a Rectory how you would write!

In 1847 appeared the first part, and in 1849 the second part, of the most popular of his works: 'Cottage Lectures on Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" practically explained.' These publications were very favourably received by the evangelical party, both in England and America. In 1848 he published 'Cottage Lectures on the Lord's Prayer practically explained; delivered in the Parish Church of Cottingham.' In 1850 'The Expository Preacher; or St. Matthew's Gospel practically expounded in Cottingham Church,' 2 vols., and 'A Voice from Yorkshire: a Scene at Goodmanham [Godmundingham], in the East Riding, A.D. 627, with Notes;' in 1861, 'The History of Cottingham; and in 1866, 'The Life of Joseph, in twenty-three Expository Lectures.'

[Private information; Memoir of Rev. Charles Overton; obituary notices in the Guardian and the local newspapers; account of the Overtons among the Historical Families of Yorkshire in the Leeds Mercury; Works of T. Moore] J. H. O.

OVERTON, CONSTANTINE (*d.* 1687), quaker, was a freeman of Shrewsbury, and was one of the first to join the quaker society in Shropshire. As early as April 1657 he wrote from Shrewsbury gaol an expostulation called 'The Priest's Wickednesse and Cruelty, laid open, and made manifest. By Priest Smith of Cressedge, persecuting the Servants of the Lord, whose outward Dwellings is in and about Shrewsbury. As also the Proceedings of Judge Nicholas, and the Court of Justice, so called, against them so persecuted by the Priest, at the last generall Assizes holden at Bridgenorth for the County of Salop. Together with some Queries to the Priests,' London, 1657. In 1662 Constantine and his brother Humphrey were in prison for not paying tithes. On 26 Feb. 1663 the former was seized at a meeting at Shrewsbury, and sent to prison; and in 1665 he was disfranchised, as freeman of Shrewsbury, because he refused to take oaths, and held meetings in his house. At the close of the same year he and his brother Humphrey, with their two men-servants, were committed to gaol for keeping their shops open on Christmas day. Constantine Overton issued a token with the shoemakers' arms in 1663. In May 1670 the mayor and officers came to his house in Shrewsbury, and took down the names of all present at a meeting, sent four to prison, and fined the rest, Constantine, Humphrey, and Thomas Overton being the heaviest sufferers. The meeting being resumed the following week, they were again heavily fined, and later also for the offence of keeping open shop on Christmas day. At the general proclamation, March 1672, Thomas Overton was released from Shropshire county gaol, having spent seven years in prison, and part of the time in London. Constantine married, on 5 March 1668, Mary Turner (*d.* 23 Oct. 1687), and died on 7 Oct. 1687.

[Besse's Sufferings, i. 750, 751, 753, 754, 755; The Humble Appeale and Petition of Mary Overton, prisoner in Bridewell [1646]; Janney's Hist. of Friends, iii. 222; MacClintock and Strong's Dict. of Biogr. vii. 492; Gough's Hist. of Quakers, iv. 311–14; Owen and Blakeway's Hist. of Shrewsbury, i. 490; Registers at Devonshire House.] C. F. S.

OVERTON, JOHN (1640–1708 ?), print-seller, was the principal vendor of mezzotints of his day. Noble thinks he was connected with Robert Scot, the bookseller, of Little Britain. His shop was at 'the White Horse without Newgate,' London, where he succeeded Peter Stent and an elder John Overton, and where he was followed by Henry Overton, probably his son, who published many mezzotint portraits, some with E. Cooper. Towards the end of his life Henry Overton was in partnership with I. Hoole. Another member of the family was Philip Overton, who brought out mezzotint portraits down to a period subsequent to 1750 at the Golden Buck, near St. Dunstan's Church, opposite Fetter Lane, in Fleet Street, London, where he was succeeded by M. Overton, and afterwards by Robert Sayer. Both Henry and Philip Overton were benefactors to William Bowyer on the occasion of the fire at his printing-office, on 30 Jan. 1712 (Nichols, *Lit. Aneed.* i. 62).

A portrait of John Overton, in wig and bands, 'ætatis suæ 68, A.D. 1708,' is described by J. Chaloner Smith, who states that his address 'is to be found on many works of the times of Charles II, James II, and William III, some being after states of the line engravings by the elder Faithorne' (*British Mezzotinto Portraits*, 1884, iv. 1699–1700).

[Notes and Queries, 6th ser. ii. 347, 414, 498; Noble's Biographical History of England, 1806, iii. 428–30; North's Life of John North, 1826, iii. 290–3.] H. R. T.

OVERTON, JOHN (1763–1838), divine, born in 1763 at Monk Fryston in Yorkshire, where his father was a small landed proprietor, belonged to an ancient Yorkshire family which was early in the fourteenth century settled at Easington Hall in Holderness, and of which Major-general Robert Overton [q. v.] was a member. The ancestral estates passed by sale into the Milner family towards the close of the seventeenth century. John appears to have received his early education in the village school at Monk Fryston, whence he proceeded to Magdalene College, Cambridge, graduating B.A. in 1790. Magdalene was then beginning to be a stronghold of the evangelical party. He had a high reputation at college, but unfortunately overworked himself, and fell ill just before the tripos examination came on. He was therefore obliged to be content with an ordinary degree. Having received holy orders, he became assistant curate to William Richardson of York, one of the leaders of the evangelical party in the north. He remained with Richardson until 1802, when he was appointed, through the influence of Wilberforce, to the chancellor's livings of St. Crux and St. Margaret's in the city of York. Overton, like most of the early evangelicals, was a strong tory in politics and a great admirer of Mr. Pitt. He took an active part in promoting the election of Wilberforce for the county of York. He died at York on 17 July 1838, and was buried in the chancel of St. Crux, in a vault with his wife.

In 1792 he married Elizabeth Stodart of Reeth, near Hawes, in the Yorkshire dales, whose father was agent to the lairds of Arkendale. By her, who died in 1827, he had a family of twelve children, eight sons and four daughters. The sons all grew up to manhood, and were all six feet and upwards in height. Four of them—John, William, Thomas, and Charles—received holy orders; two were lawyers, and two were doctors. John, the eldest (B.A. 1820 and M.A. 1823, Trinity College, Cambridge), won the Seatonian prize at Cambridge and was rector of Sessay; he also won the declamation prize at Trinity College. Charles, the sixth son, is separately noticed.

Overton is chiefly known as the author of 'The True Churchman Ascertained; or an Apology for those of the regular clergy of the establishment who are sometimes called Evangelical Ministers, occasioned by the publications of Drs. Paley, Hey, and Croft, Messrs. Daubeny, Ludlam, Polwhele, the Reviewers, &c.' It was published at York in 1801, and reached a second edition in 1802. The evangelicals, Overton contended, 'are the true churchmen; and, in a very fundamental and important sense of the word, Mr. Daubeny and his associates are dissenters from the Church of England.' The challenge was quickly taken up. In 1802 Dr. Edward Pearson [q. v.], the Christian advocate at Cambridge, published 'Remarks on the Doctrine of Justification by Faith in a Letter to J. Overton,' followed in the same year by 'Remarks in a Second Letter.' Archdeacon Daubeny defended his position, in 1803, in his 'Vindiciæ Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ,' which is almost entirely occupied with 'The True Churchman.' A rather unfavourable review of Overton's book appeared, moreover, in the 'Christian Observer,' a periodical which had been lately started for the express purpose of advancing the cause of which Overton was the champion. He replied in 'Four Letters to the Editor of the "Christian Observer."' The editor was Zachary Macaulay [q. v.], father of the historian. 'The True Churchman' was, however, warmly welcomed by the evangelicals generally as an able and manly de-

fence of their position, as appears from a number of private letters, still in the possession of the family, from men like Charles Simeon, Richard Cecil, Professor Farish, William Hey, and Thomas Dikes. Overton published a patriotic sermon in 1803 on the renewal of the French war after the short-lived peace of 1802, which was highly praised in the 'British Critic,' and another in 1814 on the premature rejoicings over the supposed downfall of Bonaparte.

[Private information from the Rev. Thomas Overton, rector of Black Notley (son of John Overton), the Rev. F. Arnold Overton, vicar of High Cross (his great-grandson), and Mrs. Overton (widow of his son Henry); John Overton's Works, passim, and Archdeacon Daubeny's Vindiciæ Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ.] J. H. O.

OVERTON, JOHN (1764–1838), writer on sacred chronology, was born in 1764 at Thetford in Lincolnshire, the son of a cottager. He had in his early years a strong desire to study astronomy; the opportunity of gratifying it came when, through the joint influence of the rector of the parish and Thomas Cholmondeley, afterwards first baron Delamere, he received an appointment in the excise. The telescopes he used in his observations were of his own construction. In 1812 he began to apply astronomical results to biblical chronology, especially to the questions arising out of the scriptural genealogies of Christ, and published in 1817 'The Genealogy of Christ elucidated by Sacred History . . . with a new System of Sacred Chronology and the true Meaning of the Weeks in Daniel,' 2 vols. He printed the book himself at his house at Crayford in Kent, and issued it as 'an antidote to the venomous pen of Volney.' At Foot's Cray and Paul's Cray he founded Sunday schools. In 1820 appeared 'The Books of Genesis and Daniel' (in connection with modern astronomy), defended against Count Volney and Dr. Francis; also 'The Sonship of Christ,' against John Gorton and the Rev. Mr. Evans, being supplementary matter to 'The Genealogy of Christ.' This book has for its frontispiece an engraved portrait of the author, 'æt. 57;' he was then living in King's Road, Chelsea, whither he had removed from Kent in 1827. The conclusions of these two works were afterwards summarised in a pamphlet, 'A View of Sacred History and its Chronology in connexion with Modern Astronomy,' 1827.

Other pamphlets by Overton are: 'The Chronology of the Apocalypse investigated and defended,' 1822; 'An Inquiry into the Truth and Use of the Book of Enoch as to its Prophecies, Visions, and Accounts of Fallen Angels,' 1822; 'Strictures on Dr. Chalmers's Discourse on Astronomy,' Deptford, 1823, 8vo; and 'The Apocalyptic Whore of Babylon considered not the Pope of Rome,' 1830. He was a contributor to the 'Gentleman's Magazine' for forty years.

Overton died at Rose Cottage, King's Road, Chelsea, on 1 Dec. 1838.

[Overton's Works; Gent. Mag. 1839, i. 102.] C. P.

OVERTON, RICHARD (*fl.* 1646), pamphleteer, was probably a relative of Henry Overton, a printer, who began to publish in 1629, and had in 1642 a shop in Pope's Head Alley, London (Arber, *Stationers' Register*, iv. 218, 494; Lemon, *Catalogue of Broadsides in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries*). Richard Overton probably spent part of his early life in Holland (B. Evans, *Early English Baptists*, i. 254). He began publishing anonymous attacks on the bishops about the time of the opening of the Long parliament, together with some pungent verse satires, like 'Lambeth Fayre' and 'Articles of High Treason against Cheapside Cross,' 1642.

Overton turned next to theology, and wrote an anonymous tract on 'Man's Mortality,' 4to, 1643. This he described as 'a treatise wherein 'tis proved, both theologically and philosophically, that whole man (as a rational creature) is a compound wholly mortal, contrary to that common distinction of soul and body: and that the present going of the soul into heaven or hell is a mere fiction; and that at the resurrection is the beginning of our immortality, and then actual condemnation and salvation, and not before.' Eccl. iii. 19 is quoted as a motto, and the tract is signed 'R. O.,' and said to be 'printed by John Canne' [q. v.] at Amsterdam. According to Thomason's note in the British Museum copy, it appeared on 19 Jan. 1643–4, and was really printed in London (Masson, *Life of Milton*, iii. 156). The tract made a great stir, and a small sect arose known as 'soul sleepers,' who adopted Overton's doctrine in a slightly modified form (Pagitt, *Heresiography*, ed. 1662, p. 231). On 26 Aug. 1644 the House of Commons, on the petition of the Stationers' Company, ordered that the authors, printers, and publishers of the pamphlets against the immortality of the soul and concerning divorce should be diligently inquired for, thus coupling Overton with Milton as the most dangerous of heretics (Masson, iii. 164; *Commons' Journals*, iii. 606). Daniel Featley [q.v.] in the 'Dippers Dipt' and Thomas Edwards (1599–1647) [q. v.] in 'Gangræna' (i. 26) both denounced the unknown author, the

latter asserting that Clement Wrighter [q. v.] 'had a great hand in the book.'

Meanwhile Overton had commenced a violent onslaught against the Westminster assembly, under the pseudonym of 'Martin Marpriest,' who was represented as the son of Martin Marprelate, the antagonist of the Elizabethan bishops. The series of tracts he issued under this name, of which the chief are 'The Arraignment of Mr. Persecution,' 'Martin's Echo,' and 'A Sacred Synodical Decretal,' were published clandestinely in 1646, with fantastic printers' names appended to them. The 'Decretal' is a supposed order of the Westminster assembly for the author's arrest, purporting to be 'printed by Martin Claw-Clergy, printer to the reverend Assembly of Divines, for Bartholomew Bangpriest, and are to be sold at his shop in Toleration Street, at the sign of the Subjects' Liberty, right opposite to Persecuting Court.' Prynne denounced these tracts to the parliament as the quintessence of scurrility and blasphemy, and demanded the punishment of the writer, whom he supposed to be Henry Robinson (*A Fresh Discovery of some Prodigious New Wandering Blazing Stars*, 1645, p. 9). Overton's authorship was suspected, but could not be proved (*A Defiance against all Arbitrary Usurpations*, 4to, 1646, p. 25). He did not own his responsibility till 1649, when the assembly of divines had come to an end (*A Picture of the Council of State*, 4to, 1649, p. 36).

In 1646 Overton, who had been concerned in printing some of Lilburne's pamphlets, took up his case against the lords, and published 'An Alarum to the House of Lords against their Insolent Usurpation of the common Liberties and Rights of this Nation, manifested in their Attempts against Lieutenant-colonel John Lilburne,' 4to, 1646. For this he was arrested by order of the house on 11 Aug. 1646, and, refusing to acknowledge their jurisdiction, was committed to Newgate (*Lords' Journals*, viii. 457; *Hist. MSS. Comm.* 6th Rep. pp. 46, 130). But, in spite of his confinement, he contrived to publish a narrative of his arrest, entitled 'A Defiance against all Arbitrary Usurpations,' and a still more violent attack on the peers, called 'An Arrow shot from the Prison of Newgate into the Prerogative Bowels of the Arbitrary House of Lords.' His wife Mary and his brother Thomas were also imprisoned for similar offences (*ib.* p. 172; *Lords' Journals*, viii. 645, 648; *The Petition of Mary Overton, Prisoner in Bridewell, to the House of Commons*, 4to, 1647).

The army took up the cause of Overton and his fellow prisoners, and demanded that they should be either legally tried or released (*Clarke Papers*, i. 171; *Old Parliamentary History*, xvi. 161). He was unconditionally released on 16 Sept. 1647 (*Lords' Journals*, ix. 436, 440). This imprisonment did not diminish Overton's democratic zeal. He had a great share in promoting the petition of the London levellers (11 Sept. 1648). He was also one of those who presented to Fairfax on 28 Dec. 1648 the 'Plea for Common Right and Freedom,' a protest against the alterations made by the council of the army in Lilburne's draft of the Agreement of the People. On 28 March 1649 he was arrested, with Lilburne and two other leaders of the levellers, as one of the authors of 'England's new Chains Discovered.' Overton, who refused to acknowledge the authority of the council of state or to answer their questions, was committed to the Tower (*A Picture of the Council of State*, 1649, pp. 25–45; *Commons' Journals*, vi. 174, 183; *Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1649–50, pp. 57–9). In conjunction with his three fellow-prisoners he issued on 1 May 1649 the 'Agreement of the Free People of England,' followed on 14 April by a pamphlet denying the charge that they sought to overthrow property and social order (*A Manifestation from Lieutenant-colonel John Lilburne, Mr. Richard Overton, and others, commonly, though unjustly, styled Levellers*, 4to, 1649).

On his own account he published on 2 July a 'Defiance' to the government, in the form of a letter addressed 'to the citizens usually meeting at the Whalebone in Lothbury, behind the Royal Exchange,' a place which was the headquarters of the London levellers. The failure of the government to obtain a verdict against Lilburne involved the release of his associates, and on 8 Nov. Overton's liberation was ordered (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1649–50, p. 552). The only condition was that he should take the engagement to be faithful to the Commonwealth, which he probably had no hesitation in doing. In September 1654 Overton proposed to turn spy, and offered his services to Thurloe for the discovery of plots against the Protector's government. In the following spring he was implicated in the projected rising of the levellers, and fled to Flanders in company with Lieutenant-colonel Sexby. There, through the agency of Sir Marmaduke (afterwards Lord) Langdale [q. v.], he applied to Charles II, and received a commission from him. Some months later he returned to England, supplied with Spanish money by Sexby, and charged to bring about an insurrection (*Thurloe State Papers*, ii. 590, vi. 830–3; *Cal. Clarendon Papers*, iii. 54; *Egerton MS.* 2535, f. 396).

Overton's later history is obscure. He was again in prison in December 1659, and his arrest was ordered on 22 Oct. 1663, apparently for printing something against the government of Charles II (*Commons' Journals*, vii. 800; *Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1663–4, p. 311).

It is difficult to give a complete list of Overton's works, as many are anonymous. The chief are the following: 1. 'New Lambeth Fair newly Consecrated, wherein all Rome's Relics are set at sale' (a satire in verse), 1642. 2. 'Articles of High Treason exhibited against Cheapside Cross, with the last Will and Testament of the said Cross' (a satire in verse), 1642. 3. 'Man's Mortality,' Amsterdam, 1643; a second and enlarged edition was published in 1655, in 8vo, entitled 'Man wholly Mortal.' 4. 'The Arraignment of Mr. Persecution . . . by Reverend young Martin Marpriest,' 1645. 5. 'A Sacred Synodical Decretal for the Apprehension of Martin Marpriest,' 1645. 6. 'Martin's Echo; or a Remonstrance from his Holiness, Master Marpriest' [about 1645]. 7. 'An Alarum to the House of Lords,' 1646. 8. 'A Defence against all arbitrary Usurpations, either of the House of Lords or any other,' 1646. 9. 'An Arrow against all Tyrants or Tyranny,' 1646. 10. 'The Commoners' Complaint,' 1646. 11. 'The Outcries of oppressed Commons' (by Lilburne and Overton jointly), 1647. 12. 'An Appeal from the Degenerate Representative Body, the Commons of England, assembled at Westminster, to the . . . Free People in general, and especially to his Excellency, Sir Thomas Fairfax,' 1647. 13. 'The Copy of a Letter written to the General from Lieutenant-colonel Lilburne and Mr. Overton on behalf of Mr. Lockyer,' 1649. 14. 'A Picture of the Council of State' (by Overton and three others), 1649. 15. 'A Manifestation of Lieutenant-colonel Lilburne and Mr. Overton, &c.,' 1649. 16. 'An Agreement of the Free People of England tendered as a Peace-offering to this distressed Nation, by Lieutenant-colonel Lilburne, Mr. Overton, &c.,' 1649. 17. 'Overton's Defiance of Act of Pardon,' 1649. 18. 'The Baiting of the Great Bull of Bashan,' 1649. There are also a number of petitions addressed by Overton to the two houses of parliament.

[Brit. Mus. Cat.; authorities cited in the article.] C. H. F.

OVERTON, ROBERT (*fl.* 1640–1668), soldier, son of John Overton of Easington in Holderness, Yorkshire, born about 1609, was admitted to Gray's Inn on 1 Nov. 1631 (Poulson, *Holderness*, ii. 377; Foster, *Gray's Inn Register*, p. 194). At the beginning of the civil war he took up arms for the parliament, served under the Fairfaxes, and distinguished himself in the defence of Hull and at the battle of Marston Moor (Ludlow, *Memoirs*, ed. 1698, i. 78; Milton, *Works*, ed. Bohn, i. 293). In August 1645, when parliament made Sir Thomas Fairfax [see Fairfax, Thomas, third Lord Fairfax] governor of Pontefract, he appointed Colonel Overton his deputy. In September Overton reduced Sandal Castle (*Report on the Portland MSS.* i. 279). Ferdinando lord Fairfax [q. v.] urged his son to find a command for Overton in the regular army (23 March 1647), but Sir Thomas, while expressing his desire 'to bring so deserving a man into the army,' was not able to do so till the summer of 1647. About July 1647 Overton succeeded to the command of the foot regiment late Colonel Herbert's, and shortly afterwards became also governor of Hull. In June 1648 the mayor and corporation of Hull petitioned for his removal; but Fairfax strongly supported him, and he was also backed by a section of the townsmen (*Portland MSS.* i. 468, 478; Rushworth, vii. 1021). In the second civil war Overton's regiment fought under Cromwell in Wales and in the north, while its colonel guarded Hull, and drove the cavaliers out of the Isle of Axholme.

Overton took no part in the king's trial, but thoroughly approved of that measure. As early as February 1648 he had expressed the view that it would be a happy thing if God would please to dispossess the king 'of three transitory kingdoms to infeoff him in an eternal one' (*Fairfax Correspondence*, iii. 11). Both his regiment and the garrison of Hull sent addresses in support of the army leaders; but Overton clearly disagreed on several points with the policy of the new government (*A Declaration of the Garrison of Hull*, 4to, 1649). In 1650 Overton accompanied Cromwell to Scotland, commanded a brigade of foot at the battle of Dunbar, and was made governor of Edinburgh after its occupation by Cromwell (September 1650; Nickolls, *Letters and Papers of State addressed to Cromwell*, 1743, fol. p. 24; Carlyle, *Cromwell*, letter cxl.) His regiment formed part of the force sent over to Fife in July 1651, and he commanded the reserve at the victory of Inverkeithing (*ib.* letter clxxv.; Heath, *Chronicle*, pp. 505, 539). Remaining with Monck in Scotland when Cromwell followed Charles II into England, Overton helped to complete the subjugation of Scotland, and commanded an expedition which reduced and garrisoned the Orkneys (*Tanner MSS.* Bodleian Library, lv. 170). On 14 May 1652 parliament voted him 400*l.* a year in Scottish

lands as a reward for his services (*Commons' Journals*, vii. 132). When Deane, Monck's successor, was recalled from Scotland, he appointed Overton to command all the English forces in the west of that country (30 Dec. 1652; *Clarke MSS.* xxiv. 86). It was to Overton, as governor of Aberdeen, that Sir Alexander Irvine appealed when he was excommunicated by the presbytery of Aberdeen (*Spalding Club Miscellany*, iii. 205).

In 1653 Overton, who had now succeeded to the family estate at Easington, returned to England, and again became governor of Hull. Deeply imbued with the views of the fifth monarchy men, and dissatisfied with the slow progress of the work of reformation under the rule of the parliament, he hailed with enthusiasm Cromwell's forcible dissolution of that body. He wrote at once to Cromwell approving the act, and promising his support and that of his garrison (*More Hearts and Hands appearing for the work . . . being two Letters . . . from Colonel Robert Overton, Governor of Hull. . . . and the Officers of the said Garrison*, 1653, 4to). But the dissolution of the Little parliament and the assumption by Cromwell of the post of Protector filled him with doubts and suspicions. He declared his dissatisfaction to Cromwell, telling him that if he saw he did design to set up himself and not the good of the nation, he would not set one foot before another to serve him. 'Thou wert a knave if thou wouldst,' answered Cromwell; and, in the end, Overton retained his commission on the promise to deliver it up when he could not conscientiously serve the Protector any longer (Thurloe, iii. 110). In September 1654 he returned to his command in Scotland, but in December was arrested and sent prisoner to England on the charge of intending to head a military insurrection against the government. Overton's own indiscreet conduct in sanctioning meetings of the disaffected officers under his command certainly gave ground for suspicion. The enemies of the government regarded him as a probable leader, and used his name freely in their plots. Charles II wrote to him to promise forgiveness for past disloyalty, and rewards for service in effecting a restoration (*Cal. Clarendon Papers*, ii. 344). The levellers expected that he would seize Monck, take command of the army in Scotland, and march into England to restore the Commonwealth. An examination of the evidence leads to the conclusion that he was innocent, but it is not surprising that he was believed to be guilty. The Protector held him as deliberately faithless to his promise, and treated him with great severity (Carlyle, *Cromwell*, Speech v.; *Clarke Papers*, Camden Soc. ii. 241). His supposed accomplices in Scotland were court-martialled and cashiered; but Overton himself was never formally tried. After about two years' rigorous imprisonment in the Tower he was transported to Jersey, and confined in Elizabeth Castle there till March 1658 (*The Sad Suffering Case of Major-general Robert Overton*, by J. R., 1659, 4to; Thurloe, iii. 67, 147, 185, 217, 279; *Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1658–9, p. 259). On 3 Feb. 1659 Grizell Williamson, Overton's sister, presented a petition to Richard Cromwell's parliament on behalf of her brother, and that body ordered that he should be brought to London to have his case heard. On 16 March, after hearing Overton, it voted his immediate release, and pronounced his imprisonment at Jersey illegal (Burton, *Parliamentary Diary*, iii. 45; iv. 120, 150; *Commons' Journals*, vii. 614).

The fall of Richard Cromwell and the restoration of the Long parliament was followed by the redress of Overton's wrongs. On 16 June the committee for the nomination of officers voted that he should be restored to his regiment and his other commands, while parliament two days later appointed a committee to examine into his losses, and see how they could be compensated (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1658–9, p. 375; *Commons' Journal*, vii. 688, 738). Overton was one of the seven commissioners in whom parliament on 12 Oct. 1659 vested the government of the army (*ib.* vii. 796). His reputation with the republicans, the strength of Hull, and the importance of its magazine made his adherence of great value to either of the contending parties in the army. He and his officers refused to sign the address to parliament which Fleetwood and the English army circulated, nor would they return a definite answer to Monck's appeals to them to cooperate with the Scottish army. Overton sought to mediate, and published an exhortation to both parties to unite in maintaining the Lord's cause (*A True Narrative of the Proceedings in Parliament, Council, &c.*, 1659, 4to, p. 10; *The Humble and Healing Advice of Robert Overton*, 1659, 4to). The ambiguity of his conduct, his preparations for a siege, and the incendiary letters which he circulated among the troops in Yorkshire, caused Monck great embarrassment. On 4 March 1660 the council of state peremptorily ordered him to observe whatever orders he received from Monck, and six days later to come to London at once (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1659–60, pp. 381, 388; Baker, *Chronicle*, ed. Phillips, 1670, pp. 700, 713). Overton had undoubtedly intended to make a

last stand for the republic, and to frustrate Monck's design for bringing back the king; but the disaffection of the town and the divisions of the garrison obliged him peaceably to give up his government to Colonel Fairfax, and obey the orders of the council (Ludlow, *Memoirs*, ii. 859, ed. 1698).

The rest of Overton's life was mostly spent in prison. Having neither taken part in the trial of the king, nor sat on the tribunals which condemned the royalist leaders, Overton was not excepted from the Act of Indemnity. But he was regarded as one of the heads of the fifth monarchy men, and on the first rumour of an insurrection among them was arrested and sent to the Tower (December 1660; Heath, *Chronicle*, ed. 1663, p. 784). On 9 Nov. 1661 a warrant was signed for his conveyance to Chepstow Castle. Apparently he succeeded in obtaining a short interval of freedom; but on 26 May 1663 he was again arrested as 'suspected of seditious practices, and refusing to take the oaths or give security.' In January 1664 the government resolved to send him to Jersey, and he was still imprisoned there in February 1668. The date and place of his death are unknown (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 11th Rep. pt. vii. pp. 3, 6; *Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1663–4 p. 461, 1667–8 p. 229).

Overton married in 1632 Anne, daughter of Jeremy Gardiner of Stratford, Bow, Middlesex (Chester, *London Marriage Licences*, p. 1002). His eldest son, John, was admitted to Gray's Inn on 11 Nov. 1661, and was probably the author of a work on 'English Military Discipline' published in 1672 (Foster, *Gray's Inn Register*, p. 292). His grandson Robert, who died in 1721, sold the family estate to the Milners of Nun Appleton (Poulson, *Holderness*, ii. 377).

Overton was a scholar as well as a soldier. Milton celebrates his exploits in the 'Defensio Secunda,' and addresses him as 'bound to me these many years past in a friendship of more than brotherly closeness and affection, both by the similarity of our tastes and the sweetness of your manners' (Masson, *Life of Milton*, iv. 602, 607, 621). 'Civil and discreet,' 'a scholar, but a little pedantic,' is the character given of him by his prisoner, Sir James Turner (*Memoirs*, pp. 78–82). John Canne, who was Overton's chaplain at Hull, dedicated to him his 'Voice from the Temple,' 4to, 1653, and probably exercised considerable influence upon his religious views (*Yorkshire Diaries*, Surtees Soc. 1875, pp. 143, 422). Overton's letters, many of which are in print among the 'Thurloe Papers,' show his disinterested devotion to his cause, and his willingness to suffer for it. 'If I be called,' he wrote in 1654, 'to seal the cause of God and my country with my blood, by suffering death, or by bearing any testimony to the interest of my nation and the despised truths of these times, he is able to support and save me, as the sun to shine upon me. . . . If I can but keep faith and a good conscience, I shall assuredly finish my course with joy' (Thurloe, iii. 47).

[Authorities cited in the article.] C. H. F.

OVERTON, WILLIAM (1525?–1609), bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, born in London between 1520 and 1530, is said to have been of the same family as Robert Overton [q. v.], the major-general, and to have owed his early education to Glastonbury Abbey; it is certain that he was elected to a demyship at Magdalen College, Oxford, in 1539, and that he became perpetual fellow of the college in 1551. He graduated B.A. in 1547 and M.A. in 1553; in the latter degree he was incorporated at Cambridge in 1562. He received the degree of B.D. on 16 Feb. 1565–6 and D.D. two days later. He became in 1553 rector of Balcombe, Sussex, and vicar of Eccleshall, Staffordshire. The rectory of Swinnerton, Staffordshire, was conferred on him in 1555. In 1559 he was installed prebendary of Winchester. Other benefices conferred on him in early life were Upham and Nurstling (both in 1560), Exton (1561), Cotton (1562), and Buriton (1569). In 1563 he became canon of Chichester.

Overton managed to spend much time in Oxford, and in 1564 he took a prominent part in the reception given to Queen Elizabeth on the occasion of her famous visit to Oxford, in company with the Earl of Leicester. The day after the queen's arrival, Sunday, 1 Sept., Overton preached an English sermon in the morning at Christ Church, choosing for his text Psalm cxviii. 24: 'This is the day which the Lord hath made,' &c. Unhappily her majesty was too tired with her journey to be present (Nichols, *Progresses*, i. 209). He took part, however, in the disputations held before the queen on Thursday, 5 Sept., when, in answer to the question 'whether it was lawful for a private individual to take up arms against a bad prince,' he maintained that 'it was lawful for a private person to consult the good of the Republic, and that good was best consulted if the bad Prince was killed.' Overton's sentiments do not appear to have offended the queen, for preferment still flowed in upon him. He received the treasurership of Chichester Cathedral in 1567, a canonry at Salisbury in 1570, besides becoming rector of Stoke-upon-Trent and of Hanbury. Finally, in 1579, he was promoted to the bishopric of

Coventry and Lichfield. He is generally spoken of as bishop of Lichfield, but at that time Coventry was not only joined with Lichfield, but also took the first place in the title. He held the see for nearly thirty years, residing at Eccleshall Castle, the country seat of the bishops, the palace at Lichfield having been destroyed in the days of Henry VIII. He had the reputation of being 'genial, hospitable, and kind to the poor,' and it is added that 'he kept his house in good repair, which married bishops were observed not to do.' Bishop Overton is gibbeted by Martin Mar-Prelate as an 'unlearned prelate,' but this is hardly consistent with his known antecedents at Oxford. He was also accused of having made 'seventy lewd and unlearned ministers for money' in one day (Froude, *Hist. of England*, xii. 6). His episcopate was uneventful. A few 'Acts of Overton' are found in the diocesan registers; and there was a famous dispute between the bishop and two candidates for the chancellorship of the diocese, Messrs. Beacon and Zachary Babington, which was finally settled by an appeal to Whitgift, who then held the neighbouring bishopric of Worcester. It is supposed that it was in reference to this dispute that Overton preached his sermon 'Against Discord,' which is the only sermon of his extant in print. He held a visitation of his cathedral at Lichfield in 1600, and his charge on the occasion was published under the title of 'Oratio doctissima et gravissima habita in Domo Capitulari Lichfield ad Præbendarios et reliquum Clerum in Visitatione Ecclesiæ suæ Cathedralis congregatum, an. 1600.' In 1603 he not only wrote his own epitaph, but actually had it put up in Eccleshall Church. It was as follows:

Hoc sibi spe in Xto resurgendi posuit Wilhelmus Overton, Convent. et Lichfield Episcopus, 1603.

He died on 9 April 1609, and was buried beside both his wives in Eccleshall Church, where a tomb was erected to his memory with his effigies in his episcopal habits. Overton was twice married: first, to Margaret, the eldest daughter of William Barlow, bishop of Chichester. The lady's mother successfully carried out her resolve to marry all her five daughters to bishops. Overton's second wife was Mary, daughter of Edward Bradstock by Elizabeth Scrimshaw, a descendant of Sir John Talbot.

[Manuscript in possession of the writer; Elizabethan Oxford; Reprints of Rare Tracts by C. Plummer (Oxf. Hist. Soc.); Diocesan History of Lichfield (S.P.C.K.); Nichols's Progresses of Queen Elizabeth, i. 209, 231; Cal. State Papers, Dom. passim; Lodge's Illustrations, 1791, iii. 7*n*.; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 49, 84; Wood's Hist. and Antiq. of the University of Oxford; Mar-Prelate Tracts; Foster's Alumni Oxon.] J. H. O.

OWAIN ap EDWIN (*d.* 1104), Welsh chieftain, was the son of Edwin ap Gronw ap Einon ap Owen ap Hywel Dda and Iwerydd, daughter of Cynfyn ap Gwerstan. His father held Counsillt (near Flint) from Robert of Rhuddlan at the time of the Domesday survey, and was probably the most important Welshman at this time in Tegeingl. To this position Owain probably succeeded about 1090. In 1098 he gave assistance to his suzerain, Earl Hugh of Chester, and to Earl Hugh of Shrewsbury in their joint invasion of Anglesey, and thereby acquired the name of 'Owain Fradwr' (i.e. the Traitor). On the flight of Gruffydd ap Cynan and Cadwgan ap Bleddyn in the same year the invaders set him up as ruler over Gwynedd; but a revolt of the Welsh brought the two leaders back from Ireland in 1099, and Owain's rule came to an end. He died in 1104, after a long illness. His sons, Llywarch, Gronw, Rhiddid, Meilyr, and Ieuaf, were men of importance in Tegeingl, and some of them founded families of note in the district. His daughter Angharad was the wife of Gruffydd ap Cynan [q. v.]

[Annales Cambriæ; Brut y Tywysogion, Oxford edit.; Brut y Saeson, in the Myvyrian Archaiology.] J. E. L.

OWAIN ap CADWGAN (*d.* 1116), prince of Powys, was the son of Cadwgan ap Bleddyn ap Cynfyn [see Cadwgan, *d.* 1112]. He spent a part of his childhood at the court of Muircheartach, king of Dublin and of Munster, whither he was sent for protection during the 'invasion of the two earls' (1098), but he no doubt returned to Wales when his father became lord of Ceredigion and part of Powys. In 1106 he murdered Meurig and Griffri, sons of Trahaiarn ap Caradog, a deed which early betrayed the violence of his disposition. In 1110 he committed an outrage which had serious consequences. Gerald of Windsor, the castellan of Pembroke, was building himself a home at Cenarth Bychan (unidentified, but possibly Carew; Laws, *Little England beyond Wales*, p. 105), and had already taken thither his wife Nest (daughter of Rhys ap Tewdwr) and her children. Owain paid a visit to Nest, who was his second cousin, and, becoming violently enamoured of her, organised a night attack upon the half-built fortress and carried her off. Cadwgan vainly endeavoured to ward off the vengeance certain to follow such a deed by inducing Owain to restore his cap-

tive. Other Welsh princes were sent into Cadwgan's territories by Henry I to avenge the wrongs of his officer, and father and son were forced to go into hiding. Owain sailed across to Ireland and sought refuge with his old protector, Muircheartach. Cadwgan was able in a little while to recover Ceredigion, but had to promise that he would have no dealings with his lawless son. Unfortunately, he had no control over Owain's movements. Before the end of the year the fugitive had returned, and, finding the new prince of Powys, Madog ap Rhiryd, at odds with the Normans, entered into an alliance with him. Henry set another ruler over Powys in the person of Iorwerth ap Bleddyn [q. v.], whereupon Owain and Madog established themselves as freebooters, using Iorwerth's territory as a retreat. It was in vain that Iorwerth appealed to them to have some regard for his reputation; they only quitted his territory when he gathered together a host against them. After devastating Meirionydd, Owain ventured once again into Ceredigion, and soon began a course of border plunder at the expense of the men of Dyfed. The murder of a prominent Fleming, William of Brabant, by Owain and his men was reported to Henry as he was in conference with Cadwgan. Convinced that nothing could be made of Owain, the king now deprived Cadwgan of Ceredigion, which was given to Gilbert de Clare. Owain thereupon made his escape once more to Ireland. But in 1112 Iorwerth of Powys was slain by Madog ap Rhiryd, the vacant lordship was given to Cadwgan, and Owain was forgiven. Madog, however, slew Cadwgan before Owain reappeared in Powys; he received a portion of the lordship from the crown authorities, but the greater part was given to Owain. In the following year Madog fell into the hands of Owain's captain of the guards, Maredudd ap Bleddyn [q. v.], and at Owain's command the captive was blinded and deprived of his lands.

Henry I's expedition of 1114 was largely directed against Owain, who took refuge with Gruffydd ap Cynan; but the Welsh had not much difficulty in purchasing terms of peace, and when Henry crossed to Normandy in September, the prince of Powys was one of his retinue. He returned with the king in the following July, having in the meantime been knighted. So completely was he now restored to favour that in 1116 Henry entrusted to him the task of subduing the rebellious Gruffydd ap Rhys [q. v.], who was actively asserting his claim to the lordship of Deheubarth. Owain led a host into Ystrad Tywi, but, while ravaging with a small company near Carmarthen, was unexpectedly attacked by a Flemish army under Gerald of Windsor and killed.

[Annales Cambriæ; Brut y Tywysogion, Oxford edit. pp. 280–302; Flor. Wig.] J. E. L.

OWAIN GWYNEDD or OWAIN AP GRUFFYDD (*d.* 1169), king of Gwynedd or North Wales, was the eldest son of Gruffydd ap Cynan [q. v.], king of Gwynedd, and his wife Angharad (*d.* 1162), daughter of Owain ap Edwin [q. v.] In 1121 he was sent by his father with a large army against Meirionydd. His brother Cadwaladr [see CADWALADR, *d.* 1172] accompanied him on this expedition. They succeeded in transplanting many of the men of Meirionydd with their property in Lleyn (*Brut y Tywysogion*, p. 150). In 1136 a similar predatory expedition against Ceredigion was also conducted by the two brothers, in the course of which Aberystwith Castle was burnt. At the end of the year the brothers led a second invasion of Ceredigion, and won a victory over 'the French and Flemings' at Aberteivi (Cardigan), whereupon they returned with great spoil and many prisoners to Gwynedd (*ib.* p. 160; cf. *Annales Cambriæ*, p. 40, which gives the right date). In 1137 the death of Gruffydd ap Cynan gave Owain the succession to the throne of North Wales. He immediately led a third expedition to Ceredigion and, marching through the land until he reached the shores of the Bristol Channel, burnt Ystradmeurig, Llanstephan, and even Carmarthen itself. But he soon sought to make peace with his South-Welsh rivals, and promised to give his daughter in marriage to his nephew Anarawd, son of Gruffydd ap Rhys (*d.* 1137) [q. v.], the late prince of South Wales. But Cadwaladr, who had for his portion the former conquests made by him and Owain in Ceredigion, resented this alliance, killed Anarawd in 1143, and carried off his niece. Owain now sent his son Howel to take possession of Cadwaladr's lands. In 1144 Cadwaladr, who had fled to Ireland, appeared off the Menai Straits with a fleet of Irish Danes. But Owain prudently reconciled himself with Cadwaladr, whereupon the pirates blinded their treacherous ally. Owain fell upon the Danes, and drove them back to Dublin. But in 1145 Owain's sons were again attacking Cadwaladr, until he was forced to take refuge with the English.

The confusion which prevailed in England under the reign of Stephen gave Owain Gwynedd an unequalled opportunity for the extension and consolidation of his power.

Despite his constant struggles with his kinsmen, Owain seldom lost sight of this object, and the prowess of his sons, Howel and Cynan, ably seconded his efforts. In 1147 Owain lost his favourite son Rhun; but the 'insufferable sorrow' into which this calamity threw him was soon 'turned to sudden joy' by the news of the capture of Gwyddgrug (Mold). 'And when Owain our prince heard of this, he became relieved of all pain and from every sorrowing thought, and recovered his accustomed energy' (*Brut y Tywysogion*, p. 172). In 1148 Owain built a castle in Yale, very near the English border. Both Randulf, earl of Chester, and Madog ap Maredudd [q. v.], prince of Powys, resented this, and in 1149 Madog joined with the earl to attack Owain, but was signally defeated at Counsillt. But Owain's power was still diminished by family feuds. In 1149 he was forced to imprison his son Cynan. In 1151 he drove his brother Cadwaladr from his refuge in Anglesea, and blinded and mutilated his brother Cadwallon, and his nephew, Cadwallon's son, Cunedda. Such vigorous and bloodthirsty measures secured his hold more firmly over Gwynedd. In 1155 he was able to lead an expedition against Ceredigion.

Henry II had now succeeded to the English throne, and put down the anarchy of the last reign. Cadwaladr and Madog urged him on to resist the successful aggressions of Owain Gwynedd, and in July 1157 there took place Henry's first expedition against North Wales. While the English army encamped on the frontier of Cheshire, Owain and his sons took up their position at Basingwerk, which they fortified with entrenchments (*ib.* p. 184). The dark wood of Cennadlog separated the two armies. Henry sent part of his army by the coast, while the rest threaded the dense forest. But the sons of Owain attacked the English amidst the wood with such success that Henry of Essex, the constable, dropped the king's standard and fled in despair. The king, however, rallied his troops, and successfully pushed through the wood; whereupon Owain fled from Basingwerk to a place called Cil Owain, while Henry II occupied Rhuddlan, and sent the fleet to land the second army in Anglesea. The English suffered severely, but Owain was in great danger of being crushed between the fleet and the army. Neither party was in a condition to push matters to extremities, so that peace was easily patched up. Owain performed homage to Henry as his liege lord, surrendered hostages as a pledge of his future loyalty, and restored Cadwaladr, Henry's ally, to his former territory. The English boasted that the Welsh were subdued to the English king's will, but Henry's expedition was no very brilliant success, and Owain's power was as strong as ever, as soon as the English host had recrossed the Dee (Gervase, i. 165–6; Will. Newb. in Howlett's *Chron. Stephen, Henry II, and Richard I*, i. 107–9; Robert of Torigny in *ib.* iv. 193; *Brut y Tywysogion*, pp. 186–8; *Annales Cambr.* pp. 46–7; Gir. Cambr. *Itin. Wall.* in *Opera*, vi. 130, 137. Miss Norgate's good modern account of the expedition is only vitiated by her partial reliance on the so-called 'Caradoc of Llancarvan,' really Powel's sixteenth-century 'History of Cambria').

In 1159 Owain's son Morgan was slain by craft; but the next few years were a period of comparative peace, as his nephew Rhys ab Gruffydd [q. v.], commonly called the Lord Rhys, prince of South Wales, now attracted most of the English attention through his vigorous resistance to the marchers in South Wales. Owain himself seems to have been on the side of the French against his South-Welsh rival, and his brother Cadwaladr and his sons Howel and Cynan actually fought with the Earls of Chester and Clare against the Lord Rhys (*Brut y Tywysogion*, p. 194), while Owain handed over a Welsh prisoner to the marchers (*ib.* p. 194). In 1162 Owain was engaged in war with Howel ap Ieuav, lord of Arwystli, who got possession of the castle of Talawern in Cyveiliog through treachery (*ib.* p. 196). But Owain invaded Arwystli, and his 'insupportable sorrow' for the loss of the castle was changed to 'sudden joy' when his army almost annihilated the forces of his rival and went home with a vast booty. In 1163 he had the satisfaction of seeing Henry direct his second Welsh expedition against Rhys and the South-Welsh; but the complete triumph of the invading army seems to have tightened the bonds that bound Owain to his overlord. It was through Owain's intervention that his nephew Rhys was induced to make his submission to Henry II at Pencader (Gir. Cambr. *Opera*, viii. 216) In the summer of 1164 Owain appeared at the council of Woodstock along with his nephew Rhys and some of his chief nobles, where, on 1 July, they all renewed their homage to Henry (Ralph de Diceto, i. 311).

The restless chieftain did not, however, long keep the peace. In 1165 both Owain and his nephew Rhys of South Wales had renewed their plundering inroads (Robert of Torigny in Howlett, iv. 222). In this year Owain's son Davydd [see Davydd I] devastated Englefield, the district between the Clwyd and Chester, and removed the

inhabitants into the vale of Clwyd. This action seems to have brought Henry II again to Wales, but he advanced no further than Rhuddlan, where he remained three days (probably in May 1165; Eyton, *Itinerary of Henry II*, p. 79; Bridgman, *Hist. of the Princes of South Wales*, pp. 48–9). In July, however, the king led a more formidable expedition against South Wales, where Rhys, like Owain, had been devastating the English border. For the first time the rival Welsh chieftains joined together in resisting the English invaders. Owain marched with Cadwaladr at the head of the men of Gwynedd to join Rhys. Even the men of Powys, now led by Owain Cyveiliog [q. v.], joined in the national resistance. The united host of the three Welsh districts encamped at Corwen to oppose Henry. The king marched through the vale of Ceiriog, where he lost many men in the woods, and at last got entangled amidst the Berwyn mountains. Rain and tempest completed the discomfiture of the English ('parum vel nichil profecit,' Gervase, i. 197), and, provisions falling short, Henry was forced to return without having encountered the enemy. In his rage Henry ordered the hostages that were still in his hands to be blinded. Among them were Cadwallon and Cynvrig, two of Owain's sons. Another son, named Llywelyn, died during the same year.

The English king's decided repulse gave Owain a stronger position than ever, especially as Henry II now absented himself from England for the next six years, and nothing was done by the central power to check the aggressions of the Welsh chieftains, or their constant wars with the marchers. Owain had waged war against Welsh prince and Norman marcher alike. His destruction of Basingwerk in 1166 was a menace to the Earl of Chester. In alliance with Owain Cyveiliog he drove out Iorwerth Goch from Mochnant, upon which the two Owains divided the land between them. But in 1167 the allies quarrelled, and Owain Gwynedd formed a fresh combination with Rhys of South Wales against the lord of Powys. Some sharp fighting ensued. Caereineon was wrested from Owain Cyveiliog and handed over to a vassal prince, Owain Vychan. Talawern was conquered and appropriated by the lord Rhys. But Owain Cyveiliog called in the help of the Norman marchers, destroyed Castell Caereineon, which the two Owains had previously erected, and killed all the garrison. The two Owains and Rhys, however, still kept their forces together, and atoned for their check in Caereineon by a destructive inroad against the English castles of Englefield. They burnt the strongholds of Rhuddlan and Prestatyn, and then 'every one returned happy and victorious to his own country' (*Bruty Tywysogion*, p. 206; *Annales Cambr.* p. 57). This was almost the last of Owain's warlike exploits.

Owain's declining years were embittered by a long and complicated struggle with the church. He naturally wished to keep his own bishopric of Bangor free from the intrusion of the Norman nominees of the English king, but the struggle for ecclesiastical independence was complicated by the irregular and uncanonical life of the native champion. Owain was, however, a pious man after his fashion; and Giraldus Cambrensis quotes some of his quaint sayings in the matter (*Opera*, vi. 144). Early in his reign Owain had a sharp contest with Maurice or Meurig, who was consecrated bishop of Bangor in 1139 in succession to David (*d.* 1139?) [q. v.] Though Maurice had some hesitation in professing canonical obedience to Canterbury, and though he was duly elected by 'clergy and people' of Gwynedd, Owain wrote indignantly to Bishop Bernard, the Norman bishop of St. David's, complaining that Maurice had 'entered the church of St. Daniel not at the door, but like a thief' (Haddan and Stubbs, *Councils*, i. 345; cf. Gir. Camer. *Opera*, iii. 59), and proposed a meeting with Bernard and the South-Welsh prince Anarawd at Aberdovey, to combine against the intruder. After Maurice's death, however, in 1161, Owain obstinately kept the see of Bangor vacant, despite the vigorous protests of Archbishop Thomas of Canterbury and of Pope Alexander III. After 1164 Thomas's exile complicated the situation, and gave Owain the opportunity of prolonging his resistance to attempts which probably would have resulted in the intrusion of a Norman nominee, as in South Wales. About 1165 he wrote to Thomas, proposing that the archbishop should allow the consecration of a bishop of Bangor elsewhere than at Canterbury, on condition that he professed canonical obedience to Canterbury. Owain added, moreover, that Thomas ought to grant the request, as no law compelled the king of Gwynedd to subjection to Canterbury, but simply his good will (Haddan and Stubbs, i. 364–5). Thomas naturally refused this request, whereupon Owain seems to have provided a nominee for the see, who sought for consecration in Ireland from the Archbishop of Dublin. This naturally made matters worse; and the dispute was further aggravated by the pope nominating another candidate. But the old prince now married his cousin Crisiant, an alliance that drew upon

him the fresh wrath of the church. He was ultimately excommunicated by Thomas, and died in November 1169, without being free from the ban (*ib.* i. 364–74; cf. *Mat. Hist. Becket*, v. 229–39, Rolls Ser.) But the Welsh ecclesiastics cared little for the sentences of Canterbury. Owain duly received the last sacraments of the church (*Brut y Tywysogion*, p. 206), and was buried in consecrated ground. His tomb was placed beside that of his brother Cadwaladr, in the presbytery of Bangor Cathedral, before the high altar; but on Archbishop Baldwin's visit to Bangor during his crusading tour in 1188, the Bishop of Bangor was directed by the primate to remove the body of the excommunicated king from the sacred precincts of the church (GIR. CAMBR. *Opera*, vi. 133).

Giraldus Cambrensis describes Owain as a man of great moderation and wisdom, and combines him with his nephew Maredudd ab Gruffydd and Owain Cyveiliog [q. v.] as the only three men celebrated in the Wales of his time for justice, prudence, and moderation in their rule (*ib.* vi. 144–5). The 'Brut y Tywysogion' (p. 206, cf. p. 158) speaks of him as 'a man of the most extraordinary sagacity, nobleness, fortitude, and bravery, invincible from his youth, who never denied any one the request he made.' The bard Gwalchmai, in an ode commemorating one of Owain's victories, also extols his generosity, describing him as a prince who will 'neither cringe nor hoard up wealth' (translations of this poem are in STEPHENS's *Lit. of the Kymry*, pp. 18–19; *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1st ser. iii. 75–76; and the *Cambro-Briton*, i. 229–33; Gray's well-known 'Triumphs of Owen' is a free rendering of this ode). Owain was much celebrated by the bards. Five of Gwalchmai's poems are addressed to him (*Myvyrian Archaiology of Wales*, pp. 142–146, Denbigh reprint). Cynddelw also wrote his praises and those of his family (*ib.* pp. 149–51, 163), while Daniel ab Llosgwrn Mew and Seisyll wrote elegies upon him (*ib.* pp. 193, 236). Owain's merit was that he continued the successful resistance to marcher encroachment which his father had begun in the reign of Stephen. It required no small pertinacity on Owain's part to make so great a king as Henry II give up in despair his efforts to reduce Gwynedd to satisfaction. Owain seems, however, to have been more bloodthirsty than most men of his time and nation; and the chroniclers record many instances of murders and mutilations, especially of kinsfolk, effected at his command. Yet his career made it possible to preserve a strong Welsh state against the Normans; and but for his strenuous acts the successes of Llywelyn ab Iorwerth in the next generation would hardly have been possible.

Owain's matrimonial relations were of the irregular type common to his age and country, and few of his numerous children were regarded by the stricter churchmen as legitimate. Before the old king died the fierce strife between his sons for his succession had already broken out. He is said to have had seventeen sons (STEPHENS, p. 25; cf. also Cynddelw's 'Marwnad teilu Ywein Gwynet' in *Myvyrian Archaiology*, pp. 163–4); and the following children of Owain are mentioned in the Welsh chronicles. The name of the mother is also given when known: (1) Howel (*d.* 1171 ?), whose mother, Pyvog, was an Irish lady, and who was very famous both as a bard and as a warrior [see HOWEL AB OWAIN GWYNEDD]; (2) Davydd, Owain's ultimate successor [see DAVYDD I], who was his son by his cousin Crisiant, and therefore looked upon with special disfavour by the stricter churchmen as the son of an incestuous union (GIR. CAMBR. vi. 134); (3) Rhodri (*d.* after 1194), also a son of Crisiant (*Brut y Tywysogion*, p. 224; cf. *Myvyrian Archaiology*, pp. 201–3); (4) Iorwerth, the father of Llywelyn ap Iorwerth [q. v.], the only one of Owain's surviving sons regarded by the church as legitimate; (5) Llywelyn (*d.* 1165), much eulogised by the chroniclers (*ib.* p. 202); (6) Cynan (*d.* 1174), Howel's companion in his earlier exploits; (7) Maelgwn (*d.* after 1174); (8) Cynvrig (*d.* 1139); (9) Rhun (*d.* 1147), 'the most praiseworthy young man of the British nation' (*Brut y Tywysogion*, p. 170, which minutely describes his personal appearance). He was presumably a son of Pyvog (*Gwentian Brut*, p. 132); (10) Morgan, killed in 1158; (11) another Cynvrig, who, with (12) Cadwallon, was blinded by Henry II in 1165 (*Brut y Tywysogion*, p. 202; *Gwentian Brut* calls them Rhys and Cadwallon); (13) one daughter, Angharad, is mentioned, who was a full sister of Iorwerth, and therefore legitimate (*Brut y Tywysogion*, p. 212), and who married Morgan ab Seisyll; (14) another daughter, whose name is not given, was betrothed early in Owain's reign to her cousin Anarawd ap Rhys ap Gruffydd of South Wales. For the reputed son of Owain who is fabled to have discovered America, see MADOG AP OWAIN GWYNEDD.

[The fullest details come from Brut y Tywysogion (Rolls. Ser.), or with a better text in Evans's Oxford edition; but the faulty chronology of that chronicle can be in some measure corrected by the more accurate but scantier Latin Annales Cambriæ (Rolls Ser.) The Gwentian Brut (Cambrian Archæological Association) gives hardly

any fresh particulars. See also Materials for the History of Archbishop Thomas Becket, especially vol. v.; Giraldus Cambrensis, Opera, Ralph de Diceto, Benedictus Abbas, Gervase of Canterbury; Chronicles of Stephen, Henry II, and Richard I, ed. Howlett (all in Rolls Ser.); Haddan and Stubbs's Councils, i. 364–74; Myvyrian Archaiology of Wales (Denbigh reprint); Stephens's Literature of the Kymry.] T. F. T.

OWAIN BROGYNTYN (*fl.* 1180), Welsh chieftain, was a natural son of Madog ap Maredudd [q. v.] His mother is said to have been a daughter of the 'Black Reeve' of Rug in Edeyrnion. He took his name from the fortress of Porkington, near Oswestry, which was in Madog's hands during the troubles of the reign of Stephen, and was then known to the Welsh as Brogyntyn. The nature of his connection with the place is uncertain; if at any time he held it, he did not transmit it to his descendants. Owain succeeded to two of the districts ruled over by his father—viz. Dinmael and Edeyrnion. From a manuscript in the Sebright collection, quoted in the 'Archæologia Cambrensis' (1st ser. i. 105), he appears to have borne rule for a time in Penllyn also. The 'Wenhewm' which he gave to the monks of Basingwerk (see David's confirmation of the grant, dated 1240, in Dugdale, *Monast. Angl.* v. 263) may have been Gwern hefin, near Bala. Owain married: 1. Sioned, daughter of Hywel ap Madog ap Idnerth, by whom he had no issue; 2. Marred, daughter of Einion ab Seisyll of Mathafarn, by whom he had three sons, Gruffydd, Bleddyn (for whom see Rymer, *Fœdera*, i. 76, ed. 1839), and Iorwerth. His posterity long had rights of lordship in Dinmael and Edeyrnion.

[Dwnn's Heraldic Visitations of Wales, ii. 109; A. N. Palmer in Cymmrodor. x. 38–42; Powel's Historie of Cambria, reprint of 1811, p. 153.] J. E. L.

OWAIN CYVEILIOG or Owain ab Gruffydd (*d.* 1197), prince of Powys, was the son of Gruffydd ap Maredudd, brother of Madog ap Maredudd [q. v.], prince of Powys. He was, it is said, the offspring of an irregular union of his father with Gwervyl, daughter of Urgen ab Howel. In 1159 Owain and his brother Meurig received from their uncle Madog, then ruling over Powys, the district of Cyveiliog, a region including most of the middle valley of the Dovey, and corresponding to the western portions of the modern Montgomeryshire. Owain remained so closely connected with Cyveiliog that he derived from it his ordinary descriptive name, which effectually distinguished him from his rival, Owain ab Gruffydd, called Owain Gwynedd [q. v.] Madog died in 1160, and his son Llywelyn being slain immediately afterwards, Owain succeeded to the lordship of all Powys. In the first years of his reign Owain continued his uncle's general policy of alliance with the English against his dangerous neighbour and rival, Owain Gwynedd. But the growing pressure of the Norman marchers, backed up by Henry I, seems to have caused Owain to alter his policy; and in 1165 he joined Owain Gwynedd and the Lord Rhys of South Wales [see Rhys ab Gruffydd] in their resistance to Henry II's invasion during that summer. Most of the fighting took place in Powys, and Henry II withdrew, beaten by the elements and want of food as much as by the enemy, and never ventured on another Welsh campaign. The alliance between the two Owains was continued for some time. In 1166 they drove out their former ally, Iorwerth Goch, from his territory in Mochnant, and divided that district between them. But in 1167 the allies quarrelled, and Owain Gwynedd joined with Rhys of South Wales against Owain Cyveiliog, though the prince of Powys had married Rhys's daughter. Their joint forces invaded Powys, took possession of Caereineon and Talawern, and put Owain to flight. The lord of Powys now fell back on his old friends the marchers. He soon reappeared in company with a 'French' army, won back the lands he had lost, and destroyed the new castle which his foes had built in Caereineon. War continued between Owain Cyveiliog and Rhys. In 1171 Rhys again invaded Powys, and forced Owain to surrender seven hostages for his good behaviour. But a quieter time now followed in Wales. Davydd, prince of Gwynedd [see Davydd I], Owain Gwynedd's son and successor, was Henry II's son-in-law. The Lord Rhys had become the king's 'justice in South Wales.' Henry found it wisest to leave the Welsh princes pretty much to themselves, and they on their part found it prudent to recognise his supremacy. Power in Wales was, moreover, so divided that no single Welsh prince had much chance of winning great triumphs over his neighbours. Owain accordingly continued in his dependence on Henry II. Constant intercourse between Owain and his overlord led to a good deal of personal friendliness between them; and Giraldus Cambrensis tells a story how, when dining with the king at Shrewsbury, Owain found means of covertly rebuking his overlord for his habit of keeping benefices long vacant in order to enjoy the custody of their temporalities (*Opera*, vi. 144–5). In May 1177 he attended the great council at Oxford, at which

Henry II made his son John lord of Ireland. All the other Welsh chieftains were there, and all of them took oaths of fealty to Henry as their overlord (Benedictus Abbas, i. 162; cf. Rog. Hov. ii. 134). As Owain grew older his sons Gwenwynwyn [q. v.] and Cadwallon took his place in the plundering forays and other wild enterprises of a Welsh chieftain. The Welsh chronicles make these youths responsible for the treacherous murder of their cousin, Owain ab Madog, in 1186 (*Brut y Tywysogion*, p. 232); but Giraldus Cambrensis (vi. 142–3) makes their father directly responsible for this crime. In 1188 Owain alone of the princes of Wales did not go out with his people to meet Archbishop Baldwin when that prelate, in the course of his crusading tour, approached his dominions. For this negligence he was excommunicated (Gir. Camber. vi. 144). Owain busied his declining years with the foundation of the Cistercian monastery of Strata Marcella (Ystrad Marchell). There he ultimately took the monastic habit, and there he died in 1197 at a good old age. Gwenwynwyn, who succeeded to his father's dominions, completed the endowment of Owain's foundation of Strata Marcella (*Arch. Cambr.* 3rd ser. xiii. 117).

There is another story, that Strata Marcella was founded by Madog ap Gruffydd Maelor [q. v.] in about 1200. But this seems to be a confusion between Strata Marcella and Valle Crucis in Yale. The 'charter of foundation' printed in Dugdale's 'Monasticon' (v. 636) seems really to refer to the latter rather than the former foundation.

Giraldus Cambrensis includes Owain Cyveiliog with Owain Gwynedd and Maredudd ab Gruffydd ab Rhys of South Wales as the three Welshmen who in his days were conspicuous for their justice, prudence, and moderation as rulers (*Opera*, vi. 145). His lavish hospitality—'There was drinking without regret, without refusal, And without any kind of want'—is celebrated by Cynddelw. Owain Cyveiliog was also specially distinguished for the readiness of his tongue (*ib.* vi. 144). He was also a poet of some merit, his best-known productions being some verses on Y Gylchau Cymru (the circuit through Wales), and a longer song on the Hirlas horn. These are printed in the 'Myvyrian Archaiology of Wales,' pp. 190–2. There are also printed in the same collection two poems of Cynddelw (pp. 161, 170) celebrating the praises of Owain.

[Brut y Tywysogion, Rolls Ser. and ed. J. G. Evans; Annales Cambriæ, Rolls Ser.; Gwentian Brut Cambrian Archæological Association; Giraldi Cambrensis Opera, Rolls Ser.; Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. v.; Benedictus Abbas, Rolls Ser.; Archæologia Cambrensis, 3rd ser., xiii. 116–32; Myvyrian Archaiology of Wales, Denbigh reprint; Stephens's Literature of the Kymry, pp. 25–37.] T. F. T.

OWAIN, GUTYN (*fl.* 1480), Welsh bard, was more formally designated Gruffydd ap Huw ab Owain. He was a native of Maelor Saesneg, the detached portion of Flintshire, and there learnt his art from Dafydd ab Edmwnt of Hanmer, whom he is said to have accompanied as a servitor to the great Eisteddfod held in Carmarthen about 1451. Later in life he lived at Ifton, near Oswestry, and was also closely connected with the monastery of Basingwerk, Flintshire. Fifteen of his poems are printed in 'Gorchestion Beirdd Cymru,' but many more exist in manuscript. Gutyn Owain was not only a poet, but carried on the old bardic functions of chronicler and genealogist. Powel says (*Historie of Cambria*, ed. 1811, p. 288) that Henry VII, not long after his accession, directed three commissioners to inquire into the pedigree of his ancestor, Owen Tudor, and mentions Gutyn Owain as one of the heralds consulted by them. In the return made by the commissioners, and printed as the first appendix to Wynne's edition of the 'Historie,' the bard's name prominently appears. He also wrote with his own hand most of 'Llyfr Du Basing,' or 'The Book of Basingwerk,' a manuscript of 'Brut y Brenhinoedd,' and the 'Brenhinedd y Saeson' type of 'Brut y Tywysogion,' now in the possession of Rev. T. L. Griffith, rector of Deal (Aneurin Owen, Introduction to 'Brut y Tywysogion,' extra vol. of *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1863).

[Gorchestion Beirdd Cymru, 2nd edit.; Archæologia Cambrensis, 4th ser. iv. 314–16.] J. E. L.

OWAIN MYVYR (1741–1814), Welsh antiquary. [See Jones, Owen.]

OWEN. [See also Owain.]

OWEN of Wales (*d.* 1378), soldier in the French service, claimed to be the rightful heir of the princes of Wales, and, according to the statement attributed to him by Froissart (viii. 48–9, ed. Luce), was son of Aymon or Edmund, a Welsh prince, who had been wrongfully put to death by the English king. Many years afterwards Owen Glendower excused his petition for French help on the ground that he was the right heir by consanguinity of Owen of Wales, who had died in the service of France (*Chron. des Re-*

ligieux de S. Denys, iii. 164, Collection des Documents Inédits). It would therefore seem that Owen's pretensions were not altogether groundless. Lettenhove thinks that he belonged to the family from which the house of Tudor sprang.

Owen went to France as a boy after his father's death, and was kindly received by Philip of Valois, who made him one of his pages. He continued in the service of John II, and fought under him at Poitiers on 19 Sept. 1356, but had the good fortune to escape from the battle. After the peace of Bretigny in 1360 he went to Lombardy, and there won much distinction as a soldier (Froissart, ix. 77, ed. Raynaud). On the renewal of the war with England Owen returned to France, and in 1369 Charles V conceived the idea of creating a diversion by a rebellion in Wales. With this purpose an armament was collected at Harfleur under the direction of Owen and a Welsh squire, whom Owen had won over, named John Win or Wynn. On putting to sea in December, they returned on account of bad weather (Froissart, vii. lxxxiv, *n.* 1, xcv, *n.* 2; Paris, *Grandes Chroniques*, vi. 320, 322). Two years afterwards, on 8 May 1372, the French king gave directions for the preparation of a fleet at Harfleur, and two days later Owen issued a proclamation, in which he asserted his hereditary rights as prince of Wales, and acknowledged his indebtedness to the French king for three hundred thousand francs for the cost of the expedition (Delisle, *Mandements de Charles V*, p. 457; Lettenhove's Notes to Froissart, viii. 435-6). It was intended that the French armament should co-operate with a fleet from Spain; but the non-arrival of the latter force caused a diversion of the expedition against the Channel Islands. The Guernsey legends fix the date of Owen's invasion on 5 Jan., and say that he landed on a Tuesday; but it is clear that it took place in the early summer, and perhaps Tuesday, 15 June, was the true date. Owen landed his troops at Vazon Bay, on the west coast of Guernsey, and, taking the natives by surprise, marched across the island, while his ships sailed round and landed another force near St. Peter Port. A fierce fight took place on the high ground above the port, at a spot now covered by the modern town. Despite the timely arrival of an English reinforcement from St. Sauveur le Vicomte, the men of Guernsey were routed with great loss, and forced to take refuge in Castle Cornet. Owen laid siege to the castle without success; but, according to the Guernsey legend, was, through the treachery of Bregard, a French monk of Vale Abbey, more successful at St. Sampson's and Vale Castle. One version of Froissart (viii. 301, ed. Luce) alleges that Owen also made a descent on Jersey. While Owen was still before Castle Cornet he was recalled by a message from the French king. On 23 June John Hastings, second earl of Pembroke [q. v.], had been defeated and taken prisoner by a French and Spanish fleet, and Owen was now ordered to go to Santander and arrange for a joint attack on La Rochelle.

After refitting at Harfleur, Owen sailed for Spain, and reached Santander on the morning of the very day when the Spanish fleet, under Don Ruy Diaz de Rojas, arrived with Pembroke and the other prisoners. (This was not later than 19 July; see Luce's notes ap. Froissart, vol. viii. p. xxx.) The news of their arrival was brought to Owen at his hostelry. As he came out he met Pembroke, whom he recognised and reproached with the robbery of his Welsh lands. One of the earl's squires promptly challenged Owen, who, however, refused to fight with a prisoner. Owen was favourably received by Henry of Trastamare, and Ruy Diaz de Rojas was ordered to join in an attack on La Rochelle (Froissart, viii. 64, ed. Luce); another account represents Owen as seeking aid for his Welsh expedition, and makes the Spaniards declare that they would go beyond the Straits of Morocco, or anywhere but Wales (*Chron. des Quatre premiers Valois*, p. 235; perhaps this incident really belongs to some other occasion). The combined fleet under Owen and Ruy Diaz de Rojas appeared before La Rochelle early in August 1372. While they were there engaged, Jean de Grailly, the Captal de Buch, surprised and defeated a French force at Soubise. Owen had disembarked, and now in his turn surprised the Captal de Buch as he lay before Soubise, and took him and Sir Thomas Percy [q. v.] prisoners. According to Froissart, Percy's captor was Owen's Welsh chaplain, David House; the man was a Welshman, but his true name was Honvel Flinc (Luce's notes to Froissart, viii. p. xxxviii). Next day (23 Aug.) Owen made an attack on the castle of Soubise, which was promptly surrendered by its defenders in return for a safe-conduct. Owen then went back to La Rochelle, where he was already in treaty with the townsmen, who on 8 Sept. rose against the English garrison and delivered the city to Owen. After an interval Owen went with his prisoner, the Captal de Buch, to Paris, where he arrived on 11 Dec. In the following spring (1373) he was serving under Bertrand du Guesclin, and was present at the battle of Chizé on 23 March. On 9 June he was retained with a hundred

men under the Duke of Burgundy (Delisle, *Mandements de Charles V*, p. 965), and on 22 July occurs as captain of La Tour de Broue. It seems hardly likely that during this time Owen should have taken part in a descent on the English coast, as stated by Froissart (viii. pp. lxix, 122). On 28 Jan. 1374 he was engaged in Saintonge with a hundred men at arms, and in the autumn was serving in the fleet under Jean de Vienne at the siege of St. Sauveur le Vicomte, which fortress surrendered on 3 July 1375. In the autumn Owen took part in the expedition of Enguerrand de Coucy to Alsace against the latter's cousin Leopold of Austria (Froissart, ed. Luce, viii. p. cxxxvi, *n.* 1; cf. *Chron. Angliæ*, 1328–88, p. 135, Rolls Ser.)

In August 1377 Owen was serving under Louis of Anjou at the siege of Bergerac. In the following month he defeated an English detachment, and, after the capture of Duras in October, was ordered to undertake the siege of Mortagne in Poitou. After recruiting for a time at Saintes he marched against Mortagne about the end of 1377 (Cuvelier, ii. 314–16; Froissart, ix. 4, 19, 25–7). He was still engaged on the siege when in July 1378 there came to him a squire from the Welsh marches named John Lambe, who, by giving out that he was on his way to take service with his countryman, had made his way unharmed through Brittany. Lambe assured Owen that all Wales was eager for his coming, and, by thus working on his credulity, was taken into his service and confidence. He then waited for a favourable opportunity, and one morning, when Owen had gone out unarmed to view the castle with no other companion, treacherously slew him. Owen was buried at the church of St. Leger, about four miles from Mortagne. His assassin took refuge in Mortagne, where, according to Froissart, he was somewhat coldly received. However, on 18 Sept., when John de Neville, fifth Baron Neville of Raby [q. v.], raised the siege, Lambe and two companions were rewarded for accomplishing Owen's death. The murder of Owen is alleged to have been done in revenge for his treatment of the Captal de Buch (*ib.* ix. 74–9, p. li.; Kervyn's notes to Froissart, ix. 508, xxii. 25–6).

Owen's invasion of Guernsey fills a large place in the island legend, and a ballad in the Guernsey patois has survived under various forms. According to this ballad, Owen had married, at La Greville in France, a Princess Eleanor, with whom he obtained great wealth, and who had come with him to Guernsey. In its fullest form the ballad relates that after his attack on the island Owen was taken prisoner by an English ship off the coast of Brittany, and carried to Southampton. There he was put to death, and his wife was consigned to beggary. This, of course, is pure fiction; but it looks like a hazy recollection of the capture of Eleanor de Montfort [q. v.], the intended wife of Llywelyn ab Gruffydd [q. v.], in 1275. In the Guernsey account Owen's soldiers are called Sarragousies, which may mean Aragonese; but the whole narrative is mixed up with legends, and perhaps confused with other invasions. The Guernsey legend says that Owen landed in the early morning, and that the alarm was given by a peasant called Jean Letocq; so to be 'stirring early like Jean Letocq' has become proverbial in the island.

[Except for the possible reference in the Chronicon Angliæ, 1328–88, there is no allusion to Owen in English chronicles or records yet published. Froissart, ed. Luce and Raynaud, viii. 44–9, 64–84, 122, 190, ix. 4, 19, 25–7, 74–9, and Luce and Raynaud's notes, and ed. Kervyn de Lettenhove, ix. 72–5, and notes, viii. 435–8, ix. 507–8, xxii. 25–6; Chronique des Quatre premiers Valois (Soc. de l'Hist. de France); Cuvelier's Chron. de B. du Guesclin, ii. 186–7 273, 293, 314–16; Delisle's Mandements de Charles V (both these in Collection des Documents inédits sur l'Hist. de France); Lopez de Ayala's Crónica del Rey Enrique Segundo, in Crónicas de los Reyes de Castilla, ii. 34, 1779; Guernsey Magazine, vol. vii. June, October, November, December, with notes by Sir Edgar MacCulloch (the original ballad is given in the June number, and a translation in the October number; there is an English verse translation in the Guernsey and Jersey Magazine, vol. ii.); Dupont's Histoire du Cotentin et de ses Iles, pp. 415–18 (Owen can hardly be a son of Llywelyn ab Rhys [q. v.] as here suggested); Woodward's History of Wales, p. 564 (inaccurate); Arcere's Hist. de la Rochelle, i. 252.] C. L. K.

OWEN GLENDOWER (1359?–1416?), Welsh rebel. [See Glendower.]

OWEN, ALICE (*d.* 1613), philanthropist, and wife of Thomas Owen (*d.* 1598) [q. v], the judge, was daughter of Thomas Wilkes, a landowner, of Islington, near London. His name occurs in a deed, dated 3 Nov. 1556, as tenant or occupier of a field within the manor of Barnsbury (Tomlins, *Perambulation of Islington*, p. 148 *n.*; Keepe, *Monumenta Westmonasteriensia*, 1683, p. 197). In her childhood, when in the fields at Islington, 'sporting with other children,' she had a narrow escape of being killed by an arrow, shot by some unskilful archer, which 'pierced quite thorow the hat on her head.' For this providential escape she recorded her gratitude in later life by the erection of a school and

almshouses on the spot. The story appeared in this form within five years of her death, in the second edition of Stow's 'Survay,' published in 1618. Later on it received many embellishments.

Alice Wilkes was three times married: (1) to Henry Robinson, a member of the Brewers' Company, by whom she had six sons and five daughters; (2) to William Elkin, an alderman of London, by whom she had one daughter, Ursula, married to Sir Roger Owen of Condover, Shropshire; (3) to the judge Thomas Owen. It is as the widow of Mr. Justice Owen that she is often styled Dame Alice Owen, or even Lady Owen; but Owen was never knighted (Neale and Brayley, *History and Antiquities*, &c., ii. 246).

By the death of her third husband, 21 Dec. 1598, Mistress Owen was left free to carry out her long-cherished plans. On 6 June 1608 she obtained license to purchase at Islington and Clerkenwell eleven acres of ground, whereon to erect a hospital for ten poor widows, and to vest the same and other lands, to the value of 40*l.* a year, in the Brewers' Company (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. Ser. 1603–10, p. 438). The site had previously been known as the 'Ermytage' field. Here she erected a school, free chapel, and almshouses, on the east side of St. John Street Road, which stood till 1841. In one of the gables three iron arrows were fixed, as a memorial of the event above described (Lewis, *History of St. Mary, Islington*, p. 418; *Gent. Mag.* vol. lxxxii. pt. ii. p. 130). By indentures dated in 1609, she gave to the Brewers' Company a yearly rentcharge of 25*l.*, in support of her almshouses. On 20 Sept. 1613 she made rules and orders for her new school. She had previously, by her will, dated 10 June 1613, directed the purchase of land to the amount of 20*l.* a year for the maintenance of its master (*Report of the . . . Livery Companies' Commission*, 1884, v. 33). She made many other bequests, especially to Christ's Hospital and the two universities of Oxford and Cambridge (cf. Stow, *Survay*, ed. 1618, p. 212).

Alice Owen died 26 Oct. 1613, and was buried in the parish church of St. Mary, Islington, where a monument preserved her effigy and those of her children (*Cole MSS.* vol. xi. f. 175) till 1751, when, on the pulling down of the old fabric, part of the monument was removed to the school, and a fresh one erected to her memory in the new church (Nelson, *History of Islington*, p. 320).

By 1830 the value of the trust estates in Islington and Clerkenwell had grown to 900*l.* a year (*Report*, ubi supra). In 1841 the school and almshouses were rebuilt, at a cost of about 6,000*l.*, on a new site in Owen Street, Islington, a little distance from the old (*Literary World*, 11 Jan. 1840). On 14 Aug. 1878 a new scheme obtained the royal assent, by which the school of Alice Owen was expanded into two—one for about three hundred boys, and the other for the like number of girls (*City Press*, 18 Sept. 1875; *Livery Companies' Commission Report*, v. 38).

[Historical Dictionary of England and Wales, 1692; Fuller's Worthies, 1662; Tomlins's Yseldon: a Perambulation of Islington, 1858; Nelson's History of Islington, 1811 (the copy numbered 10349 h in the Brit. Mus. Library has many additional notes by Sir Henry Ellis); Pinks's History of Clerkenwell, 1865.] J. H. L.

OWEN, ANEURIN (1792–1851), Welsh historical scholar, born on 23 July 1792, was son, by his wife, Sarah Elizabeth, of William Owen [see Pughe, William Owen] (*Adgof uwch Anghof*, 1883, pp. 175–7). While he was still a child his father took the additional name of Pughe on inheriting some property at Nantglyn, Denbighshire. Thither the family accordingly moved from London. Young Owen was for a short time at Friar's School, Bangor, but was chiefly educated by his father, who took special pains to train his son in the Welsh historical and literary studies in which he was himself proficient. Arrived at manhood, Aneurin made his home at Tanygyrt, near Nantglyn, and in 1820 married Jane Lloyd, also of Nantglyn (*Seren Gomer*, June 1820). His occupations were mainly literary until the passing of the Tithe Commutation Act in 1836, when he was appointed one of the assistant tithe commissioners for England and Wales. On the death of Colonel Wade he was made an assistant poor-law commissioner; but the duties of this position tried his weak constitution, and he resigned it. When the work of tithe commutation grew less urgent, he was appointed, under the Enclosures Act of 1845, a commissioner for the inclosure of commonable lands.

When the government resolved in 1822 to publish a uniform edition of the ancient historians of the country, the Welsh portion of the work was entrusted to John Humphreys Parry [q. v.] On Parry's death in 1825 his duties were transferred to Owen, who thus became the adviser of the Record Office upon all Welsh matters. His work falls mainly under two heads—the publication of the ancient Welsh laws, and the accumulation of material for an edition of the 'Chronicle of the

Princes.' Both tasks were carried on concurrently during the period 1830–40; libraries were visited, manuscripts copied, and collations made, and in 1841 the Record edition of the laws appeared in two forms, a large folio and two quarto volumes. It is remarkable not only for the care and accuracy with which the manuscripts are reproduced, but also as distinguishing for the first time the three versions (Venedotian, Dimetian, and Gwentian) of the original law of Hywel. The edition of the 'Chronicle of the Princes' ('Brut y Tywysogion,' a continuation of Geoffrey of Monmouth's work, but, unlike it, based on contemporary evidence) did not appear in Owen's lifetime. The inconsiderable portion of the 'Chronicle' which ends at 1066 was indeed edited by him for the 'Monumenta Historica Britannica,' 1848, but the bulk of his material remained unpublished, and went to the Record Office on his death in 1851. Complaint was made in 'Archæologia Cambrensis' (3rd ser. v. 235) that the papers thus handed over were carelessly kept, and access to them had been granted to persons who were using them without acknowledgment; and when in 1860 the Rolls edition of 'Brut y Tywysogion' appeared, under the editorship of the Rev. J. Williams (Ab Ithel), the reviewer in the 'Archæologia Cambrensis' (3rd ser. vii. 93–103) asserted that the text, the translation, and all that was valuable in the preface were the work of Owen, who was nevertheless unmentioned in the book. In 1863 Owen's transcript and translation of the so-called 'Gwentian Brut' (a Glamorganshire version of the 'Chronicle'), with the introduction he had prepared for the 'Monumenta,' and a letter on the Welsh chronicles to H. Petrie, were printed as an extra volume by the Cambrian Archæological Association.

'No Welsh archæologist since the days of Edward Llwyd has appeared superior to Aneurin Owen' (*Archæolog. Cambr.*) He was an accurate and well-informed paleographer and an apt historical critic. With all his father's knowledge of the Welsh language, he had none of his father's eccentricities. He took a keen interest in the Welsh movements of his day, and particularly in the Eisteddfod; he was one of a committee of five appointed at the Abergavenny Eisteddfod (1838) to consider the reform of Welsh orthography, and in 1832 won a silver medal at the Beaumaris Eisteddfod for the best Welsh essay on 'Agriculture.' The essay was published in the 'Transactions' of the Eisteddfod, 1839, and also in a separate volume. Owen died on 17 July 1851 at Trosyparc, near Denbigh (*Annual Register* for 1851).

[Enwogion Cymru, 1870; Archæol. Cambr. 3rd ser. iv. 208–12, v. 235, vi. 184–6, vii. 93–103; Ancient Laws of Wales, 1841, Preface; Transactions of Beaumaris Eisteddfod, 1839.]

J. E. L.

OWEN, CHARLES, D.D. (*d.* 1746), presbyterian minister, was a younger brother of James Owen (1654–1706) [q. v.] He succeeded Peter Aspinwall (*d.* June 1696, aged 60) as minister of Cairo Street Chapel, Warrington, Lancashire, and first appears at the 'general meeting' of Lancashire ministers held at Bolton on 13 April 1697. He was a member of the Warrington classis, and acted as moderator at Liverpool on 22 April 1719 and 8 Nov. 1721. He educated, or partly educated, students for the ministry, desisting for a time owing to the Schism Bill of 1714, but resuming later. His academy, though small, had considerable reputation; as it was not supported by the presbyterian fund, it is probable that he did not teach theology. Among his pupils (1733) was Job Orton [q. v.] On 8 Nov. 1728 he received the diploma of D.D. from the Edinburgh University, together with Isaac Watts and others. This was probably a tribute to his treatise on redemption (1723). Owen, however, is remembered rather as a political dissenter than as a theological writer. On the death of Queen Anne (1714) he published a sermon, the spirit of which is sufficiently indicated by the text (1 Kings, xvi. 20). His 'Plain Dealing' (1715) was the subject of an indictment; and, though no conviction followed, he was mulcted in heavy expenses. Most of his subsequent political publications were anonymous, but their authorship was well known, and Owen was regarded as a pillar of the Hanoverian cause in the north of England during the period which followed the rebellion of 1715. He had no love for quakers. He maintained a large congregation at Warrington for nearly fifty years, and died on 17 Feb. 1746. His funeral sermon was preached by his nephew, Josiah Owen [q. v.] His son John (*d.* 1775) is often described as his successor; but he was minister at Wharton, Lancashire, though living in Warrington. Owen's successor at Warrington was John Seddon (1725–1770) [q. v.]

He published, besides funeral sermons for Thomas Risley (1716) and Mary Lythgow (reprinted 1758), and other single sermons: 1. 'Some Account of the Life and Writings of . . . James Owen,' &c., 1709, 12mo. 2. 'The Scene of Delusions. . . . Historical Account of Prophetick Impostures,' &c., 1712, 12mo; translated into German, Leipzig, 1715;

answered in 1723 by John Lacy (*fl.* 1737) [q.v.] 3. 'Hymns Sacred to the Lord's Table. Collected and Methodiz'd,' &c., Leverpoole, 1712, 8vo (the first book known to have been printed in Liverpool). 4. 'Donatus Redivivus; or a Reprimand to a Modern Church-Schismatick,' &c., 1714, 8vo; reprinted, with the title 'Rebaptization Condemned,' &c., 1716, 8vo (an attack on two clergymen who had rebaptised a conforming dissenter). 5. 'The Amazon Disarm'd,' &c., 1714, 8vo (defence of No. 4 against a reply by Jane Chorlton). 6. 'Plain Dealing; or Separation without Schism,' &c., 1715, 8vo; 12th ed., 1727, 8vo. 7. 'The Validity of the Dissenting Ministry,' &c., 1716, 8vo. 8. 'A Vindication of Plain Dealing from . . . two Country Curates,' &c., 1716, 8vo (anon.) 9. 'Plain Dealing and its Vindication Defended,' &c., 1716, 8vo (anon.) 10. 'The Dissenting Ministry still Valid,' &c., 1716, 8vo (anon.) (in defence of James Owen's 'History of Ordination,' 1709). 11. 'The Jure Divino Woe,' &c., 1717, 8vo (thanksgiving sermon at Manchester on anniversary of battle of Preston, 14 Nov. 1715, with appendix). 12. 'Plain Reasons (1) For Dissenting . . . (2) Why Dissenters are not . . . guilty of Schism,' &c., 1717, 8vo (anon.); 23rd ed., 1736, 8vo. 13. 'The Dissenters' Claim . . . for Civil Offices,' &c., 1717, 8vo (anon.) 14. 'The Danger of the Church and Kingdom from Foreigners,' &c., 1721, 8vo (anon.) 15. 'The Wonders of Redeeming Love,' &c., 1723, 12mo; abridged as 'Meditations on the Incarnation,' &c. (Rel. Tract Soc.), 1830, 12mo. 16. 'An Alarm to Protestant Princes and People,' &c., 1725, 8vo (anon.) 17. 'Religious Gratitude; Seven Practical Discourses,' 1731, 12mo. 18. 'An Essay towards the Natural History of Serpents,' &c., 1742, 4to. Posthumous was 19. 'The Character and Conduct of Ecclesiastics in Church and State,' &c., Shrewsbury, 1768, 12mo (edited by F[rancis] B[oult]). He also edited 'The Validity of the Dissenting Ministry' and other posthumous works of his brother, James Owen.

[Funeral Sermon by Josiah Owen, 1746; Orton's Letters, 1806, i. 159; Williams's Life of Matthew Henry, 1828, pp. 143 seq., 263; Bogue and Bennett's Hist. of Dissenters, 1833, ii. 224; Autobiography of William Stout, 1851, pp. 39 seq.; Beamont's Jacobite Trials (Chetham Soc.), 1852, p. 53; Notes and Queries, 19 Nov. 1853 p. 492, 31 Jan. 1874 pp. 90 seq., 1 May 1875 p. 355, 17 Feb. 1894 p. 135; Cat. of Edinburgh Graduates, 1858, p. 239; Transactions of Hist. Soc. Lanc. and Cheshire, 1861, p. 121; Halley's Lancashire, 1869, ii. 321 seq., 351; Turner's Nonconformist Register, 1881, p. 85; Minutes of Manchester Presbyterian Classis (Chetham Soc.), 1891, iii. 358 seq.; Nightingale's Lancashire Nonconformity [1892], iv. 214 seq.; manuscript Minutes of Warrington Classis (1719–22) in Renshaw Street Chapel Library, Liverpool.] A. G.

OWEN, CORBET (1646–1671), Latin poet, son of William Owen, a clergyman, of Pontesbury, Shropshire, was born at Hinton in that county in 1646. He was sent to a private school kept by a 'loyal parson' named Scofield at Shrewsbury, where he made rapid progress in learning; but his friends soon sent him to France, and afterwards to Flanders, to be touched by Charles II for the cure of the king's evil, from which malady he was so great a sufferer that he went about on crutches. In May 1658 he was sent to Westminster School, and in the following year he was admitted a king's scholar. Here 'it was usual with him to speak forty or fifty smooth and elegant verses extempore, in little more than half an hour.' In 1664 he was elected a student of Christ Church, Oxford, and 'in a short time was well versed in the most crabbed subtilties of philosophy.' He became a student of Lincoln's Inn in 1665 (Foster, *Alumni Oxon.* early ser. iii. 1098). After graduating B.A. on 21 May 1667 he studied medicine, and he took the degree of M.A. on 23 March 1669–70 (Wood, *Fasti Oxon.* ed. Bliss, ii. 297, 308). Wood says he was 'the most forward person of his age in the university for his polite learning.' He died about 18 Jan. 1670–1, and was buried in the church at Condover, Shropshire.

He was the author of: 1. 'Carmen Pindaricum in Theatro Sheldoniano in solennibus magnifici operis encæniis recitatum,' Oxford, 1669, 4to, reprinted in 'Musarum Anglicanarum Analecta,' 1721, vol. i., and in 'Musæ Anglicanæ,' 1741, vol. i. Dr. Johnson says that in this poem 'all kinds of verse are shaken together.' 2. 'Divers Poems, in Manuscript, with Translations of Poetry, particularly the "Otho" of M. de Corneille, which he rendered into English Verse.'

[Wood's Athenæ Oxon. iii. 924; Wood's Annals (Gutch), ii. 801; Welch's Alumni Westmon. (Phillimore), p. 157; Foster's Alumni Oxon.] T. C.

OWEN, DAVID, D.D. (*fl.* 1642), controversialist, a native of the Isle of Anglesea, was educated at Catharine Hall, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1598. He afterwards migrated to Clare Hall, where he commenced M.A. in 1602. He was incorporated in the latter degree at Oxford on 14 June 1608. He took the degree of B.D. at Cambridge in 1609, and was created D.D. in 1618. For many years he was chaplain to

John Ramsay, viscount Hadington, afterwards Earl of Holderness.

His works are: 1. 'Herod and Pilate reconciled; or the Concord of Papist and Pvritan (against Scripture, Fathers, Councels, and other Orthodoxall Writers), for the Coercion, Deposition, and Killing of Kings, discovered,' Cambridge, 1610, 4to, dedicated to John Ramsay, viscount Hadington. The original manuscript, entitled 'The power of Princes and the dutie of Subjects,' is in the King's collection in the British Museum, 18 B.v. This work was reprinted, without the dedication, under the title of 'A Perswasion to Loyalty, or the Svbiects Dvtie. Wherein is proved that resisting or deposing of Kings (under what specious pretences soever couched) is utterly unlawfull. Collected by D.O.,' London, 1642, 4to. A Dutch translation, entitled 'Herodes ende Pilatus vereenight,' by Johann Wtenbogaert or Utenbogaert, appeared in 1660. 2. 'Anti-Paræus, sive Determinatio de Jure Regio, habita Cantabrigiæ in Scholis Theologicis 19 April. 1619, contra Davidem Paræum cæterosq. reformatæ et Romanæ Religionis Antimonarchas,' Cambridge, 1622, 8vo, dedicated to James I. An English translation by Robert Mossom [q. v.], afterwards bishop of Derry, was published at York, 1642, 4to. David Paræus or Wängler was professor of divinity at Heidelberg, and his work, entitled 'Commentarius in Epistolam ad Romanos,' published at Frankfort in 1609, being regarded as an attack upon the royal authority, was publicly burnt in St. Paul's Churchyard, London, on 21 June 1622 (Birch, *Court and Times of James I*, ii. 317). 3. 'Detectio Calumniarum, Sophismatum, et Impostvrarum Anonymi Papistæ, qui Dialogo sub ementito titulo, Deus et Rex, conatus est astruere Potestatem Populo-Papalem ad coercionem et depositionem Regum,' manuscript in the Royal collection, British Museum, 10 B. xiii. The dedication, to the Earl of Holderness, is dated 21 July 1621.

[Information from J. W. Clark, esq., M.A.; Addit. MS. 5877, f. 104; Baillet, Traité des Anti, ii. 144; Birch's Court and Times of James I, ii. 328; Casley's Cat. of MSS. p. 277; Heywood and Wright's Cambridge University Transactions, ii. 292; Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Wood's Fasti Oxon. (Bliss), i. 328.] T. C.

OWEN, DAVID or DAFYDD Y GARREG WEN (1720–1749), Welsh harper, was the son of Owen Humphreys, by his wife Gwen Roberts of Isallt, a member of a family that was traditionally believed to be descended from the physicians of Myddvai. He was born in 1720, at a farmhouse called Y Garreg Wen, near Portmadoc, Carnarvonshire. There he died in 1749, and was buried in the churchyard of Ynyscynhaiarn, where in 1840 a monument, with a Welsh inscription and the figure of a harp, was erected by subscription over his grave.

Owen was a competent player on the harp. Tradition attributes to him the authorship of the well-known air which, in all Welsh collections of national songs, bears his own name of 'Dafydd y Garreg Wen' as its title, though it is known in Scotland by the name of 'July Jott.' Some account for this by saying that it was sent by Dafydd to a cousin of his (or, according to others, a brother named Rhys), who was then a gardener at Roslin Castle in Scotland, where the air soon became popular under a new name; but others, who accept its Scottish origin, assert that it was simply a favourite one of Dafydd's. The air, however, possesses a distinctly Welsh character. According to the Welsh tradition, Dafydd when on his death-bed had fallen in a trance, and was believed to be dead, but, suddenly reviving, told his mother that he had just heard one of the sweetest songs of heaven, which, on his harp being handed him, he then played; but as the last note was dying away Dafydd, too, died. The air was preserved from memory by his mother, who was herself a good harpist and a fair poetess. Sir Walter Scott wrote words for the air, entitled 'The Dying Bard.' Scott adds that the bard 'requested that the air might be performed at his funeral,' and that, according to the 'Welsh Harper' (ed. John Parry, p. 110), was done. At least two other airs are ascribed to Dafydd, namely, 'Codiad yr Ehedydd' ('Rising of the Lark') and 'Difyrrwch Gwyr Criccieth,' which is also known as 'Roslin Castle' in Scotland, where tradition says it was popularised by the same cousin to whom Dafydd also sent it. Evan Evans (Ieuan Glan Geirionydd) wrote words (in Welsh) for this air. The English and Welsh words for the other two airs, in Brinley Richards's 'Songs of Wales' (pp. 58, 79), are by John Oxenford and J. Ceiriog Hughes respectively.

[Welsh Minstrelsie, iv. p. vii; Scots Minstrelsie, iv. 78; Jones's Welsh Musicians, p. 81; Enwogion Cymru by Foulkes, pp. 174–5; Cymru Fu, i. 343. For an account of Dafydd's family see Y Gestiana by Alltud Eifion, Tremadoc, 1892, pp. 59–68, where also all the local traditions are collected.] D. Ll. T.

OWEN, DAVID (1784–1841), Welsh poet, best known by his bardic title of 'Dewi Wyn o Eifion,' was the son of Owen Dafydd and Catherine, his second wife, who lived on the farm of Gaerwen, in the parish of Llanystumdwy, Carnarvonshire. He was baptised

on 18 June 1784. He attended school at neighbouring villages until an improvement in his parents' circumstances enabled them to send him and his younger brother, Owen (the only other child), to a boarding school at Bangor Iscoed, Flintshire. Owen established himself as a shopkeeper at Pwllheli; but his brother David was less ambitious, and returned to the farm at Gaerwen, where he assisted his father until the latter's death in 1816, and afterwards managed the place himself, contriving to amass before his death a considerable sum of money. He joined his brother at Pwllheli in 1827, without, however, ceasing to hold Gaerwen, whither he returned in 1837, upon Owen's death. He died on 17 Jan. 1841, and was buried at Llangybi.

While still a schoolboy in Carnarvonshire Dewi Wyn showed an aptitude for composing in the alliterative 'strict' metres of Welsh poetry. The most prominent Welsh poets of the day were, with one or two exceptions, Carnarvonshire men, and Robert Williams of Bettws Fawr (Robert ap Gwilym Ddu) tilled a farm in the same parish as Dewi's parents. Thus the young poet lived in a congenial atmosphere, and was already a skilful composer at the age of eighteen. Robert ap Gwilym Ddu was probably his chief bardic instructor; they continued close friends until Dewi's death. Dewi Wyn first became known to the Welsh public as a poet of promise in 1804. The Gwyneddigion Society of London, under the leadership of Dr. William Owen Pughe [q. v.] and Owen Jones (Owain Myfyr), was endeavouring to revive the old bardic customs, and, among other enterprises, offered for several years an annual medal for the best poem on a given subject in the strict metres. The subject for 1803 was 'The Memory of Goronwy Owain.' Dewi Wyn competed, and was assigned the second place, Griffith Williams (Gutyn Peris) being declared the winner of the medal. The next subject announced was 'The Isle of Britain and its Defence against an Alien Race.' In 1805 Dewi Wyn sent in his 'Awdl Molawd Ynys Prydain,' but the society, after much discussion, gave him again the second place, and declared the poem bearing the pseudonym 'Bardd Cwsg' to be the best. 'Bardd Cwsg' was Hugh Maurice, a nephew of Owain Myfyr, the autocrat of the Gwyneddigion; but, yielding to the force of public opinion, he declined to reveal his real name, whereupon the society declared him to have forfeited the medal, and awarded it to Dewi Wyn.

In September 1811 at the Eisteddfod held at Tremandoc a silver cup was offered for the best poem upon 'Agriculture,' and Dewi Wyn was awarded the prize. But it was withheld owing to the action of influential members of the Gwyneddigion Society (cf. *Seren Gomer*, March, 1820; *Blodau Arfon*, 1869, appendix). The quarrel between the poet and the society finally came to a head in 1819. In connection with the Denbigh Eisteddfod of that year the society's medal was offered for the best poem upon 'Charity' (Elusengarwch); no announcement was made as to the result at the Eisteddfod itself, but some three weeks later 'Y Dryw,' viz., the Rev. Edward Hughes of Bodfari, was declared the winner. The injustice of this award, from the poetic point of view, was manifest, for the poem sent in by Dewi Wyn is one of the noblest in Welsh literature.

These disappointments so mortified Dewi that, after one or two fierce onslaughts in verse upon his foes, he gave up poetry altogether, writing scarcely anything from 1823 until his death. Once, in 1832, he broke the silence with 'Stanzas to the Menai Bridge.' His power and genius as a poet are now generally recognised, but in his own day he received less than his due from those who only saw in him an assertive self-esteem, impatience of criticism, and asperity of temper. Towards the end of his life he suffered much from religious melancholy; always attached to the baptist denomination, he did not enter its communion until the year before he died.

Dewi Wyn's published works are: 1. A volume containing the poem on 'Agriculture,' and a few others, 1812. 2. 'Awdl Elusengarwch,' with a prefatory letter to the poets of Wales, published early in 1820. 3. 'Blodau Arfon,' containing the bulk of the poet's writings, Chester, 1842, is illustrated by an engraving of Dewi Wyn, from a portrait by Roos, with a memoir compiled by Eben Fardd from the notes of John Thomas, Chwilog. 4. An appendix to 'Blodau Arfon,' Carnarvon, 1869, contains additional poems and further notes upon the poet's life and genius by Cynddelw (Rev. R. Ellis).

[Blodau Arfon and Atodiad; letters in Adgof uwch Anghof, Penygroes, 1883; Origin and Progress of the Gwyneddigion Society, by W. D. Leathart, London, 1831; Enwogion Cymru, Liverpool, 1870.] J. E. L.

OWEN, DAVID (1794–1866), Welsh journalist, best known as 'Brutus,' was born in 1794 at Llanpumsaint, near Carmarthen, where his father, Benjamin Owen (a shoemaker), was parish clerk. His mother was a member of a baptist church. Though he was not sent from the district to school, he received a good education, including the elements of Latin. After a brief experience of

medical studies he resolved to enter the baptist ministry. He joined the Baptist College at Bristol, but in a year the petty persecutions of his fellow-students, debt, and a roving spirit drove him back to Wales. After keeping school for a short time at Gilfach, near Aber, Carnarvonshire, he was invited to take charge of the small baptist churches of Talygraig, Galltraeth, Ty'ndomen, and Rhos Hirwaen, in the Lleyn district of Carnarvonshire. He was accordingly ordained, and settled at Llangïan, shortly afterwards marrying Anne, the daughter of Thomas Jones of Rhandir, a farmer of the locality. Owen's stipend was small, and he was still compelled to eke out a livelihood by keeping school and by giving medical advice to his neighbours. In 1824 he made his first appearance in literature. Being out of humour with the 'Cymreigyddion' or Welsh Language Society of Lleyn, he sent to 'Seren Gomer,' the leading Welsh magazine of the day, an article on 'The Poverty of the Welsh Language,' signed 'Brutus, Lleyn.' The ability of the article, which went to show that the Welsh had no literature worthy of mention, was at once recognised; it was answered by Gwallter Mechain and Carnhuanawc, and when Owen revealed himself as its author his reputation as a Welsh writer was established. Fame, however, did not bring him bread, and, under pressure of poverty, he falsely told Dr. Lant Carpenter of Bristol that the congregations under his charge were leaning towards unitarianism, and asked, since he, as their minister, shared their views, for help from the presbyterian fund. The inquiries set on foot by Dr. Carpenter soon exposed the deception; the facts came to the knowledge of the baptists of North Wales, and at the Pwllheli Association 'Brutus' was expelled from the baptist denomination. His father-in-law was an independent, and this, with his fame as a writer, secured his admission as a member of the church of that denomination at Capel Newydd. He marked his change of allegiance by writing a book against adult baptism, but, though allowed to preach in the independent churches, won no great popularity among them. His next step was to move to Tyddyn Sweep, Maen addfwyn, near Llanerchymedd, Anglesey, where there was an independent church. Here he met with no better success, and in a short time moved again to Bontnewydd, near Carnarvon. At both places he kept school.

Towards the end of 1827 he became editor of 'Lleuad yr Oes,' an undenominational monthly magazine, published at Aberystwith; and early in 1828 he established himself at Llanbadarn Fawr, within easy reach of the printing office. In 1830 the printer, who was on the eve of bankruptcy, sold the goodwill of the 'Lleuad' to Jeffrey Jones of Llandovery, whither accordingly 'Brutus' followed it as editor. Here it was as unprofitable as at Aberystwith, and in October 1830 the goodwill was sold to William Rees, a Llandovery printer, and a number of independent ministers who wished to start a similar magazine in connection with their denomination. The result was the appearance of the 'Efengylydd' in 1831, with 'Brutus' as editor; but in 1835 differences arose on political questions between the publisher, a churchman, and the independent ministers, who were the chief contributors, and the 'Efengylydd' ceased to appear. The independents started the 'Diwygiwr' at Llanelly; Rees established the 'Haul,' with 'Brutus' as editor, for the defence of the church. This involved a fresh change of creed on the part of 'Brutus,' who now became a churchman.

He continued to edit the 'Haul' until his death, making it the vehicle of merciless satire of the nonconformists, whom he had deserted. His home for the earlier part of this period was a cottage in Cwm dwr, on the road from Llandovery to Brecon. Later on he moved to Bron Arthen in the same district. He died on 16 Jan. 1866, and was buried in Llywel churchyard.

'Brutus' was the author of the following Welsh works: 1. 'A Treatise in Defence of Infant Baptism,' Aberystwith, 1828. 2. 'Proceedings of the Established Church,' 1841. 3. 'Eliasia,' notes on the career of John Elias of Anglesey (*d.* 1841), written under the pseudonym of 'Bleddyn,' 1844. 4. 'Christmasia,' a similar account of Christmas Evans (*d.* 1838). 5. 'A Geography of the Bible,' Llangollen, n.d. 6. 'Brutusiana,' a selection of his non-controversial writings, published for him (free of cost, it is said) by Mr. Rees of Llandovery in 1855. Since his death 'Wil Brydydd y Coed' has been reprinted from the 'Haul' (Carmarthen, 1876), and a second edition has appeared of 'Christmasia' (Liverpool, 1887).

[The fullest account of 'Brutus' is that given in the Traethodydd for April and October, 1867, by a friend of long standing (the late J. R. Kilsby Jones, it is believed); there is a fairly complete bibliography in Ashton's (Welsh) History of Welsh Literature from 1650 to 1850 (1894). Information has been kindly supplied by Messrs. T. Roberts and H. Ellis, Aber, and Mr. A. McKillop, Llanerch y Medd.] J. E. L.

OWEN, EDWARD (1728–1807), translator of Juvenal and Persius, third son of David Owen of Llangurig, Montgomeryshire,

was born in 1728, and matriculated at Jesus College, Oxford, on 22 March 1745–6, graduating B.A. on 1 Dec. 1749, and M.A. on 1 June 1752. He was appointed headmaster of the grammar school at Warrington on 4 June 1757, incumbent of Sankey Chapel in 1763, and rector of Warrington on 14 Sept. 1767. The first and third of these offices he retained until his death. The dilapidated fabrics of school and church each received extensive repairs under his guidance, and both as master and clergyman he acquired a high local reputation. Among his pupils were George Tierney, president of the board of control; Dr. John Wright, fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford; John Almon, Dr. Thomas Barnes, and John Fitchett. He was president of the Warrington Library, which was established in 1760, and took a prominent part in the promotion of the literary and social interests of the town. Owen died unmarried in April 1807, and was buried in the chancel of Warrington parish church. His portrait is preserved in the Warrington Museum, and a silhouette portrait is given in Kendrick's 'Warrington Worthies.'

Gilbert Wakefield speaks of Owen as 'a man of most elegant learning, unimpeachable veracity, and peculiar benevolence of heart;' he was, however, lampooned in Thomas Seddons's 'Characteristic Strictures,' 1779. His chief work is his 'Satires of Juvenal and Persius, translated into English Verse,' London, 1785, 2 vols. 12mo; later editions dated 1786 and 1810. He wrote also 'A New Latin Accidence, or a Complete Introduction to . . . Latin Grammar,' 1770; 5th edit., 1779; other editions, entitled 'The Common Accidence Improved,' 1800, 1804, 1819; and 'Elementa Latina Metrica,' 1796.

[Marsh's Lectures on the Literary Hist. of Warrington; Beamont's Warrington Church Notes, 1878, p. 104; Kendrick's Warrington Worthies; Wakefield's Memoirs, 1792, p. 161; Foster's Alumni Oxon.; Smith's Bibl. Anti-Quakeriana.] C. W. S.

OWEN, Sir EDWARD CAMPBELL RICH (1771–1849), admiral, born in 1771, son of Captain William Owen of the navy (*d.* 1778), and first cousin of David Owen, senior wrangler in 1777, was borne on the books of the Enterprize in the Mediterranean when he was barely four years old, and 1780–2 he was similarly borne on the books of ships in the West Indies. His actual entry into the navy seems to have been 1786, on board the Culloden, guardship at Plymouth. He afterwards served on the home, Mediterranean, North American, and West Indian stations; and on 6 Nov. 1793 was promoted to be lieutenant of the Fortunée. Afterwards, on the home station, in the summer of 1796, he was acting-captain of the Impregnable with Rear-admiral Sir Thomas Rich, his godfather, and of the Queen Charlotte with Sir John Colpoys; and on 19 Sept. was promoted commander. In May 1797 he had charge of a division of gun-brigs at the Nore, under the command of Sir Erasmus Gower. On 23 April 1798 he was posted to the Northumberland, from which he was moved to the Irresistible, in the Medway. In 1801 he commanded the Nemesis in the North Sea and off Dunkirk or Boulogne. In May 1802 he was appointed to the Immortalité, in which, on the renewal of the war, he was actively employed on the coast of France, capturing or destroying a very great number of the enemy's gunboats or privateers, more especially, on 20 July 1804, when, in conjunction with four brigs and a northerly gale, he insured the destruction of many gunboats and several hundred soldiers between Boulogne and Étaples (James, iii. 227–8; Chevalier, iii. 107). In October 1806 he was moved to the Clyde and ordered to hoist a broad pennant. In 1809 he was attached to the Walcheren expedition. He afterwards commanded the Inconstant in the North Sea, and in 1813 the Cornwall. In 1814 he commanded the Dorset yacht, and on 2 Jan. 1815 was nominated a K.C.B. In 1816 he was appointed to the Royal Sovereign yacht, which he commanded for the next six years; and from 1822 to 1825 was commander-in-chief in the West Indies, with a broad pennant in the Gloucester. On 27 May 1825 he was promoted to be rear-admiral; in 1827 he was surveyor-general of the ordnance; in March 1828 was appointed on the council of the lord high-admiral; and from December 1828 to 1832 was commander-in-chief in the East Indies. On his return he was nominated a G.C.H. on 24 Oct. 1832. He became a vice-admiral on 10 Jan. 1837, and from 1841 to 1845 was commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean, with his flag in the Queen and afterwards in the Formidable. He was nominated a G.C.B. on 8 May 1845; became admiral on 11 Dec. 1846, and died on 8 Oct. 1849. He married, in 1829, Selina, daughter of John Baker Hay, captain in the navy.

[Marshall's Roy. Nav. Biogr. iii. (vol. ii.) 126; O'Byrne's Nav. Biogr. Dict.; Journal of the Royal Geographical Society, vol. xx. p. xxxiv; Gent. Mag. 1849, ii. 647.] J. K. L.

OWEN, EDWARD PRYCE (1788–1863), artist, born in March 1788, was the only son of Archdeacon Hugh Owen (1761–1827)

[q. v.] He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1810, M.A. 1816. After officiating for some time at Park Street Chapel, Grosvenor Square, London, he became vicar of Wellington, and rector of Eyton-upon-the-Wildmoors, Shropshire, holding these livings from 27 Feb. 1823 (Foster, *Index Eccles.*) till 1840. While travelling in France and Belgium, and (in 1840) in Italy, the Levant, Germany, and Switzerland, he made numerous drawings, from which he afterwards produced etchings and pictures in oils. He contributed several plates to the 'History of Shrewsbury,' 1825, by Hugh Owen (his father) and J. B. Blakeway, and issued the following: 1. 'Etchings of Ancient Buildings in Shrewsbury' (with letterpress), Nos. 1 and 2 only, London, 1820–1, fol. 2. 'Etchings' (portrait and forty-five plates), London, 1826, royal fol.; privately printed. 3. 'The Book of Etchings,' vol. i. 1842; vol. ii. 1855.

In the latter part of his life Owen lived at Bettws Hall, Montgomeryshire. He died at Cheltenham on 15 July 1863.

[Gent. Mag. 1863, pt. ii. pp. 244, 380; Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Cooper's Biogr. Dict.; Seubert's Allgemeines Künstler-Lexicon; Brit. Mus. Cat.] W. W.

OWEN, ELLIS (1789–1868), Welsh antiquary and poet, son of Owen Ellis and Ann Thomas his wife, of Cefnymeusydd, in the parish of Ynys Cynhaiarn, Carnarvonshire, was born on 31 March 1789. He went to school at Penmorfa, and was afterwards sent to Shrewsbury; on returning home he settled at Cefynmeusydd, and on his father's death took charge of the farm. He spent the rest of his life at Cefnymeusydd as a prosperous farmer of much local influence, and died there on 27 Jan. 1868. He was chiefly remarkable as a writer of 'englynion' (stanzas), as a local antiquary and genealogist, and as the friend and tutor of the young poets of the district. The 'Literary Society of Cefnymeusydd,' the precursor of many a society of the kind in Wales, met fortnightly at his house and under his presidency for eleven years (1846–57). His poetical and prose writings were published, with a biographical notice, under the title of 'Cell Meudwy' ('The Hermit's Cell') in 1877 (Tremadog). Four days before his death he had been elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.

[Cell Meudwy.] J. E. L.

OWEN, Sir FRANCIS PHILIP CUNLIFFE- (1828–1894), director of South Kensington Museum and organiser of exhibitions, born on 8 June 1828, was third son of Captain Charles Cunliffe-Owen, R.N., and Mary, only daughter of Sir Henry Blosset, formerly chief justice of Bengal. He was originally intended for the sea, and at the age of twelve entered the navy, but he was obliged by weak health to abandon the profession after five years' service in the Mediterranean and the West Indies. In 1854 the influence of an elder brother, Lieutenant-colonel Henry Charles Cunliffe-Owen [q. v.], obtained him a post in the Science and Art Department, then recently established through the initiative of Sir Henry Cole [q. v.] This able administrator perceived in Owen talents not unlike his own, and in 1855 appointed him as one of the superintendents, under himself, of the British section of the International exhibition held at Paris in that year. Thus commenced the work for which Owen showed a special capacity, and in the execution of which he obtained for himself a unique reputation. To Cole and Owen must be largely attributed the success which attended the establishment of international exhibitions; for, if the original idea was due to Cole, its successful development was largely the work of Owen. With less original power than Cole, Owen had an equal capacity for organisation, and an even greater facility for taking up new ideas and carrying them to a successful issue. Both had singular personal influence. Cole's masterful individuality overpowered opposition; Owen's charm of manner and natural geniality prevented it.

Owen's successful administration in Paris in 1855 led to his appointment in 1857 as deputy general superintendent of the South Kensington Museum, and in 1860 he was promoted to the post of assistant director, Cole being director of the museum and secretary of the Science and Art Department. In 1862 the second great London exhibition was held, and Owen acted as director of the foreign sections, a post for which his knowledge of foreign languages specially qualified him. In 1867 another exhibition was held in Paris, and Owen was second in command to Cole as assistant executive commissioner. So much credit did he obtain by his assiduous labours that when a commission was appointed to provide for the representation of England at the Vienna exhibition in 1873 Owen was made its secretary, and successfully coped with the special difficulties of the post. In the same year Cole retired from the two posts he held at South Kensington, and one of them, the directorship of the museum, was conferred upon Owen.

The next international exhibition was that held at Philadelphia in 1876. Owen was

appointed executive commissioner for Great Britain, and visited America for the purpose of making the preliminary arrangements. Circumstances, however, led to his resignation of the appointment, which was afterwards filled by Sir Herbert Sandford. In 1878, however, he again had charge of the British section at the exhibition held in Paris. There he was extremely popular, alike with his own countrymen, the French officials, and the representatives of other countries. At the close of the exhibition he was created a K.C.M.G. and C.I.E. (he had received the C.B. after Vienna), and was also the recipient of many foreign decorations, including that of grand officer of the Legion of Honour.

Owen subsequently turned his foreign experiences to useful account in his own country. When a scheme was put forward for a fisheries exhibition in 1883, its promoters were glad to secure his assistance. The proposal, as it came to him, was no more attractive than the scheme for annual exhibitions which had collapsed in Sir Henry Cole's hands in 1874. Owen introduced an element of amusement and popularity, and the Fisheries exhibition became the fashionable lounge of London for the summer of 1883. He followed this up with the Health (1884) and Inventions (1885) exhibitions on a similar scale, and completed the series with the Colonial and Indian exhibition of 1886. For this a royal commission was appointed, with the Prince of Wales as president and Owen as its executive officer. The plan was well received in the colonies, and the exhibition proved in every way, pecuniarily, socially, and politically, a great success. Owen was made a K.C.B., but a serious disappointment followed. The Colonial and Indian exhibition developed into the Imperial Institute, founded in 1887, on the occasion of her Majesty's jubilee, and it was anticipated that its management would have been given to Owen. The direction of the institute was, however, placed in other hands.

In 1893 Owen retired, after some years of failing health, from his post at the South Kensington Museum. Though he made no pretence to expert knowledge, and never professed any special enthusiasm for art, he took great interest in his official work, and found in it abundant scope for his administrative powers. It was, however, in the more public life connected with exhibitions that Owen's real happiness lay. The popularity he deservedly obtained was a keen pleasure to him, and he always seemed restless when, in the intervals between one exhibition and another, his energies were confined to the routine work of the museum. He died at Lowestoft on 23 March 1894.

He married, in 1854, Tenny, daughter of Baron Fritz von Reitzenstare, of the royal Prussian horse-guards, and had a family of two sons and six daughters.

Lady Cunliffe-Owen died at Kirkley Cliff, Lowestoft, on 24 Oct. 1894, aged 63.

[Obituary notices in Times 24 March 1894, Standard 24 March 1894, Journal Society Arts 30 March 1894; notice in the World, 23 Oct. 1878; personal knowledge.] H. T. W.

OWEN, GEORGE (*d.* 1558), physician, was born in the diocese of Worcester, and was educated at Oxford. He became probationer-fellow of Merton College in 1519 (Broderick, *Memorials of Merton College*, p. 251), and graduated M.A. in 1521, M.B. in 1525, and M.D. in 1528 (*Oxford Univ. Register*, Oxford Hist. Soc. i. 20). In 1525 he received a license to practise his profession, and apparently at first settled at Oxford; but soon after his graduation he was appointed physician to Henry VIII, and frequently visited the court. He, together with John Chambre and William Butts, attended the birth of Prince Edward, afterwards Edward VI, in 1537, and signed the letter to the council announcing the serious condition of the child's mother, Jane Seymour. The statement that he performed the Cæsarian operation upon her is untrue. Through 1537 and 1538 he was often summoned to prescribe for the prince (cf. Nichols, *Lit. Remains of Edward VI*, pp. xxv, xxxv). The king proved a generous client, and made him many grants of lands and houses in Oxford and its neighbourhood, to which Owen added by extensive purchases. In 1537 he was given the manor of Yarnton, Oxfordshire. In 1541 he received the site of Rewley Abbey, which soon passed to Christ Church; and he acquired Inn Hall and St. Alban Hall, which had formed part of Cardinal Wolsey's property. These buildings were subsequently sold to Merton College. In 1546 he acquired Cumnor Place. Godstow Abbey also fell into Owen's hands, and there he often resided. He was one of the subscribing witnesses to the will of Henry VIII, who left him a legacy of 100*l.* (cf. Ellis, *Orig. Letters*, 3rd ser. iii. 233).

Edward VI continued him in his office of royal physician, and treated him with as much liberality as his father. In 1550 he bought the rectory and chapel of St. Giles, Oxford (Wood, *City of Oxford*, ii. 70). By letters patent, dated 4 Feb. 1552–3, Edward gave to him, jointly with Henry Martin of Oxford, Durham College, which they sold

a year later to Sir Thomas Pope for the site of his projected Trinity College (*ib.* p. 274). On 25 Oct. 1552 he received a royal grant of land of the value of 20*l.* a year.

Meanwhile he was taking a prominent place in his profession, and was held in esteem by the public. Leland addressed an 'Encomium,' 'Ad D. Audoenum Medicum Regium;' and, according to his friend Thomas Caius [q. v.], he and Queen Catharine Parr joined in inducing Caius to translate into English Erasmus's paraphrase of St. Mark's Gospel. He was admitted a fellow of the College of Physicians on 25 June 1545; an elect in 1552, in place of Dr. John Chambre, deceased; and on 2 Oct. 1553 was elected president, to which office he was reappointed in the following year. At the same time he was nominated royal physician on Mary's accession, and in the first year of the new reign he was instrumental in obtaining an act for the confirmation and enlargement of the powers of the College of Physicians. Two years later, when a difference arose between the College of Physicians and the university of Oxford concerning the admission by the latter of Simon Ludford and David Laughton to the degree of bachelor of medicine, Cardinal Pole, then chancellor of the university, directed that body to consult Dr. Owen and Dr. Thomas Huys, the queen's physicians, 'de instituendis rationibus quibus Oxoniensis academia in admittendis medicis niteretur.' Owen and his colleague suggested an agreement which the chancellor approved and ratified. Owen remained till his death on friendly terms with Queen Mary. In the spring of 1555 she sent him to Woodstock to report on the health of the Princess Elizabeth. At the new year of 1556 he presented the queen with 'two pottles of preserves' (Nicolas, *Privy Purse Expenses of Princess Mary*). He died of an epidemic intermittent fever on 18 Oct. 1558, and was buried on 24 Oct. at St. Stephen's Church, Walbrook (Machyn, *Diary*, p. 177). He was the author of a treatise named 'A meet Diet for the New Ague, set forth by Mr. Dr. Owen,' fol. London, 1558 (Tanner).

Owen left two sons, and two daughters, Lettice and Elizabeth. The elder son, Richard Owen of Godstow, married Mary, daughter of Sir Leonard Chamberlaine of Sherborne, Oxfordshire, and had issue. William, the second son, was, with his wife Anne, daughter of John Rawley of Billesby, Northamptonshire, residing at Cumnor Place when Amy Robsart met her death there in 1560 [see under Dudley, Robert, Earl of Leicester]. William Owen sold Cumnor to Anthony Forster in 1572, and in the same year was elected M.P. for Oxford (Turner, *Records of Oxford*, pp. 338–9). He seems to have retained his father's property at Godstow, and resided there.

John Owen, described in 1615 as a Roman catholic, of Godstow, was Richard Owen's grandson, and great-grandson of the physician. He achieved some notoriety in 1615 by being charged with using the treasonable expression that it was lawful to kill the king, since he was excommunicate. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty, and sentence of death was passed; but, after remaining in prison in the king's bench for three years, Owen was liberated and pardoned on 24 July 1618, at the request of the Spanish ambassador, on condition of his leaving the country within twenty days (*State Trials*, ii. 879; Gardiner, *Hist.* ii. 304–5; *Cal. State Papers*, 1611–18, pp. 548, 558).

[Visitation of Oxfordshire, 1566 and 1574 (Harl. Soc.), pp. 127–8; Munk's Coll. of Phys. i. 36; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 274; John Chambers's Worcestershire Biographies, pp. 59 sq.; Tanner's Biogr. Brit.] S. L.

OWEN, GEORGE (*fl.* 1604), author. [See Harry, George Owen.]

OWEN, GEORGE (1552–1613), county historian, born in 1552 at Henllys, near Newport, Pembrokeshire, was the eldest son of William Owen (1469–1574) [q. v.], by Elizabeth Herbert, a descendant of William, first earl of Pembroke of the Herbert line. On the attainment of his majority, Newport Castle and the baronial rights of the lordship of Kemes were delivered to him by his father, and for twenty years of his life he was in conflict with the council of the marches as to his possession of 'jura regalia' within the barony. Commissions sat at Newport in 1588 and 1589 to take evidence on the point, and it appears that Owen was at one time placed under arrest in his own castle of Newport. In 1573 he was admitted member of Barnard's Inn, but appears to have always resided in Pembrokeshire, where he held the office of vice-admiral for the counties of Pembroke and Cardigan, and was sheriff for the former county in 1587 and in 1602. In his capacity as magistrate of a maritime county he was active in the time of the Spanish scare, and letters addressed by him and some colleagues to the council are still preserved (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. Ser. 30 July and 28 Oct. 1599; cf. Spurrell, *Carmarthen*, p. 115). In 1592, on the attainder of Sir John Perrott [q. v.], Owen was one of the commissioners appointed by the crown to survey Perrott's property (Owen, *Pembrokeshire*, pp. 136 *n.* 2, 191). He died in 1613.

Owen's chief literary work was the 'Description of Pembrokeshire,' dated 18 May 1603, which was indifferently edited, with some important omissions, for the 'Cambrian Register' (vols. i. and ii.) in 1795–6 by Richard Fenton. The copy used by Fenton subsequently belonged to Sir Thomas Phillipps [q. v.] (*Phillipps MS.* 13474). The original manuscript in the British Museum (Harleian MS. 6250) has been faithfully reproduced by a descendant of the author, Mr. Henry Owen of Withybush, under the title of Owen's 'Pembrokeshire' (*Cymmrodorion Record Ser.*, No. 1, London, 1892, 8vo). Another autograph manuscript has since been discovered in the Marquis of Bute's collection (*Arch. Cambr.* 5th ser. ix. 330); and a transcript of Harleian MS. 6250, made by Bishop Burgess, is now in the library of St. David's College, Lampeter. In design the work is similar to Carew's 'Survey of Cornwall,' and presents a valuable picture of country life in the Elizabethan age. But it also contains so remarkably accurate an account of the geology of South Wales that Owen has been styled 'the patriarch of English geologists' (see *Edinburgh Review*, April 1841, lxxiii. 3; cf. Conybeare, *Outlines of Geology*, ed. Phillips, 1822, Introduction, p. xl).

Among Owen's other works are the following: 1. 'The Description of Wales,' written in 1602, and printed in the 'Gentleman's Magazine' (1823, pt. ii.) from an inaccurate transcript (Phillipps MS. 6359) of the original autograph manuscript now preserved at the Bodleian Library (Gough MS. Wales, No. 3; see its history in Gough, *British Topography*, 2nd ed. 1780, ii. 495). [See Harry, George Owen, to whom it is ascribed in error.] 2. 'The Description of Milford Havon,' written in 1595, probably with the view of inducing the government to fortify the haven. There is an autograph copy in the Phillipps Library, MS. 14445 (see Pen-ruddock Wyndham, *Tour through Wales*, 1781 edit. p. 70), and a transcript among the Additional MSS. in the British Museum (No. 22623). 3. 'A Cataloge and Genelogie of the Lordes of Kemes,' being Rawlinson MS. B. 469 in the Bodleian. The foregoing three works are printed (from the originals) in the appendix to Owen's 'Pembrokeshire.' 4. 'Baronia de Kemes,' being a treatise on the position of Kemes as a lordship-marcher, together with charters and documents relating to the barony, collected by Owen, and preserved at Bronwydd, near Cardigan. These, with some other shorter tracts, were published by the Cambrian Archæological Association in 1861–2 (London, 8vo). Seven of the charters, with Owen's notes, had been previously published in 1841 by Sir Thomas Phillipps at the Middlehill Press under the title of 'Cartæ Baroniæ de Kemes ex MSS. Georgii de Carewe arm. de Crowcombe in Com. Somerset.' 5. 'A Treatise of the Government of Wales,' printed in Clive's 'History of Ludlow' (pp. 97–146) from Lansdowne MS. No. 215, art. 1, in the British Museum, which appears to be in part a copy of the Harleian MS. 141, art. 1, which is given in the appendix to Owen's 'Pembrokeshire,' and was previously printed incorrectly in Lloyd's 'History of Powys Fadog,' ii. 1. A summary of this tract is also given in Pennant's 'Tours in Wales' (ed. Rhys, iii. 265).

Besides the above, Owen left a considerable quantity of short treatises, many of which fell into the hands of Fenton, who at one time intended publishing them (see his *Pembrokeshire*, p. 403), but several of them were subsequently sold by his son in 1858 to Sir Thomas Phillipps. Among those not already enumerated are Owen's commonplace book, called 'The Taylor's Cushion' (Phillipps MS. 14427), which is referred to in Rees's 'Beauties of England and Wales' (vol. xviii. under 'South Wales,' sub fine), and a collection of Welsh pedigrees is attributed to him. Another volume of pedigrees, written mostly in Owen's hand, and in part printed in Lewis Dwnn's 'Heraldic Visitations' (ii. 293–364), where Owen is erroneously identified by the editor with his son, George Owen, York herald (cf. also i. 7, 8, and Introduction, p. xxvii, where an englyn by Dwnn in honour of Owen is printed), is preserved in the British Museum (Egerton MS. 2586), while Harleian MS. 6068 also contains some legal tracts by him. An extensive manuscript, known as the 'Vairdre Book,' containing *inter alia* a survey of the barony of Kemes, made in 1594, is preserved at Bronwydd. Another topographical work in Owen's hand, entitled 'Pembrock and Kemes,' is now in the possession of Mr. Henry Owen of Withybush. A similar manuscript (now lost) is summarised in Browne Willis's 'Survey of the Cathedral Church of St. Davids' (pp. 38–73), London, 1717, 8vo, and is there assumed (cf. Gough, *British Topography*, ii. 515) to have been written by Owen for the use of Camden in preparing probably the sixth edition of the 'Britannia' (1607, fol.) To that work Owen also supplied a map of Pembrokeshire (pp. 508–9), a facsimile of which is prefixed to Owen's 'Pembrokeshire' (ed. 1892). Other short pieces by Owen have been printed in 'Archæologia Cambrensis' (3rd ser. viii. 14–

18, 226–7, xiii. 132-5; see also *Philosophical Transactions*, No. 208, p. 48). Camden acknowledges Owen's assistance, and speaks of him as 'venerandæ antiquitatis cultor eximius,' and Dineley, in the 'Beaufort Progress,' ed. 1888 (p. 256), where a drawing of Owen's arms is exhibited, refers to him as 'a singular lover and industrious collector of antiquities.'

Owen was twice married: first, about 1573, to Elizabeth, daughter and coheiress of William Philipps of Picton, in Pembrokeshire, by whom he had ten children, the eldest son being Alban Owen, who succeeded his father as lord of Kemes in 1608, and took a prominent part in county affairs during the civil wars (Laws, *Little England beyond Wales*, pp. 321-3; Philipps, *Civil Wars in Wales and the Marches*, ii. 4, 85). A collection of the arms of the London City companies, by Alban Owen, with his signature attached, is preserved in the Phillipps Library at Cheltenham (MS. 13140, No. 106).

Owen's second wife, according to a manuscript alleged to be by himself, and printed by Fenton (*Pembrokeshire*, p. 563), was Ann, daughter of John Gwillim, 'a French gentleman of antient descent in Normandy.' But, according to a pedigree signed by Owen himself (see a facsimile of this signature, No. 5 on frontispiece to Dwnn, *Heraldic Visitations*, vol. ii.; cf. i. 151), she was 'Ankred [i.e. Angharad], daughter of William Obiled of Caermarthen, gent.' Obiled is, however, described as 'a tinker' in a pedigree of the Henllys family by David Edwardes of Rhyd y Gors, near Carmarthen (1677), preserved at the College of Arms (Prothero MSS. v. 86). According to Edwardes's pedigree, Owen had by his second wife seven children (according to Dwnn twelve). Among the sons were George Owen (*d.* 1665) [q. v.], York herald, and Evan (1599–1662). The latter matriculated from Jesus College, Oxford, 9 Nov. 1622, and proceeded B.A. same day, M.A. 21 June 1625, B.D. 31 Aug. 1636, and D.D. 12 April 1643; he was appointed rector of Newport 1622, of Llanychllwydog 1626, and of Walwyn's Castle (all in Pembrokeshire) 1638, and was chancellor of St. David's from 1644 until his death, 30 Dec. 1662 (Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*); a mural tablet was placed to his memory in the chancel of Llawhaden Church (see copy of inscription in Fenton, op. cit. p. 318).

[The chief authority is the Introduction to Owen's Pembrokeshire (referred to above), where practically everything known about Owen's life is collected, and the numerous errors of former biographies set right.] D. Ll. T.

OWEN, GEORGE (*d.* 1665), York herald, son of George Owen (1552–1613) [q. v.], by his second wife, was 'gott before marriage,' and was born at Henllys in Pembrokeshire. He was appointed rouge croix in the place of John Bradshaw on 28 Feb. 1626 (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. Ser. His patent as rouge croix is given in Rymer's *Fœdera*, ed. Hayne, vol. viii. pt. i. p. 214), and was promoted to the post of York herald by signet in December 1633, and by patent 3 Jan. following. He is probably to be identified with the George Owen who was admitted at Gray's Inn 4 Aug. 1633 (*Gray's Inn Register*). He attended the Earl of Arundel in his expedition against the Scottish covenanters in 1639, and, according to Wood (*Fasti Oxon.* ii. 61 *n.*), was despatched on a mission in the king's service to Wales in the following year. He was with the retinue of Charles I at Oxford in 1643, where, on 12 April, he was created D.C.L., and he subsequently accompanied the king when he proceeded to invest Gloucester on 10 Aug. in the same year (Phillips, *Civil Wars in Wales and the Marches*, i. 168), but afterwards, according to Wood (l. c.), 'he miserably swerved from his loyalty (and attended at the funeral of the Earl of Essex, solemnised 22 Oct. 1646), and, by a scandalous agreement, got himself to be made Norroy king of arms by the usurper Cromwell' in 1658, on which account 'late writers on heraldic matters call him "the usurping Norroy"' (Fenton, *Pembrokeshire*, p. 563). In 1660 he was reappointed York herald, and held the office until he resigned it in 1663, when he was succeeded by his son-in-law, John Wingfield (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. Ser. 12 April 1663; cf. also 25 July). With Elias Ashmole [q.v.], he directed the funeral in London of Bryan Walton, bishop of Chester, on 5 Dec. 1661 (Wood, *Fasti*, ii. 84 *n.*) He married Rebecca, daughter of Sir Thomas Dayrell of Lillingstone, Buckinghamshire, by whom he had two sons, who both died without issue, and a daughter, who was married to his successor, Wingfield. He died in Pembrokeshire 13 May 1665 (Peck, *Desiderata Curiosa*, ed. 1732, xiv. 37).

He has been very generally confounded with his father, especially by heraldic writers (Fenton, l. c.), while both have also been confounded with George ap Owen ap Harry (Rowlands, *Llyfryddiaeth y Cymry*, p. 78), commonly called George Owen Harry [q. v.], who was a contemporary and near neighbour. In the Lambeth Library (MS. No. 263) there is an English translation of Giraldus's 'Itinerarium Cambriæ' and the first book of the 'Cambriæ Descriptio' (with the two prefaces

addressed to Langton), from Dr. David Powel's edition (London, 1585, 8vo), by 'George Owen, gent., 1602,' and dedicated to George Owen the elder, that is, son and father respectively. Owen is also said (Moule, *Bibl. Her.* p. 606) to have 'compiled a history of Pembrokeshire, the original MS. of which was in the possession of Howel Vaughan, esq. of Hengwrt;' but this is only another instance of the confusion of names, as this refers to his father's work on Pembrokeshire.

Among undoubted specimens of Owen's own heraldic work are his grant of a coat-of-arms in 1654 to Colonel Philip Jones [q. v.], now preserved at Fonmon Castle, Glamorganshire (Francis, *Charters of Swansea*, p. 183), and the 'Golden Grove Pedigree Parchment Roll,' dated 1641, being the pedigree of the Vaughans, earls of Carbery, which is 'splendidly illuminated and fully emblazoned in the most sumptuous manner' (*Arch. Cambr.* 5th ser. x. 168–9). There are also at the British Museum pedigrees of Worcestershire families dated 1634 (*Add. MS.* 19816, ff. 100-24), and a short tract, dated 1638, 'touching the precedency of a baronet's daughter' (*ib.* 14410, f. 35).

[Owen's Pembrokeshire, ed. 1892, Introduction, pp. xii, xiii; Miscellanea Genealog. Heraldica, 2nd ser. vol. ii.; authorities cited above.] D. Ll. T.

OWEN, GORONWY or **GRONOW** (1723–1769?), Welsh poet, son of Owen Goronwy, a tinker, and Jane Parry, his wife, was born on 1 Jan. 1723 in a small cottage at Rhos Fawr, in the parish of Llanfair Mathafarn Eithaf, Anglesey. His father, though not without talent, was idle and drunken, and it was only through the strenuous efforts of his mother, a woman of energy and character, that Owen obtained his early education. He first attended a school at Llanallgo, near his home, which has been supposed to be one of the many circulating schools established by Griffith Jones (1683–1761) [q. v.] of Llanddowror. Showing decided aptitude for study, he was next sent to Friars School, Bangor, where he remained from 1737 until 1741. After an unsuccessful application in 1741 to Owen Meyrick of Bodorgan for assistance wherewith to proceed to Oxford (*Life and Works of Goronwy Owain*, ed. Jones, 1876, ii. 10–11), and a brief experience as under-master in a school at Pwllheli, Owen in 1742 went to Oxford, probably with the aid of Edward Wynne of Bodewryd. He entered Jesus College, matriculating on 3 June 1742; after three years' residence he was ordained deacon in 1745, but left the university without a degree. He obtained a curacy at Selattyn, near Oswestry, adding to his clerical duties some work at the grammar school. He was admitted to priest's orders, and in August 1747 married a young widow, Ellen, daughter of Owen Hughes, ironmonger and alderman of Oswestry. In September 1748 the young couple removed to Donnington, Shropshire, where Owen took the mastership of a small endowed school, and with it the curacy of the neighbouring church of Uppington.

It was after several years' residence at Donnington that he attracted the attention of lovers of Welsh literature as a Welsh poet. As a boy he had learnt to use the strict Welsh metres, having composed 'Calendr y Carwr' ('The Lover's Calendar') at Pwllheli; but he had written nothing for years, and had indeed lost sight of his Welsh friends, when, towards the end of 1751, he opened a correspondence with Lewis Morris [q. v.]; this led to the composition of 'Cywydd y Farn Fawr' ('Lay of the Last Judgment') and other odes in the same metre, which were at once recognised as of high merit. Some fruitless efforts were made by Lewis Morris and his family to find him a place in Wales. His next move was, in 1753, to a curacy at Walton, near Liverpool, worth 35*l.* per annum, to which were soon added a house in the churchyard and 6*l.* for the superintendence of the school. Owen was now in fairly good circumstances, but he was in ill-health, and visited Liverpool taverns more frequently than was desirable. In May 1755 he accepted the post of secretary to the newly established Cymmrodorion Society of London, with the prospect of becoming minister of a Welsh church in the metropolis. He removed to London, only to find that it was not possible to establish the proposed church; a curacy worth 50*l.* was found for him at Northolt, Middlesex, whence he was able to attend without much difficulty the periodical meetings of the Cymmrodorion. Here he remained for two years and a half, yielding more and more to habits of intemperance, to which his wife was also addicted, and quite wearing out the patience of his friends the Morrises. Towards the end of 1757 he was offered, probably as a means of extricating him from his difficulties, the mastership of the school attached to William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Virginia. Having obtained some assistance from the Cymmrodorion, he sailed in December, and early in 1758 entered upon his duties. His wife died during the voyage, and he married within a year Mrs. Clayton, who was sister to the president of the college, but within a twelvemonth he was again left a widower.

It appears that in 1760 he lost his mastership through riotous conduct, afterwards became minister of St. Andrew's, Brunswick County, Virginia, and died in this position about 1769. A letter he sent in July 1767 to Richard Morris, enclosing an elegy upon Lewis Morris, gives some particulars of his life at this period, and from this it seems that he had married a third time, and had then three children besides Robert (born at Donnington in 1749).

Few Welsh poets have shown a greater mastery of the language than Owen, whose classical training is reflected in the purity and suppleness of his Welsh style. He wrote entirely in the strict metres, favouring especially the 'cywydd' form. His letters are models of racy, idiomatic Welsh prose. The following editions of his works have appeared: 1. 'Diddanwch Teuluaidd' (1st edit. London, 1763; 2nd edit. Carnarvon, 1817), containing the bulk of his poetry. 2. 'Gronoviana,' Llanrwst, 1860, containing the poetry and correspondence, preceded by a life and critical notices. 3. 'Poetical Works of Rev. Goronwy Owen,' edited by the Rev. Robert Jones, 2 vols. London, 1876, a similar compilation on a somewhat larger scale.

[The biographies in the second edition of Diddanwch Teuluaidd, 1817, the Llanrwst edition of the works of Owen, and the edition of the Rev. Robert Jones; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1715–1886.] J. E. L.

OWEN, GRIFFITH (*d.* 1717), colonist and doctor, was son of Robert Owen (*d.* 1684) of Dolsereau, Dolgelly, by Jane, his wife, born in Merionethshire. Having been educated for the medical profession, he emigrated in 1684, with his parents, to Pennsylvania, where he was one of the first doctors in the new colony founded by William Penn [q. v.] He settled in Philadelphia, and became a member of the executive council, a justice of the peace, and a commissioner for the disposal of land. In the autumn of 1699, Philadelphia being visited by a malignant disease called by Isaac Norris 'the Barbadoes distemper,' which carried off 220 persons between August and 22 Oct., Owen and a son, who commenced practice at that time, distinguished themselves by their devotion and skill.

Owen undertook long journeys, both alone and with English ministers, to distant meetings of the quakers in America, and worked among the Indians. He was much esteemed in the colony, and Penn, when troubled about his son William, expressed his wish that the young man's confidence might be gained by 'tender Griffith Owen, for he feels and sees' (*Private Life of W. Penn*, Pennsylvania Hist. Soc. iii. 98). Owen died at Philadelphia in 1717. His son the physician died on 7 March 1731–2. Owen wrote, with some others, 'Our Antient Testimony renewed,' &c., against George Keith (1639?–1716) [q. v.], London: printed and sold by T. Sowle, 1695; reprinted in the appendix (pp. 31–40) to Gerard Croese's 'History of Quakers,' 1696.

[Morris's Contributions to Med. Hist. in Mem. of the Hist. Soc. of Pa. pp. 339–43; Journal of Thomas Story, pp. 173, 176–7, 227, 240, 241; Index to Obituary Notices in Pennsylvania Gazette; Pennsylvania Mag. x. 67, 237, 344, xiii. 169 *n.*; Penn and Logan Correspondence, Pennsylvania Hist. Soc. ix. 161, 162, 171, 177, 181, 201, 206, 214, 220, 250, 256, 268; Janney's Hist. of Friends, iii. 53, 187–8; Proud's Hist. of Pennsylvania, ii. 99, 100; Smith's Catalogue; Gordon's Hist. of Pennsylvania, p. 592.] C. F. S.

OWEN, HENRY (1716–1795), divine and scholar, was son of William Owen, a gentleman of good estate, whose house was situated at the foot of Cader Idris, near Dolgelly, Merionethshire, where the son was born in 1716. He was educated at Ruthin school, Denbigh, and entered Jesus College, Oxford, on 10 April 1736. He graduated B.A. 1739, M.A. 1743, M.B. 1746, and M.D. 1753. In 1746 he was ordained deacon and priest, and was appointed to a curacy in Gloucestershire, where he at the same time practised medicine for three years; 'but neither his feelings nor his health would suffer him to continue that profession.' He subsequently became chaplain to Sir Matthew Featherstonhaugh, to whom he dedicated, in 1755, 'The Intent and Propriety of the Scripture Miracles,' and by whom he was presented in 1752 to the vicarage of Terling in Essex. Contemporaneously he acted as curate to Sir Ralph Thoresby, rector of Stoke Newington (cf. Parish Reg. August 1757 to April 1760). In April 1760 he resigned Terling in Essex on being presented to the rectory of St. Olave, Hart Street, London. Shortly after he became chaplain to Dr. Shute Barrington, then bishop of Llandaff, to whom he dedicated many of his works, and from whom he received, in 1775, the vicarage of Edmonton, Middlesex, which he held by a special dispensation with the rectory of St. Olave's. He was Boyle lecturer from 1769 to 1771, and published his sermons, which again dealt with the scripture miracles. In April 1794 he resigned St. Olave's in favour of his son.

Owen's reputation for learning is amply attested by contemporaries. Bowyer acknowledged his indebtedness to Owen in his edition of the New Testament, and left him

100*l.* in his will and such of his Hebrew books as he cared to take. Nichols dedicated to Owen 'Bowyer's Greek Testament,' 1783, 4to, and Owen helped to complete many of Bowyer's works. Owen died at Edmonton on 14 Oct. 1795. He married, on 30 Sept. 1760, Mary, daughter of Dr. Butts, bishop of Norwich, who survived him, dying at Bromley College on 18 June 1804. By her he had a son, Henry Butts Owen, and five daughters. The son was elected, in 1791, afternoon lecturer of All Hallows, Barking.

Owen's chief works, not already noticed, were: 1. 'Harmonica Trigonometrica; or a short Treatise of Trigonometry,' 1748, 8vo (anonymous). 2. 'Observations on the Four Gospels; tending chiefly to ascertain the time of their Publication, and to illustrate the form and manner of their Composition,' 1764, 8vo. 3. 'Directions for young Students in Divinity, with regard to those Attainments which are necessary to qualify them for Holy Orders,' 1st edit. 1766, 2nd edit. 1773 8vo and 1773 12mo, 3rd edit. 1782, 4th edit. 1790, 5th edit. 1809, all London. 4. 'An Enquiry into the present State of the Septuagint Version of the Old Testament, 1769, 8vo. 5. 'Critica Sacra; or a short Introduction to Hebrew Criticism,' 1774, 8vo; a supplement, in answer to some remarks by Raphael Baruh, appeared in the following year. 6. 'Collatio codicis Cottoniani Geneseos cum editione Romana a Joanne Ernesto Grabe jam olim facta nunc demum summa cura edita ab Henrico Owen, M.D.,' &c., London, 1778 (Grabe's Collation of the *Cotton MS.*, with the *Codex Vaticanus*; see Nichols, *Literary Anecdotes*, ii. 433, iv. 198, and a long review of it in *Gent. Mag.* 1778, p. 594). 7. 'A brief Account, historical and critical, of the Septuagint Version of the Old Testament, to which is added a Dissertation on the comparative Excellency of the Hebrew and Samaritan Pentateuch,' London, 1787, 8vo. 8. 'The Modes of Quotation used by the Evangelical Writers, explained and vindicated,' London, 1799, 4to, with a long and influential list of subscribers. 9. 'Sixteen Sermons on various Subjects, by the Rev. Dr. Henry Owen,' 2 vols. London, 1797; a posthumous publication by his son, for the benefit of two unprovided daughters.

[Foster's Alumni Oxon. (1715–1886); Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, ii. 433, iii. 6, 81, 99, &c. (loc. cit.), Illustrations of Literary History, v. 613, 795, vi. 669, viii. 268; Gent. Mag. 1760 pp. 203, 489, 1776 p. 95, 1794 p. 670, 1795 pp. 884, 1111; information from the Rev. Canon Shelford, rector of Stoke Newington and prebendary of St. Paul's; Works in Brit. Mus.; Watt's Bibl. Brit.] W. A. S.

OWEN, HENRY CHARLES CUNLIFFE- (1821–1867), lieutenant-colonel royal engineers and brevet-colonel, son of Captain Charles Cunliffe-Owen, R.N., and of his wife Mary, daughter of Sir Henry Blosset, knt., chief justice of Bengal, was born at Lausanne, Switzerland, on 16 Oct. 1821. Sir Francis Philip Cunliffe-Owen [q. v.] was his brother. He was educated privately, and, after passing through the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, obtained a commission as second lieutenant in the corps of royal engineers on 19 March 1839. He went to Chatham for the usual course of professional instruction, and thence to Devonport. In January 1841 Owen was sent to the Mauritius. On 30 Sept. he was promoted lieutenant. In January 1845 he was ordered to the Cape of Good Hope, where he took part in the campaign then going on against the insurgent Boers, and in the Kaffir war of 1846–7. He was thanked for his services in general orders by Sir P. Maitland and Sir G. Pechels, and he received the Kaffir war medal. On 28 Oct. 1847 he was promoted second captain. Owen returned to England in April 1848, and was first quartered at Devonport and then at Chatham, until, in November 1850, he was permitted by the commander-in-chief to accept an appointment under the royal commission for the exhibition of 1851 as computer of space for the United Kingdom, and later as superintendent of the foreign departments, and finally, after the exhibition was opened, as its general superintendent. Owen's courtesy, firmness, and business habits won him golden opinions. When the exhibition closed, Owen was appointed to another civil post—inspector of art schools in the department of practical art, then under the board of trade, with offices at Marlborough House. He was elected an associate-member of the Institution of Civil Engineers on 3 Feb. 1852.

On the outbreak of the Crimean war Owen resigned his civil appointment. In January 1855 he joined the army before Sebastopol. He was very severely wounded by a musket-ball when engaged in the trenches in directing his men to turn some rifle-pits in front of the Redan, which had just been captured from the Russians. He lost his leg, and was invalided home. Owen was mentioned in despatches by Lord Raglan. He was made a C.B., given a pension of 100*l.* per annum, received the war medal and clasp, was appointed officer of the Legion of Honour, and received the fifth class of the Medjidie and the Turkish war medal. On 17 July 1855 he was promoted brevet-major.

In October 1855 he was appointed assistant

inspector-general of fortifications at the war office, and in April 1856 deputy inspector-general of fortifications under Sir John Fox Burgoyne [q. v.] The latter post he held until August 1860, when he was appointed commanding royal engineer of the western district. Owen had been promoted brevet lieutenant-colonel on 6 June 1856, and on 22 Nov. 1861 he was promoted brevet-colonel. On 1 April 1862 he became a regimental lieutenant-colonel. During his command in the western district the important land and sea fortifications for the protection of the dockyard and naval base at Devonport, converting the place into a first-class fortress, were commenced, as well as the defences of the Severn at Breandown and at Steep and Flat Holmes, which were also in his district. The Plymouth defences absorbed most of Owen's time and attention, and it was while engaged in inspecting the progress of some of these works that he caught a chill, from the effects of which he died on 7 March 1867. He was buried in Plymouth cemetery. A stained-glass window was erected to his memory in the chancel of St. James's Church, Plymouth.

Owen married in 1855, in London, Agnes, daughter of Lewis Cubitt, esq., by whom he left a son Edward, born 1 Jan. 1857. His widow married, in 1872, the Rev. Henry Edward Willington, M.A.

Owen was a man of charming manner, and a most pleasant companion. A hard worker and devoted to his profession, his sympathies were broad and many-sided. He was a good man, and generally loved. He was a high churchman, a friend of Edward Bouverie Pusey [q. v.], and one of the original founders of the English Church Union. There are in the possession of his son a sepia drawing of him as a child, and a life-sized medallion of him in later life done by Francis Adams.

Owen contributed the following papers to the 'Professional Papers of the Corps of Royal Engineers,' in vol. ix. new ser., 'Experiments in Breaching a Merlon of Masonry at Gibraltar in 1859;' in vols. xii. and xiii., 'Fortifications versus Forts;' in vol. xiv., 'Remarks on Expense Magazines.'

[Despatches; Royal Engineers' Records; War Office Records; private information.]

R. H. V.

OWEN, HUGH, *verè* JOHN HUGHES (1615–1686), jesuit, born in Anglesea in June 1615, was admitted a student of the English College at Rome on 25 Dec. 1636, was ordained priest in the church of St. John Lateran on 16 March 1640–1, and left Rome for England on 28 Sept. 1643. He entered the Society of Jesus at Watten, near St. Omer, in 1648, and returned to the English mission in 1650. In a catalogue of jesuits for 1655 he is mentioned as then serving the college or district of St. Francis Xavier, comprising South Wales, Monmouthshire, Herefordshire, and Gloucestershire. Subsequently he was stationed at Holywell, where he died on 28 Dec. 1686.

He was the author of: 1. A report, in Welsh, of Roger Whetstone's cure at St. Winefrid's well; manuscript at Stonyhurst College. 2. 'On the Grievousness of Mortal Sin, especially of Heresy' (anon.), London, 1668. 3. The prayer-book called 'The Key of Heaven' (anon.), London, 1670. 4. A catechism in Welsh, London, 1688.

[De Backer's Bibl. des Écrivains de la Compagnie de Jésus, ii. 1663; Foley's Records, iv. 518, vi. 343, vii. 560; London and Dublin Orthodox Journal, 1836, ii. 82, 83 *n*; Oliver's Jesuit Collections, p. 152.] T. C.

OWEN, HUGH (1639–1700), of Bronclydwr, Merionethshire, nonconformist preacher, born in 1639, was the son of Humphrey Owen, the son of John Owen, the son of John Lewis Owen, member for Merioneth in the third parliament of Elizabeth, and son of Lewis Owen (*d.* 1555) [q. v.] Hugh was intended for the church, and entered Jesus College, Oxford, matriculating on 21 July 1660 (*Alumni Oxon.* 1500–1714); but the passing of the Act of Uniformity in 1662 and the ejection of such clergy as would not conform disturbed his plans, and, after a short residence in London, he returned to Bronclydwr to spend the rest of his days as a nonconformist preacher. There being no independent church in his district, he was ordained a teaching elder of the Wrexham church (PALMER, *Older Nonconformity of Wrexham*, p. 44), with authority to preach where he could in Wales. His preaching tours, which extended into the neighbouring counties of Carnarvon and Montgomery, often lasted for three months at a time, and laid the foundation of the later nonconformist churches of the district. On the issue of the declaration of indulgence in 1672 his house was licensed for independent preaching, and in a few years a church had been formed there, of which Owen retained the oversight until his death. During the reign of James II he was for a short time confined in Powis Castle, but on the whole he was not subjected to much persecution. Owen bore a high character for temperance of life, generosity to the poor, and charity towards those who differed from him. He died on

15 March 1699–1700, in his sixty-first year, according to the inscription on his tombstone in Llanegryn churchyard. Of his children, John (*d.* 27 June 1700) succeeded him as minister at Bronclydwr; one daughter married Edward Kenrick of Wrexham (who succeeded his brother-in-law at Bronclydwr), and another William Farmer of Whitley, Shropshire.

[Calamy's Nonconf. Mem. ed. Palmer, 1775, ii. 615–18; Rees's Protestant Nonconformity in Wales, 2nd edit. pp. 181, 188, 281–5; Traethodydd, 1852, pp. 290–7; Palmer's Older Nonconformity of Wrexham, pp. 55, 56.] J. E. L.

OWEN, HUGH (1761–1827), topographer, born in 1761, was the only son of Pryce Owen, M.D., a physician of Shrewsbury, by his wife Bridget, only daughter of John Whitfield, esq. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1783, and M.A. in 1807 (*Graduati Cantabr.* 1846, p. 235). In 1791 he was presented by the Earl of Tankerville to the vicarage of St. Julian, Shrewsbury; in 1803 he was collated by Bishop Douglas to the prebend of Gillingham Minor in the cathedral of Salisbury; and in 1819 he was presented by the dean and chapter of Exeter to a portion of the vicarage of Bampton, Oxfordshire. He was a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and filled the office of mayor of Shrewsbury in 1819.

He was collated by Bishop Cornwallis on 27 Dec. 1821 to the archdeaconry of Salop, and on 30 March 1822 to the prebend of Bishopshill in the church of Lichfield. On the death of his friend John Brickdale Blakeway [q. v.] in 1826, he succeeded him as minister of the royal peculiar of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, and he then resigned the church of St. Julian, though he continued to be portionist of the vicarage of Bampton. He died at Shrewsbury on 23 Dec. 1827. His only son, Edward Pryce Owen, is separately noticed.

His principal work, undertaken in collaboration with Blakeway, is 'A History of Shrewsbury,' in two large volumes, London, 1825, 4to. He had already published, anonymously, 'Some Account of the ancient and present State of Shrewsbury,' Shrewsbury, 1808, 8vo, and 1810, 12mo, a work replete with information, especially in the ecclesiastical part. To Britton's 'Architectural Antiquities' (vol. iv.) he contributed, with Blakeway, descriptions of Wenlock Abbey, and of Ludlow and Stokesay Castles.

[Gent. Mag. 1826 pt. ii. pp. 321, 431, 1828 pt. i. p. 89; Le Neve's Fasti, i. 575, 591, ii. 681; Upcott's Engl. Topography, iii. 1141; Lowndes's Bibl. Man. (Bohn), p. 1750; Carlisle's Endowed Grammar Schools, iii. 395; Leighton's Guide through the Town of Shrewsbury, pp. 103, 184.] T. C.

OWEN, HUGH (1784–1861), colonel, was born at Denbigh on 23 May 1784, and educated at the grammar school at Audlem, Cheshire. Through the influence of Sir Corbet Corbet, bart., of Adderley, a kinsman of Stapleton Cotton (afterwards first Viscount Combermere) [q. v.], Owen was appointed captain in the Shropshire volunteers on 24 Nov. 1803. In December 1805, with the aid of a recruiting party of the 16th light dragoons stationed at Market Drayton, Shropshire, Owen raised thirty men, which entitled him to a cornetcy. He was appointed cornet in the regiment, which was then commanded by Sir Stapleton Cotton, on 31 July 1806, became lieutenant on 9 July 1807, and embarked with it for Portugal in 1809. Speaking French, Spanish, and Portuguese fluently, he was much employed in outpost duties and scouting. He commanded the united skirmishers of the cavalry brigade at Talavera. In 1810 he was appointed captain of cavalry in the Portuguese army, under Marshal Beresford, and was aide-de-camp to Sir Henry Fane [q. v.], in command of the rear-guard of General Hill's division in the retreat to Torres Vedras. He was afterwards brigade-major to Sir Loftus Otway, commanding a brigade of the 1st, 4th, 7th, and 10th regiments of Portuguese cavalry; and then aide-de-camp and brigade-major to Sir Benjamin D'Urban, commanding a brigade of the 1st, 6th, 11th, and 12th Portuguese cavalry. At the battle of Vittoria on 21 June 1813, when leading the brigade into action, in the temporary absence of General D'Urban, who had been sent on to reconnoitre, his name was noted down by Wellington, who next morning directed him to memorialise for a troop in the 18th hussars, to which he was duly gazetted from 22 June 1813, subsequently receiving Portuguese rank as major and lieutenant-colonel. At the peace he returned with the Portuguese army to Portugal, in 1815 was ordered to organise the 6th regiment of cavalry, which in the subsequent civil wars, as 'Os Dragones de Chaves,' became famous for its high discipline and superiority in the field. Electing to remain in the Portuguese army, Owen, after obtaining a majority in the 7th hussars, sold out of the British service on 4 Sept. 1817. In 1820 he accompanied Lord Beresford to Brazil, and was sent home to Lisbon with despatches and the brevet rank of colonel in the 4th cavalry. On arrival he found that the king's government had been superseded, and Lord

Beresford and all other foreign officers summarily dismissed. Owen retired into private life, and resided on his estate at Villa Nova de Paraisa, near Oporto. During the subsequent civil wars Dom Pedro offered to appoint Owen his personal aide-de-camp, with the rank of general; but, not having the permission of his own sovereign, Owen declined the honour.

Owen was a knight commander of San Bento d'Aviz and knight of the Tower and Sword, and had the Peninsular gold cross, the Peninsular medal with clasps for Talavera, Albuera, Vittoria, and Pyrenees. He died at Garratt's Hall, Banstead, Surrey, 16 Dec. 1861, aged 76. Sir John Rennie, who met him in Oporto in 1855, described him as over six feet in height, with a determined countenance, and still full of fire and energy. At Rennie's request he wrote a memoir of Major the Hon. Somers Cocks (a relative of Rennie, killed at Burgos in 1812), which was printed for private circulation by Rennie. Owen published 'The Civil War in Portugal and the Siege of Oporto' (London, 1836, 8vo), being an English translation of his Portuguese work, 'A Guerra Civil em Portugal, o Sitio do Porto e a Morte de Don Pedro. Por hum Estrangeiro' (1836, 12mo).

[Information furnished by Hugh Owen, esq., F.S.A.; Army Lists; Autobiography of Sir John Rennie, F.R.S. (London, 1875), p. 332.]

H. M. C.

OWEN, Sir HUGH (1804–1881), promoter of Welsh education and philanthropist, born on 14 Jan. 1804, at Y Foel farm, near Talyfoel Ferry, in the parish of Llangeinwen, Anglesey, was the eldest son of Owen Owen, by Mary (*d.* 1862), daughter of Owen Jones, a prominent calvinistic methodist leader (*Y Gestiana*, 1892, p. 140). Owen Owen's father, Hugh, who was a currier at Carnarvon, afforded, in 1770, protection from an angry mob to the first nonconformist who preached after the methodist revival in that town (Hughes, *Methodistiaeth Cymru*, ii. 227).

Hugh the younger received his education at a private school at Carnarvon, and, after a brief stay on the farm at home, proceeded in March 1825 to London, where he became clerk to a barrister, and afterwards entered a solicitor's office. There he continued for about ten years, until he was appointed on 22 Feb. 1836 to a clerkship at the poor-law commission. After remaining for about six years in the 'parish property' department, where his practical knowledge of law proved of great service, he was promoted in 1853 to the post of chief clerk, an office which he retained after the reorganisation of the commission under the name of the local government board until his retirement in November 1872. During these twenty years he represented the department at all the parliamentary committees on poor-law subjects, notably the Andover inquiry in 1846.

Owen appears to have first interested himself in educational work in 1839 by acting as secretary of a movement for establishing a British school at Islington; but shortly afterwards he turned his attention to the wants of Wales, and on 26 Aug. 1843 he addressed and had widely distributed a 'Letter to the Welsh People' on the subject of day-schools. In November he was instrumental in inducing the British and Foreign School Society to appoint an agent to aid the movement in North Wales, where prior to that time there were only two British schools in existence. He also procured the appointment of another agent for South Wales a few years later. In August 1846, on the formation of the Cambrian Educational Society, which was practically a Welsh branch of the British and Foreign School Society, Owen became its honorary secretary, in which capacity he was in frequent communication with the committee of council on education, and rendered considerable assistance to the commissioners appointed by that department in October 1846 to inquire into the state of education in Wales (see their Report, 1847, pt. ii. p. 2). By means of a Welsh religious census, which he privately conducted in December 1846, he challenged the claims of the national schools, put forward on behalf of the Church of England, to enjoy a monopoly of government support in Wales (*British Quarterly Review*, January 1871). In his census schedules he obtained information about Welsh deaf mutes, and was thereby the means of forming in 1847 the Cambrian Association for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, which established shortly after a training-school for them at Aberystwith, subsequently removed to Swansea. Owen also wrote numerous letters to the Welsh magazines and for general distribution, notably one dated 17 March 1847, in which he explained and popularised the aims and methods of British schools, and organised the opinions of Welsh nonconformists in favour of state-aided undenominational education, against which a large section of them were at that time opposed. By 1870–1 there were 271 such state-aided schools in Wales, with an average attendance of 32,455 children. In the meantime Owen had in 1855 been elected a member of the committee of the British

and Foreign School Society, and in 1856 helped to establish a normal college for teachers which was opened at Bangor in 1858. He also took an active part in establishing a similar institution at Swansea for the training of schoolmistresses. Many years afterwards, in the autumn of 1879, he prepared a scheme for connecting elementary schools with higher grade schools by means of scholarships, and this resulted in the foundation of the North Wales Scholarship Association, which, until the recent establishment of intermediate schools and the consequent dissolution of the society in 1894, filled an important gap in the educational system of North Wales.

The great work of the later half of Owen's life was the organisation of higher education in Wales, and it is to him, above all others, that the University College of Wales at Aberystwith owes its existence. The idea was first mooted by him at a private meeting held in London in April 1854, when he was appointed one of a committee of three to prepare a 'Proposal to establish Queen's Colleges' in Wales similar to those in Ireland (the proposal and outlines of constitution are printed in the 'Report of the Committee on Welsh Education, 1881,' Appendix, Nos. 1, 2); but owing to the government being preoccupied by the Crimean war and other matters, very little progress was made until September 1863, when it was discussed by Owen, Thomas Nicholas [q. v.], and others at a sectional meeting of the Eisteddfod at Swansea. A few months later a London committee was formed, of which Owen became one of the honorary secretaries. Owing to the scant support afforded it by the landowning class and the church party generally, only about 12,000*l.* had been collected at the opening of the college in October 1872, and a debt of over 7,000*l.* had been incurred. Resigning his position at the local government board so as to devote his whole time to the cause of Welsh education, Owen, who from 1871 to 1877 was honorary secretary of the institution, organised, at the suggestion of a Welsh journalist, John Griffith, better known as Y Gohebydd, a house-to-house canvass of Wales, and addressed meetings in all parts of the country, resulting in the payment of the debt and in the collection of about 9,000*l.* for a sustentation fund, as well as in the creation of a strong public opinion in favour of higher education. Without government aid the college would, however, have collapsed. On Owen's initiative, a departmental committee was appointed on 25 Aug. 1880, with Lord Aberdare as chairman, to inquire 'into the condition of intermediate and higher education in Wales and Monmouthshire.' Subsequently, on 27 Jan. 1881, he laid before the committee a complete scheme for secondary education in Wales, which has since his death been carried into effect, with only a few modifications, by means of the Welsh Intermediate Education Act of 1889. His other educational aims have also been fulfilled by the establishment of two other university colleges in Wales, in addition to that at Aberystwith, which has been placed on a permanent footing; while all three in 1894 became constituents of a university for Wales incorporated by royal charter. 'He may almost be said,' according to Mr. Lewis Morris, 'to have created, or at any rate to have discovered, the thirst for education which now plays a great part in the present of Wales, and will play a greater part still in its future.'

Owen was the chief instrument in bringing about a reform in the Eisteddfod, thereby renewing its usefulness and reviving the national interest in it. As the outcome of a scheme submitted by him at the Aberdare meeting in 1861, there were established, in connection with the usual competitive assemblies, sectional meetings for the consideration of papers dealing with Welsh movements. In 1866 he invited Matthew Arnold, who spoke of him as an 'old acquaintance,' to read a paper at the Eisteddfod held that year at Chester. Arnold sent him a sympathetic reply, but declined the invitation (Arnold, *On the Study of Celtic Literature*, Introduction, pp. v–xiv). At the Carnarvon meeting in 1880 Owen himself read a paper advocating a scheme for placing the control of the Eisteddfod in the hands of a permanent body, since called the National Eisteddfod Association, acting in conjunction with 'Yr Orsedd,' or congress of bards (see First Report *of Eisteddfod Association*, October 1881). With John Griffith (Y Gohebydd) Owen was also the means of reviving in November 1873 the Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion, extinct since 1843.

Throughout his life he was also closely identified with philanthropic work. With Griffith Davies [q. v.] and other members of the Welsh methodist chapel at Jewin Crescent, to which he then belonged, he founded in 1837 a Welsh provident society, and continued to take an active part in its management until 1862; and in July 1873 he was the chief means of establishing the London Welsh Charitable Aid Society. He was for twenty-three years honorary secretary, and subsequently vice-president, of the London Fever Hospital. He was also one of the vice-presidents of the National Thrift

Society, and treasurer, and for many years chairman of the executive committee of the National Temperance League. That society had his portrait painted, in October 1881, for inclusion in a series of portraits of temperance advocates. For a short time he sat on the London School Board, being elected to succeed William McCullagh Torrens [q. v.] for the Finsbury division in 1872.

In recognition of his 'services to the cause of education in Wales,' he was knighted in August 1881; but by this time his health was failing, and on 20 Nov. he died at Mentone, and was buried on 26 Nov. in Abney Park cemetery.

A statue in bronze, by Mr. Milo Griffith, has been erected by public subscription to his memory at Carnarvon, where it was unveiled on 22 Oct. 1888; and there is a bust of him, by Mr. William Davies (Mynorydd), at the Royal Institution, Swansea.

By his wife Ann Wade, who predeceased him in 1879, he had several children, of whom two sons and four daughters survived him, his eldest son being Sir Hugh Owen, K.C.B., the present permanent secretary of the local government board.

[Memoirs of Owen by Mr. Lewis Morris (in Y Cymmrodor, i. 39, 48), and Mr. Marchant Williams (in the Red Dragon for May 1882, with portrait), both of whom were closely associated with him in some of his later educational work. The authority for his early life is an autobiographical sketch published posthumously in the North Wales Chronicle; while his own evidence before the committee on Welsh education in 1880–1 (see above) gives the best account of his work in connection with Aberystwith College. See also 'Sir Hugh Owen, his Life and Life-Work,' by W. E. Davies (being the essay to which the prize offered by the National Eisteddfod Association was awarded at the Liverpool Eisteddfod in 1884), London, 1885, 8vo; and a Welsh memoir by T. L. (the Rev. Thomas Levi), published by the Religious Tract Society, 1883, 8vo, both of which have portraits of Owen.] D. Ll. T.

OWEN, HUMPHREY (1712–1768), Bodley's librarian and principal of Jesus College, Oxford, son of Humphrey Owen, gentleman, was born at Meifod in Montgomeryshire in 1712. On 15 Nov. 1718 he was admitted batellar of Jesus College, elected scholar 23 Dec. 1723, and fellow 13 June 1726. He took the B.A. degree in 1722, M.A. in 1725, B.D. in 1733, and D.D. in 1763. In 1744 he became rector of Tredington (second portion), Worcestershire, which he held till 1763, though recalled to Oxford by his election unopposed to the Bodleian librarianship on 10 Nov. 1747. In 1762–3 he was curate-in-charge of Kingston-Bagpuze, Berkshire, and having been, on 10 May 1763, elected principal of his college, was presented on 13 Aug. to the rectory of Rotherfield-Peppard, Oxfordshire. He died on 26 March 1768 (*Oxford Journal*, 2 April 1768), and was buried in Jesus College Chapel (Wood, *Colleges and Halls*, ed. Gutch, p. 589).

As Bodley's librarian, Owen is chiefly remarkable for his numerous appointments of Welshmen to subordinate posts. The best known of these was John Price [q. v.], who succeeded him, having been acting-librarian from 1765 to 1767. Owen superintended the removal of the Arundel marbles from the gallery to a special room in 1749, gave the rare St. Albans' 'Fructus Temporum' in 1750, and took over the valuable Clarendon and Carte papers, and the Walker, Ballard, Holman, and Rawlinson manuscripts; but the process of cataloguing, 'generally inert' in his time, was so completely paralysed by the last bequest, in 1755, that it is still in arrears (Clark, *Cataloguing of MSS. in the Bodl. Libr.* 1890). Letters are extant to Owen from Browne Willis and Rawlinson, 1748–1756 (*Rawl. MS.* C. 989); and it is clear that he was, like his correspondents, a Jacobite. There are other letters and notes to or by him in various Bodleian books, and a letter to Ducarel is printed in Nichols's 'Illustrations of Literature' (iv. 666).

[Foster's Alumni Oxon.; Macray's Annals of the Bodleian Library, passim; authorities above; notes from Jesus College books, kindly communicated by the Rev. Ll. Thomas, M.A., vice-principal.] H. E. D. B.

OWEN, JACOB (1778–1870), architect, was born on 28 July 1778 in North Wales. After being educated at Monmouth, he was apprenticed to William Underhill, an engineer, who was occupied on canal works in Staffordshire. In 1804 he was appointed clerk of the works to the royal engineer department at Portsmouth, and in 1832 was transferred to the Irish board of works in Dublin as principal engineer and architect, which appointment he held until 1856. His executed works were almost exclusively those connected with his public appointment. In 1848 he erected the criminal lunatic asylum at Dundrum, near Dublin (see 16th Report of the Board of Public Work, Ireland, 1848, p. 16), and in 1850 Mountjoy Prison, Dublin. He made many additions to the Four Courts and Queen's Inns in Dublin, and erected model schools and other government buildings in Ireland.

He died at Great Bridge, Tipton, Staffordshire, on 26 Oct. 1870, and was buried in Mount Jerome cemetery, Dublin.

He married the daughter of his master,

William Underhill, and by her had seventeen children. Of his sons, Jeremiah Owen became metallurgist to the admiralty and store receiver at Woolwich dockyard; Thomas Ellis Owen (*d.* 1862), architect at Portsmouth, was surveyor for the South Hampshire district, and was instrumental in the development of Southsea as a watering-place (he designed in 1842–3 the French Protestant Church at St. Martin's-le-Grand, which was taken down in 1888 for the extension of the general post office, and in 1851 the church of St. Jude's, Southsea); Joseph Butterworth Owen (1809–1872) held successively the livings of Walsall Wood (1835–7), St. Mary Belston, Staffordshire (1835–54), St. John's Chapel, Bedford Row (1854–7), and St. Jude's, Chelsea (1858–72); and James Higgins Owen (Dublin, B.A. 1844, M.A. 1852) succeeded his father as architect to the Irish board of works, and died on 9 April 1891. Owen's fourth daughter, Elizabeth Helen, married Sir Charles Lanyon [q. v.] of Belfast, and was the mother of Colonel Sir William Owen Lanyon [q. v.]

[Dict. of Architecture; Wheatley and Cunningham's London Past and Present, ii. 78; information from C. A. Owen, esq. of Dublin, and F. A. Owen, esq. of London and Walsall.]

B. P.

OWEN, JAMES (1654–1706), presbyterian minister, second son of John Owen, and elder brother of Charles Owen [q. v.], was born on 1 Nov. 1654, at the farmhouse of Bryn, in the parish of Abernant, Carmarthenshire, the birthplace of James Howell [q. v.], the author of 'Epistolæ Ho-elianæ,' whose nephew, James Howell, a clergyman, was his godfather. His grandfather had served in the royalist forces during the civil war; his parents were strongly attached to episcopacy, but their nine children all became nonconformists. James, after passing through a country school, was grounded in classics at Carmarthen by James Picton, a quaker, from whom he went to the Carmarthen grammar school. About 1672 he took a course of philosophy under Samuel Jones (1628–1697) [q. v.] He looked forward to the ministry, but was undecided about conforming, his first deep convictions having been received (about 1668) from a nonconformist preacher. After acting as a tutor, he spent six months with Howell, his godfather, who did his best to remove his scruples. He decided for nonconformity, and placed himself with Stephen Hughes (*d.* 1688), ejected from Meidrym, Carmarthenshire, and afterwards congregational minister at Swansea, who had a great reputation for training preachers. Owen's preaching attracted the notice of the ecclesiastical courts, and on the advice of Henry Maurice (*d.* 30 July 1682) of Merthyr Tydvil, Glamorganshire, he removed to North Wales, settling at Bodwell, near Pwllheli, Carnarvonshire. After nine months' work here, his position became unsafe. Travelling by night, he made his way to Hugh Owen (*d.* 1699, aged 62), at Bronycludwr, Merionethshire, and preached as his assistant for some little time.

In November 1676 he became chaplain to Mrs. Baker of Swinney, near Oswestry, Shropshire, and at the same time took charge of a nonconformist congregation founded at Oswestry by Roland Nevet (*d.* 8 Dec. 1675), the ejected vicar. He was ordained by presbyters in October 1677. From Oswestry he conducted a North-Wales mission, having a monthly lecture at Ruthin, Denbighshire. In 1681 he was challenged to a public discussion on ordination by William Lloyd (1627–1717) [q. v.], then bishop of St. Asaph. The discussion took place in the town-hall, Oswestry, on 27 Sept. 1681; Lloyd was supported by Henry Dodwell the elder [q. v.], and Owen by Philip Henry [q. v.] (see report in Williams, *Life of Philip Henry*, 1825, pp. 380 seq.) Lloyd in 1688 acquainted Owen with the invitation to William of Orange, saying they had been 'angry brethren,' but must now make common cause. After the Toleration Act, Owen removed his Ruthin lecture to Denbigh, and set up others at Llanvyllin, Montgomeryshire, and Wrexham, Denbighshire. He had great difficulty in getting his meeting-places licensed, and was often disturbed. In 1690 he started at Oswestry, an academy for training students for the ministry, which was supported by the London presbyterian fund. In 1696, and again in 1699, he was invited as assistant to John Chorlton [q. v.] at Cross Street Chapel, Manchester. These invitations he declined; but early in 1700 he became minister of High Street Chapel, Shrewsbury, as co-pastor with Francis Tallents [q. v.] He continued his academy at Shrewsbury, and kept up his lecturing in Wales. For thirty years he had been subject to calculus, and died of this disorder on 8 April 1706. His funeral sermon was preached (11 April) by Matthew Henry [q. v.] His portrait is prefixed to his 'Life' by his brother, Charles Owen, D.D. [q. v.] He married, first, at Oswestry, on 17 Nov. 1679, Sarah George (*d.* January 1693), by whom he had seven children, of whom two survived him; secondly, in 1693, the widow of Alderman R. Edwards of Oswestry (she died in August 1699); thirdly, on 12 Aug.

1700, Elizabeth, daughter of John Wynne, of Coperlemy, Flintshire, and widow of John Hough of Chester.

He published, besides a Welsh piece (1693 ?) on duties of ministers and people, and a thanksgiving sermon (1696) in English: 1. 'Trugaredd a Barn,' &c. [mercy and judgment], 1687, 8vo; reprinted 1715, 8vo. 2. 'Bedydd Plant o'r Nefoedd,' &c. [infant baptism from heaven], 1693, 8vo (the first book in Welsh on the baptist controversy; answered by Benjamin Keach [q. v.], in 'Light broke forth in Wales,' &c., 1696, 8vo; Owen replied in 1701). 3. 'A Plea for Scripture Ordination,' &c., 1694, 12mo (prefaced by Daniel Williams, D.D.) 4. 'Tutamen Evangelicum,' &c., 1697, 8vo (defence of No. 3 against Thomas Gipps [q. v.]) 5. 'Remarks on a Sermon . . . by . . . Gipps,' &c., 1697, 4to. (Gipps thought Chorlton assisted Owen in this able pamphlet). 6. 'A further Vindication of the Dissenters from the Rector of Bury,' &c., 1699, 4to. 7. 'An Answer to the Rector of Bury's Letter,' &c., 1699, 4to. 8. 'Moderation a Virtue,' &c., 1703, 4to (a defence of 'occasional conformity'). 9. 'Moderation still a Virtue,' &c., 1704, 4to. 10. 'The History of the Consecration of Altars,' &c., 1706, 4to. 11. 'Vindiciæ Britannicæ,' &c., 1706, 4to (in answer to Lloyd's 'Historic Account,' 1684). Posthumous were: 12. 'The History of Images and Image Worship,' &c., 1709, 8vo. 13. 'A History of Ordination,' &c., 1709, 8vo (completed by Charles Owen, D.D.) He translated the Westminster Assembly's shorter catechism into Welsh, 1701, wrote a preface to John Delme's 'Method of Preaching,' 1701, and supplied Calamy with his account of the Welsh ejected divines.

[Funeral Sermon by Henry, 1706; Life by Charles Owen, 1709; Richards's Welsh Nonconformist's Memorial, 1820, pp. 314 seq.; Neal's Hist. of the Puritans (Toulmin), 1822, v. 58; Williams's Life of Philip Henry, 1825, pp. 152 seq.; Rees's Hist. Prot. Nonconf. in Wales, 1883, pp. 247 seq. 287 seq.; Jeremy's Presbyterian Fund, 1885, pp. 12, 85 seq.] A. G.

OWEN, JOHN (1560 ?–1622), epigrammatist, third son of Thomas Owen of Plas Dhu, in the parish of Llanarmon, Carnarvonshire, was born at Plas Dhu about 1560. His mother was Jane, sister of Sir William Morris. He was educated at Winchester School under Thomas Bilson [q. v.], and at New College, Oxford, of which he became probationer fellow in 1582, and actual fellow in 1584. On 2 May 1590 he proceeded B.C.L. In 1591 he left Oxford, and taught school at Trelleck, Monmouthshire. About 1594 he became headmaster of King Henry VIII's school, Warwick, where he had Sir Thomas Puckering (1592–1636) [q. v.] as a pupil. His earliest dated epigram is of 1596, on William Cecil, lord Burghley [q. v.]; his first publication was in 1606. Wood and others affirm that this first publication was placed on the Roman index for the epigram

An Petrus fuerit Romæ, sub judice lis est;
Simonem Romæ nemo fuisse negat.

But this epigram first appeared in his third collection (i. 8); in his first collection (iii. 139) is the epigram—

Ultimus in Solyma Kaiphas fuit urbe sacerdos:
Ut perhibent, Roma primus in urbe Kephas.

For these and similar hits, his uncle, a Roman catholic, 'dashed his name out of his last will.' Owen's epigrams, which exhibit what Wood calls 'an ingenious liberty of joking,' won great popularity, and retained it longer abroad than at home. He deals freely in anagrams, puns, and the like, and at best is an imitator of Martial; but he will always be read with interest for his contemporary allusions and his sprightly good sense. The best known line in Owen's work—

Tempora mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis

(fourth collection, i. 58)—is not of his own composition. It appeared in Harrison's 'Description of Britayne' in 1577, and is erroneously referred to as Ovid's in Lyly's 'Euphues' (ed. Arber, p. 142) (cf. *Notes and Queries*, 8th ser. iv. 446, v. 74, 192, 373).

Latterly Owen is said to have owed his maintenance to his kinsman, Lord-keeper Williams. It is remarkable that though he addresses epigrams to numerous patrons and relatives, there are none addressed to Williams. Some epigrams in his earlier collections were addressed to Owen himself by such writers as Sir John Harington [q. v.], John Hoskins (1566–1638) [q. v.], and William James (1542–1617) [q. v.] In his third collection he explains the exclusion of verses 'in laudem autoris,' on the principle that verses must stand or fall by their own merits. Owen died in London in 1622, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral, where a memorial brass, bearing his effigy and six Latin verses, was placed by Williams. He was unmarried. His epitaph describes him as short in stature; his portrait, prefixed to his epigrams, has often been reproduced. His name is latinised by himself, Audoenus.

There are eleven books of Owen's epigrams, with a small posthumous appendix, but (except in some translations) they are not numbered consecutively. They were originally published as follows: 1. 'Joannis Audoeni Epigrammatvm Libri Tres,' &c.,

1606, 8vo; two editions within a month; dedicated to Mary, daughter of Thomas Sackville, first earl of Dorset, and wife of Sir Henry Neville, afterwards seventh baron Abergavenny. 2. 'Epigrammatum Joannis Owen . . . Liber Singularis,' &c., 1607, 8vo, dedicated to Lady Arbella [sic] Stuart; appended is 'Monosticha, quædam Ethica et Politica veterum Sapientum.' 3. 'Epigrammatum Joannis Owen . . . Libri Tres,' &c., 1612, 8vo: bks. i. and ii. dedicated to Henry, prince of Wales; bk. iii. to Charles, duke of York. 4. 'Epigrammatum Joannis Owen . . . Libri Tres,' &c., 1613? 12mo; dedicated respectively to Sir Edward Noel (afterwards second viscount Campden) [q.v.], Sir William Sidley, and Sir Roger Owen [see under Owen, Thomas, *d.* 1598].

The first collected edition appears to be Amsterdam, 1624. Of numerous Elzevir editions, the best is 1647, 24mo (three slightly varying issues same year); the finest edition is Paris, 1794, 18mo, 2 vols., large paper, 12mo; largest paper, 8vo (four copies); also vellum (four copies); the latest edition is Leipzig, 1824, 8vo. Neither Lowndes nor Brunet mentions editions at Breslau, 1658, 24mo; 1705, 12mo.

Translations into English were published by John Vicars [q. v.], 1619, 8vo; R[obert] H[ayman] [q. v.], 1628, 8vo; Henry Harflete [q. v.], 1653, 8vo; Thomas Pecke [q. v.], six hundred epigrams, in 'Parnassi Puerperium,' 1659, 8vo; and Thomas Harvey, 1677, 12mo, 1678, 12mo (complete). Into French by Lebrun, Brussels, 1709 12mo, 1710 12mo (complete); De Pommereul, Ixelles, 1818, 8vo (anon.); and De Kérivalant, Lyons, 1819, 18mo. Into German by Valentin Löber, Hamburg, 1653, 12mo; Jena, 1661, 24mo (complete); and into Spanish by F. de la Torre, Madrid, 1674–82, 4to; 1721, 8vo.

[Wood's Athenæ Oxon. (Bliss), ii. 320 seq.; Brunet's Manuel du Libraire, 1862 ii. 1493, 1863 iv. 300 seq.; Colvile's Worthies of Warwickshire, 1870 pp. 559 seq.; Lowndes's Bibliographer's Manual (Bohn), 1864, iii. 1749 seq.; Vapereau's Dictionnaire Universel des Littérateurs, 1876, p. 1521.] A. G.

OWEN, JOHN (1580–1651), bishop of St. Asaph, eldest son of Owen Owens (*d.* 1593) and Jane, his second wife. The father graduated M.A. at Cambridge in 1564, but incorporated at Oxford on 21 Feb. 1565–6; he became rector, successively, of Burton-Latimer, Northamptonshire, Llangeinwen in Anglesey (Rowlands, *Mona Antiqua Restaurata*, p. 344), and archdeacon of Anglesey, being the last archdeacon who held it *pleno jure*, the bishops of Bangor subsequently holding it *in commendam*. He was buried at Burton-Latimer on 21 March 1592–1593, having married, first, Margaret Matthews, and, secondly, Jane, a daughter of Robert Griffith, esq., of Carnarvon, by whom he had five sons and three daughters.

John was baptised at Burton-Latimer on 8 Nov. 1580, and graduated B.A. from Christ's College, Cambridge, in 1596–7. He subsequently became fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, and proceeded M.A. in 1600 and D.D. in 1618. He was incorporated M.A. at Oxford on 16 July 1600. He remained at Cambridge for some years, and appears as taxor there in 1608; but one of the same name was presented to the parsonage of Aberfraw, Anglesey, on 28 Feb. 1604–5 (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. James I, vii. 82). In 1608 he succeeded to the rectory of Burton-Latimer and was appointed chaplain to Prince Charles. In 1625 he received the rectories of Carlton, Northamptonshire, and of Cottingham in the same county.

Owen was favourably known to Laud, and was liked by Charles I. Accordingly, on 18 Aug. 1629, he was elected bishop of St. Asaph. Lloyd says he was chosen as an expedient third party, Charles being much troubled by two competitors (Lloyd, *Memoirs*, p. 569; Fuller, *Worthies*, ii. 509; *Cal. State Papers*, Dom., Car. I, cxlviii. 34). He was consecrated at Croydon on 20 Sept., instituted on 23 Sept., and had his temporalities restored on 26 Sept. 1629. In the same month, on 15 Sept. 1629, he received a grant to hold *in commendam* the archdeaconry of St. Asaph and other benefices within his diocese, and that of Bangor to a value not exceeding 150*l.* per annum (*ib.* ccxxxviii. 38). He was held in much esteem in his diocese, where he boasted that he was connected by descent with every family of quality. He was active in the pastoral work of his bishopric (see a return of the state of his diocese in 1633, in *Lambeth MS.* No. 943), and was the first to institute a series of Welsh sermons to be preached in the parish church the first Sunday of each month by such members of the parish as derived a portion of their income from its tithes. He superintended improvements in the structure of the cathedral, including the building of a new organ in 1635 (Willis, *Survey of St. Asaph*, App. No. 37). Owen held six rectories with his bishopric, mostly *in commendam*.

In the civil wars he suffered for his loyalty to Charles. Having joined in the petition of the eleven bishops on 30 Dec. 1641 (*Commons' Journals*, ii. 363), he was impeached of high treason and imprisoned (Lloyd says twice) in the Tower. On 6 April following,

when his bishopric was sequestrated, he was allowed by parliament 500*l.* per annum. In Lloyd and Walker this appears as a fine of 500*l.* on composition, but there is no record of his compounding (see *Calendar of the Committee for Compounding*). The sequestration of his rectories, the sale of his episcopal property and desecration of his palace were matters of course. Owen died on 15 Oct. 1651, at Perth Kinsey, and was buried in the cathedral church of St. Asaph, under the bishops' throne (21 Oct.)

Owen married, first: Sarah Hodelow of Cambridgeshire, by whom he had a son, Robert Owen, fellow of All Souls, Oxford, B.C.L. on 3 Dec. 1660, and shortly after chancellor of the diocese of St. Asaph; and a daughter, married to Dr. William Griffith, chancellor of Bangor and St. Asaph. The first wife was buried at Burton-Latimer in February 1621. Owen's second wife was Elizabeth Gray; and his third wife, Elin, daughter of Robert Wyn of Conway.

The assertion that he was the author of 'Herod and Pilate' is incorrect (see Wood, *Athenæ Oxon.* iv. 831). He is stated in the 'State Papers' (Dom. Car. I. cccclxxiv. No. 64) to have composed in Welsh a treatise on the ten commandments. About the beginning of 1641 he prayed the king in a petition to authorise the printing of it.

[Foster's Alumni; Oxf. Univ. Reg. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.), ed. Clark; Lansdowne MSS. 982, ff. 185–6, 985, f. 182; Addit. MS. 15671, ff. 40, 46, 49, 67; Thomas's Hist. of St. Asaph, pp. 98, 201, 227; Browne Willis's Survey of St. Asaph; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. ii. 880, iv. 831, and Fasti, i. 170, 289; Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, ii. 1; Lloyd's Memoirs, p. 569; Cooper's Athenæ; Williams's Biogr. Dict. of Eminent Welshmen; Bridges's Northamptonshire, ii. 224–5; Fuller's Worthies, ii. 507; Rowland's Mona Antiqua Restaurata, p. 344; Commons' Journals, ii. 235, 363, 514; State Papers, Dom. passim; information from the Rev. Francis B. Newman, rector of Burton-Latimer; the Rev. J. Jones, rector of Llanfyllin; the Rev. Hugh Jones, rector of Llanroost; the Rev. T. A. Vaughan, rector of Rhuddlan; the Rev. T. F. Davies, vicar of Whitford.]

W. A. S.

OWEN, Sir JOHN (1600–1666), royalist colonel, was the eldest son of John Owen of Clenenny, Carnarvonshire, and Ellen Maurice, heiress of Clenenny and Porkington. His father was the fourth son of Robert Owen of Bodsilin, Carnarvonshire, the secretary to Walsingham. Owen was a staunch royalist, and is said by Lloyd to have taken part in seven battles, nine sieges, and thirty-two actions (*Memoirs*, p. 668). In 1644 he was governor of Harlech Castle, and vice-admiral of North Wales (Warburton, *Prince Rupert*, ii. 425). Numerous letters from Prince Rupert, giving him military instructions, are extant (*Ormesby Gore MSS.*) On 23 Oct. 1644 he was ordered to rendezvous at Ruabon, on 24 April 1645 to march to Hereford with a thousand men, and on 23 Feb. 1645–6 to rendezvous with the prince at Wrexham (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 2nd Rep. pp. 86–7). He distinguished himself at the capture of Bristol by Rupert, and was desperately wounded there (Clarendon, vii. 133). On 10 Dec. 1644 he was appointed by Rupert governor of the town and castle of Ruabon, in succession to Archbishop Williams, who had been governor since 1 Aug. 1643. He was knighted by Charles on 17 Dec. 1644 at Oxford (*Domestic Entry Book*, 48a, Record Office). Williams had spent money on Ruabon Castle, and declined to give it up to Owen, and Owen had to seize it by something like force (9 May 1645). The appointment led to a long-standing quarrel with the archbishop, against whom Owen exhibited articles of high treason before Charles at Raglan on 20 July 1645 (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 2nd Rep. p. 86). In September of the same year his commission as governor of the town and castle was renewed, but in August 1646 he yielded it up to the parliamentary Colonel Mytton [q. v.] (*Conway taken by Storm*; confirmed in *The Weekly Account* for 12–19 Aug. 1646). Owen treated at first independently with Mytton, but on the final surrender of the castle Williams played a treacherous part (see *Hist. MSS. Comm.* 2nd Rep. p. 86, 9 Nov. 1646; Hacket's 'Extraordinary Apology for Williams' in *Scrinia Reserata*, ii. 218). Owen subsequently retired to Clenenny, and numerous fines were levied out of his estate for delinquency—part of 4,071*l.* on 18 Feb. 1646–7, part of 1,000*l.* on 26 Sept. 1648, and his composition taken at a tenth and valued at 771*l.* on 27 May 1647 (*Calendar of Committee for Compounding*, pp. 58, 131, 1754).

In 1647 Prince Rupert invited Owen to enter the service of the king of France (Warburton, *Prince Rupert*, iii. 237), an offer which he seems to have declined. In 1648 he headed a last rising for Charles I along with Colonel Floyd; he led four hundred men to the attack of Carnarvon, defeated Major-general Mytton and William Lloyd, high sheriff of Merioneth, and laid siege to the town. Lloyd was wounded in the action, was made prisoner, and was dragged about the street till he bled to death (*The Bloody Murthering of Mr. Lloyd*, Brit. Mus.) The parliamentary troops being reinforced by the arrival of Colonels Carter and Twistleton, a

second action took place at Llandegai. Owen was ultimately defeated, dragged from his horse, and made prisoner by one Captain Taylor, who was voted by the commons 200*l.* out of Owen's estate (*Commons' Journals*, v. 592, 10 June 1648). A few days before, on 3 June 1648, Sheriff Lloyd's family had been voted a sum of 1,000*l.* out of Owen's estate (*Calendar of Committee for Compounding*, p. 1842). Owen was committed close prisoner to Denbigh Castle (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 7th Rep. p. 123), but was ordered by the commons to be sent for as a delinquent by the serjeant-at-arms on 14 June 1648, and on 26 July he was committed to Windsor Castle on a charge of high treason (*Commons' Journals*, v. 600, 648; see GARDINER, *Civil War*, iv. 251, and CARLYLE, ii. 76, for an account of Cromwell's anger at the parliament's order for his removal to London).

The commons (10 Nov. 1648) and the lords (14 Nov.) passed, independently, an ordinance for the banishment of Owen along with James, earl of Cambridge, Henry, earl of Holland, Arthur, lord Capel, and George, lord Goring (*Lords' Journals*, x. 588), but it was subsequently determined to put them on their trial. On 3 Feb. 1648–9 they were ordered to appear for trial (see List of Judges of the Court, Brit. Mus. 669/83, f. 13), and on 6 March following all received sentence of death (CLARENDON, xi. 256). Clarendon (vii. 261) asserts that, preferring to be beheaded in such good company, Owen made no effort to save his life, and that his sentence was remitted owing to Ireton's contemptuous charity. As a matter of fact, Owen petitioned for his life (*Commons' Journals*, vi. 158) on 7 March 1648–9, and a petition was also presented on his behalf on 8 March, when the vote for his respite passed by 28 to 23 (*ib.* p. 159), and he acknowledged the parliament's grace in a very humble epistle (WARBURTON, *Prince Rupert*, iii. 409; *Hist. MSS. Comm.* 7th Rep. p. 72). According to Sir Edward Nicholas, Owen was reprieved at the suit of the Spanish and Dutch ambassadors, and on the threat of his countrymen that they would slay a hundred of the parliamentary men in revenge if he were executed (CARTE, *Original Letters*, i. 247). When the Restoration took place, Owen interceded on behalf of Edmond, a son of the regicide, James Chaloner [q. v.], alleging that he had been the only instrument under God of the preservation of his life.

Owen returned to his native county. But in 1659 he attempted to raise Anglesey, Carnarvon, and Merioneth, at the same time that Sir George Booth raised Cheshire. He failed, and his estates were again ordered to be sequestered, as he was 'known to be fled,' unless he appeared within ten days (*Calendar of Committee for Compounding*, p. 3250, 30 Sept. 1659 and 26 Jan. 1659–60). At the Restoration he petitioned for redress and revenge, but with what result does not appear (cf. *Commons' Journals*, viii. 180, 200, November 1660). In March 1663 he received, along with others, a grant of the overplus of prizes taken by the privateer Richard Pettingall from the Dutch for 20,970*l.* (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1663).

Owen died in 1666, and was buried in the church of Penmorva, Carnarvonshire, where Pennant saw an inscription to him (*Tour*, p. 263). His estates still belong to his lineal descendant, Mrs. Ormesby Gore, by whom his portrait is preserved at Porkington (engraved in 4to edition of Pennant's 'Tours,' where is also a copy of his funeral inscription). An engraving of Owen by T. Caldwell is mentioned by Bromley.

Owen married, in 1617, Janet, daughter of Griffith Vaughan, sheriff of Merioneth (for whom see DWNN, *Visitations*, ii. 219.) His eldest son, William, suffered sequestration in the wars (LLOYD, *Memoirs*, p. 569).

Owen's brother, Colonel William Owen, was governor of Harlech in Merionethshire, and was the contriver of the general insurrection in North Wales in 1648. He was captured at Nottingham in August of the same year, and suffered sequestration and banishment.

[Domestic Entry Book, 48A, Record Office (Catalogue of Knights); List of the Judges, &c. 1648–9; Conway taken by Storm, 19 Aug. 1646; Weekly Account for 12 Aug. 1646; Clarendon Rebellion, vii. 133, xi. 252, 256, 261; Gent. Mag. 1865, i. 75; Warburton's Prince Rupert, ii. 401, 425, iii. 61, 237, 409; Tanner MSS. lix. 471, 493, 562, 575, 580, 612; Old Parliamentary Hist. xv. 2, 171; Cary's Civil War, i. 177; Carlyle's Cromwell, i. 304–7, 424–427; Lloyd's Memoirs, p. 568; Pennant's Tour in Wales, i. 262, 263; Williams's Dict. of Eminent Welshmen; Dwnn's Heraldic Visitation of Three Counties of North Wales, ii. 219; Rushworth II. iv. 1146, 1130; Commons' Journals v. 592, 600, 648, vi. 158–9, viii. 180; Lords' Journals, x. 588–600; Addit. MS. 5847, ff. 397, 444; State Papers, Dom. 1645; Calendars, 1645–65; Calendar of Committee for Compounding; Hist. MSS. Comm. 2nd Rep. p. 86 (account of the Ormesby Gore MS., from which Warburton drew largely, and which contains numerous references to Sir John Owen), 7th Rep. pp. 71, 123, 8th Rep. p. 200; Fairfax Correspondence, II. ii. 65; Gardiner's Civil War, iii. 393, 515, 521; The Cruel and Bloody Murthering of Mr. Lloyd, High Sheriff of Merioneth, 1648; A Perfect Diurnall, 16 Nov. 1646; Hacket's Scrinia Reserata, ii. 218; Carte's Original Letters, i. 247.] W. A. S.

OWEN, JOHN, D.D. (1616–1683), theologian, of an old Welsh family, was second son of the Rev. Henry Owen, vicar of Stadhampton, Oxfordshire, where he was born in 1616. He matriculated at Queen's College, Oxford (having been previously at a school in the town kept by Edward Sylvester), on 4 Nov. 1631, graduated B.A. on 11 June 1632, proceeded M.A. on 27 April 1635, and was created D.D. on 23 Dec. 1653. As an undergraduate he read prodigiously, and relaxed his mind with flute-playing and athletics. Dr. Thomas Wilson [q.v.] was his music-master, and his tutor Dr. Thomas Barlow [q.v.], whose friendship he retained throughout life. He studied with equal zest classics, mathematics, philosophy, theology, Hebrew, and rabbinical lore. In 1637 he left the university rather than submit to Laud's new statutes, and, being already in holy orders, became chaplain to Sir Robert Dormer of Ascott, Oxfordshire. He was afterwards chaplain to John, lord Lovelace at Hurley, Berkshire. On the outbreak of the civil war he removed to Charterhouse Yard, London, where he obtained relief from severe spiritual distress, from which he had long suffered, and published two tracts: 'Θεομαχία αὐτεξουσιαστική, or a Display of Arminianism, being a Discovery of the old Pelagian Idol, Freewill, with the new Goddess Contingency,' 1643, 4to; and 'The Duty of Pastors and People Distinguished, or a Brief Discourse touching the Administration of Things commanded in Religion,' 1643, 4to. The former, a trenchant polemic against Arminianism, got him preferment to the sequestered rectory of Fordham, Essex; from the latter it appears that he then held the presbyterian theory of church government, which, however, he changed for independency upon a more thorough investigation of the history of the primitive church. The transition was already effected in 1646 (cf. his first sermon preached before parliament, 'A Vision of unchangeable free Mercy, &c., whereunto is annexed a short Defensative about Church Government,' &c. London, 1646, 4to).

About this time, on the death of the true incumbent, Owen was ejected from the Fordham living by the patron; but, having taken the covenant, was instituted by order of the House of Lords, on the recommendation of the Earl of Warwick, to the neighbouring vicarage of Coggeshall (*Lords' Journals*, viii. 467). Here he modelled his church entirely on congregational principles, of which he published an exposition, entitled 'Eshcol; or Rules of Direction for the Walking of the Saints in Fellowship,' London, 1648, 12mo. The same year he resumed his polemic against Arminianism by the publication of 'Salus Electorum Sanguis Jesu; or the Death of Death in the Death of Christ' (London, 4to). The antinomian tendency of this work elicited protests from both Richard Baxter and John Horne [q.v.] (cf. Baxter. *Aphorisms of Justification*, Appendix; and Owen's rejoinder *Of the Death of Christ, the Price He paid, and the Purchase He made*, &c., London, 1650).

On the surrender of Colchester to Sir Thomas Fairfax, 27 Aug. 1648, Owen, at his request, preached two thanksgiving sermons—one at Colchester, the other at Romford. Both were printed under the title 'Ebenezer: a Memorial of the Deliverance of Essex, County and Committee,' &c., London, 1648, 4to. He preached before parliament on the day following the execution of the king, but made only the most distant allusion to that event. The sermon was printed shortly after its delivery, together with a brief defence of the right of private judgment, entitled 'A Discourse about Toleration and the Duty of the Civill Magistrate' (London, 1649, 4to). 'Οὐρανῶν Οὐράνια,' another of his sermons before parliament, preached on 19 April following, and published the same year (London, 4to), led to his acquaintance being sought by Cromwell, whom he attended as chaplain in Ireland. His sermon on the spiritual state of that country, preached before parliament on 28 Feb. 1649–50, occasioned the passing of an ordinance for the re-endowment of Trinity College, Dublin, and the establishment there of six salaried parliamentary preachers. On 8 March 1649–50 Owen was appointed preacher to the council of state. In the autumn he attended Cromwell in Scotland, and, having taken the engagement, was intruded into the deanery of Christ Church, Oxford, on 18 March 1650–1, in the room of Edward Reynolds [q.v.], being about the same time appointed preacher at St. Mary's. On 24 Oct. 1651 he preached before parliament the thanksgiving sermon for the victory of Worcester; on 6 Feb. 1651–2 Ireton's funeral sermon. At Oxford offices were accumulated upon him. On 15 June 1652 Cromwell, then chancellor of the university, placed him on the board of visitors, on 9 Sept. following nominated him vice-chancellor, and on 16 Oct. put the chancellorship in commission and made him first commissioner. About the same time he was placed on the commission for licensing translations of the Bible, and on 20 March 1653–4 on that for approving public preachers. On 27 June following he was returned to par-

liament for the university, but was unseated on account of his orders. He served, however, as chairman of a committee of referees appointed by the Protector's council (14 July 1654) to devise means for the Christian composing of differences in the kirk of Scotland, and as one of the associates of the committees of toleration, and for the consideration of the proposals of Manasseh ben Israel (1654–5).

Owen retained the vice-chancellorship until 1658, when (9 Oct.) he was replaced by Dr. John Conant. In his execution of the office he displayed equal vigour and moderation. When the royalist rising was anticipated in the spring of 1654–5, he made himself responsible for the security of the town and county of Oxford, and was frequently to be seen riding at the head of a troop of horse, well mounted, and armed with sword and pistol. In defiance of academical etiquette, he dressed more like a layman than a divine, but was so far from slovenly that Anthony à Wood represents him as a fop; he was a strict disciplinarian, and curbed the license of the *terræ filii* by arresting one of them with his own hands and sending him to Bocardo (the university gaol). He fostered learning and piety, and discouraged persecution. He connived at the public use of the proscribed liturgy of the church of England in the house of Dr. Thomas Willis [q. v.], in the immediate vicinity of Christ Church; and to his influence it was mainly due that the Laudian professor of Arabic was secured in the possession of his Berkshire rectory [see Pocock, Edward].

Notwithstanding the heavy responsibilities which his various offices entailed, Owen found time to pass through the university press several elaborate theological treatises. In his 'Diatriba de Divina Justitia seu Justitiæ Vindicatricis Vindiciæ' (1653, 8vo) he attempted to cut the ground from under the feet of the Socinian by deducing the absolute necessity of satisfaction for sin from the constitution of the divine nature. He also plunged afresh into the Arminian controversy, opposing to John Goodwin's 'Redemption Redeemed' his 'Doctrine of the Saints' Perseverance explained and confirmed,' published in 1654 (fol.), with 'Animadversions on Dr. H. Hammond's "Dissertationes Quatuor"' (on the evidence for episcopacy afforded by the Ignatian epistles) [see Goodwin, John, and Hammond, Henry]. In 1655, at the request of the council of state, he entered the lists against John Biddle [q. v.] with 'Vindiciæ Evangelicæ; or the Mystery of the Gospel vindicated and Socinianisme examined,' 4to. This work brought Hammond into the field with a defence of the orthodoxy of Grotius, whom Owen had classed among Socinians. Owen replied in 'A Review of the Annotations of Hugo Grotius in reference to the Doctrine of the Deity and Satisfaction of Christ; with a Defence of the Charge formerly laid against them' (1656, 4to). To the same period belong several of his best known minor treatises—viz. 'Of the Mortification of Sin in Believers,' 1656, 8vo (2nd edit. 1658); 'Of Communion with God the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, each Person distinctly in Love, Grace, and Consolation,' 1657, 4to, a piece of wire-drawn mysticism, severely criticised by William Sherlock [q. v.] in 1674 (cf. infra); 'Of Schism: the true Nature of it discovered and considered with reference to the Present Differences in Religion,' 1657, 8vo, an ingenious attempt to exonerate nonconformists from the guilt of schism, which provoked an answer from Daniel Cawdry [q. v.], to which Owen rejoined in 'A Review of the True Nature of Schism,'&c., 1657, 8vo; 'Of Temptation: the Nature and Power of it,' &c., 1658, 8vo; 'Of the Divine Original, Authority, Self-evidencing Light and Power of the Scriptures,' 1659, 8vo. Appended to this work were some ill-judged 'Considerations on the Prolegomena and Appendix to the late Biblia Polyglotta,' which drew from Brian Walton [q. v.] an animated reply; and 'Some Exercitations' (in Latin) against the quaker theory of inspiration, which were answered with unfriendly heat by Samuel Fisher in 'Rusticus ad Academicos' [see Fisher, Samuel, 1605–1665]. Owen attended the synod of independent divines held at the Savoy, 29 Sept. to 12 Oct. 1658, when the confession of faith known as the Savoy Declaration was formulated.

After the abdication of Richard Cromwell Owen was commissioned by the council of state to raise a volunteer corps for the defence of Oxford. During the critical period which ensued he was in London, straining every nerve to secure Monck's adhesion to the independent faction. Ejected from Christ Church on 13 March 1659–60, he returned to an estate which he had bought at Stadhampton, and while there published *Θεολογούμενα παντοδαπά*, an encyclopædic Latin treatise on the history of religion and theology, natural and revealed, from the creation to the reformation. While the bill for uniformity in the prayers and ceremonies of the church of England was pending, he tendered a temperate protest against it in 'A Discourse concerning Liturgies and their Imposition,' London, 1662, 8vo. This tract

appeared anonymously, as also did his able 'Animadversions' on the 'Fiat Lux' of Vincent Canes [q. v.], published the same year (London, 8vo). The latter work was acknowledged by Owen in the 'Vindication' of it which he published in 1664. So signal was the service which by these works he was thought to have rendered to the protestant religion that Lord Clarendon offered him high preferment if he would conform to the church of England. He remained true to his principles, however, and in 1664–5 was indicted at Oxford for holding religious assemblies in his house. He escaped without imprisonment, and removed to London. There he pleaded the cause of religious liberty in several anonymous tracts: 'Indulgence and Toleration considered' and 'A Peace Offering or Plea for Indulgence,' both published in 1667, 4to; and 'Truth and Innocence vindicated' (1669, 8vo), a reply to Samuel Parker's 'Discourse on Ecclesiastical Polity.' There, too, he published (also anonymously) 'A Brief Instruction on the Worship of God and Discipline of the Churches of the New Testament' (1667, 12mo); 'The Nature, Power, Deceit, and Prevalency of the Remainders of Indwelling Sin in Believers' (1668, 8vo); and, with his name, in 1669, 'A Practical Exposition on Psalm cxxx' (4to), and a 'A Brief Declaration and Vindication of the Doctrine of the Trinity' (12mo), both of which have been frequently reprinted (see bibliographical note, infra). His elaborate 'Exercitations on the Epistle to the Hebrews,' of which the first volume appeared in 1668 (fol.), were completed in four volumes, of which the last was not published until after his death (London, 1684, fol.) In 1670 a minute by Owen on the Conventicle Bill was submitted to the House of Lords. In 1671 he issued an argument on behalf of the strict observance of the Sunday, entitled 'Exercitations concerning the Name, &c., of a Day of Sacred Rest' (London, 8vo); and in 1672 a dissuasive against the practice of occasional conformity adopted by some of the less strict dissenters, entitled 'A Discourse concerning Evangelical Love, Church Peace, and Unity' (London, 8vo).

Owen had powerful friends at court, among them Sir John Trevor, secretary of state in the Cabal; George, first earl of Berkeley [q. v.]; Roger Boyle, first earl of Orrery [q. v.]; Arthur Annesley, first earl of Anglesey; and Philip, fourth lord Wharton [q. v.], whom he frequently visited at Wooburn, Buckinghamshire. In 1674 the Duke of York whiled away a vacant hour at Tunbridge Wells in discussing with him the rights and wrongs of nonconformity; and Charles II gave him a private audience at London, and a thousand guineas for distribution among the sufferers by the penal laws. Hence, notwithstanding the Conventicle Act and the revocation of the declaration of indulgence, by which its operation had been at first suspended, Owen was suffered to preach; and, after dallying with Baxter's project for a union of the presbyterians and independents, accepted in 1673 the pastorate of an independent congregation in Leadenhall Street. Among his flock were Fleetwood, Desborough, and Sir John Hartopp [q. v.] In 1674 appeared his 'Vindication of Some Passages in a Discourse concerning Communion with God from the Exceptions of William Sherlock' (London, 8vo). In his 'Πνευματολογία; or a Discourse concerning the Holy Spirit,' published the same year (fol.), his 'Nature of Apostasie from the Profession of the Gospel, and the Punishment of Apostates declared' (1676, 8vo), as also in his 'Reason of Faith' (1677, 8vo), and 'Doctrine of Justification by Faith through the Imputation of the Righteousness of Christ' (1677, 4to), his 'Χριστολογία; or a Declaration of the Glorious Mystery of the Person of Christ, God and Man,' &c. (1679, 4to), his 'Church of Rome no Safe Guide' (1679, 4to), and his 'Union among Protestants' (1680, 4to), he bent his whole strength to the task of arresting the movements towards Rome on the one hand, and rationalism on the other.

In 1680 an attack on dissenters by Stillingfleet, in one of his sermons, drew from Owen an anonymous 'Brief Vindication of the Nonconformists from the Charge of Schisme' (4to), to which Stillingfleet replied by a 'Discourse of the Unreasonableness of Separation.' Owen rejoined with 'An Enquiry into the Original Nature, Institution, Power, Order, and Communion of Evangelical Churches' (1681, 4to), wherein he endeavoured to prove that the ecclesiastical polity of the first two centuries was congregational. This proved to be Owen's last controversy. In 1681 he published at London 'Φρόνημα τοῦ Πνεύματος; or the Grace and Duty of being Spiritually-Minded' (4to); and anonymously in the following year 'A Brief and Impartial Account of the Nature of the Protestant Religion' (4to, reprinted in 1690); and a tract 'Of the Work of the Holy Spirit in Prayer' (8vo). He was engaged in passing through the press his 'Meditations and Discourses on the Glory of Christ,' when a protracted and painful illness—he suffered from both stone and asthma—terminated his life on St. Bartholomew's Day, 24 Aug. 1683. His remains were

interred on 4 Sept., with many tokens of public respect, in Bunhill Fields, his funeral sermon being preached by David Clarkson [q. v.] His library was sold by auction on 6 May 1684.

Owen married twice. By his first wife (married at Fordham, died 1676) he had eleven children, all of whom died in his lifetime. By his second wife (who survived him), Dorothy, widow of Thomas D'Oyley of Chiselhampton, near Stadhampton, married at London, by license, dated 21 June 1677, he had no children. She brought him a considerable fortune, which enabled him to keep his carriage and a villa, first at Kensington, and afterwards at Ealing.

Owen was a tall and strong man, the dignity of whose appearance was not diminished by a slight scholar's stoop. His somewhat irregular features were animated by a smile of extreme sweetness. Portraits of him, by Ryley, are in the Baptist College, Bristol, and the Lancashire Independent College; another, by an unknown painter, is in the National Portrait Gallery, London: this has been engraved in line for Thane's series of historical portraits. For other engravings see his 'Sermons,' ed. 1721, fol., and the collective editions of his works, Palmer's 'Nonconformists' Memorial,' and Middleton's 'Biographia Evangelica' (cf. Bromley, *Cat. of Portraits*, p. 137).

Owen ranks with Baxter and Howe among the most eminent of puritan divines. A trenchant controversialist, he distinguished himself no less by temperateness of tone than by vigour of polemic. His learning was vast, various, and profound, and his mastery of calvinistic theology complete. On the other hand, his style is somewhat tortuous and his method unduly discursive, so that his works are often tedious reading. His only essay in elegant scholarship consists of some poor elegiacs in Cromwell's honour, published in the 'Musarum Oxoniensium Ἐλαιοφόρια' in 1654.

The 'Meditations and Discourses on the Glory of Christ,' which he was revising at the time of his death, appeared at London in two parts; pt. i. in 1684 (fol.), and pt. ii. in 1691 (fol.). Both parts were reprinted in one volume in 1696, 8vo; 2nd edit. 1717, 12mo; later reprints Glasgow, 1790; Sheffield, 1792, 8vo; London, 1830? and 1856? 8vo. A manuscript, 'Answer unto Two Questions; with Twelve Arguments against any Conformity to Worship not of Divine Institution,' found among his papers upon his death, fell into Baxter's hands, and occasioned his 'Catholick Communion defended,' 1684. The tract thus answered before it was printed was first published in 1720 (London, 8vo). Other posthumous works appeared at London as follows: 'The Principles of the Doctrine of Christ unfolded in two short Catechismes,' 1684, 12mo; 'A Treatise on the Dominion of Sin and Grace,' 1688 (Edinburgh, 1739, 12mo); 'The True Nature of a Gospel Church and its Government,' 1689, 4to; 'A Guide to Church Fellowship and Order according to the Gospel-Institute,' 1692, 12mo; 'Two Discourses concerning the Holy Spirit and His Work—the one of the Spirit as a Comforter, the other as He is the Author of Spiritual Gifts,' 1693 (Glasgow, 1792), 8vo [see Clagett, William]; 'The Gospel Grounds and Evidences of the Faith of God's Elect,' 1709, 8vo; Twenty-five Discourses suitable to the Lord's Supper,' ed. R. Winter, 1760 (Leeds, 1806), 12mo.

Owen's 'Works' (including, however, only the Χριστολογία, the treatises on communion with God, sin, temptation, the death of Christ, and the 'Display of Arminianism') and sermons (including tracts, Latin orations during his vice-chancellorship, with his 'Life' by Asty) were published at London in 1721, 2 vols. fol. Two collective editions, including sermons, have appeared during the present century: (1) by T. Russell, with 'Life' by W. Orme, London, 1826, 28 vols. 8vo (the last seven volumes being the 'Exercitations on the Epistle to the Hebrews,' ed. Orme); (2) by W. H. Goold, with 'Life' by A. Thomson, London, 1850–5, 24 vols. 8vo.

Particular treatises have appeared, where not otherwise specified, at London, as follows: 1. 'Certaine Treatises formerly published at severall times now reduced into One Volume, viz. (i.) "A Display of the Errours of the Arminians concerning Freewill;" (ii.) "A Treatise of the Redemption and Reconciliation that is in the Blood of Christ;" (iii.) "The Duty of Pastors and People distinguished,"' 1649, 4to. 2. 'Eshcol,' 1655? 1700, 1764, 12mo. 3. 'Of the Mortification of Sin in Believers,' 1668, 1783, 12mo; and in John Wesley's 'Christian Library,' vol. x. 1820, 8vo. 4. 'The Nature, &c., of the Remainders of Indwelling Sin in Believers,' 1675, 1792, 1805, 1826, 12mo; Paisley, 1772, 12mo; Glasgow, 1825, 12mo. 5. 'A Brief Declaration and Vindication of the Doctrine of the Trinity,' 1676, 1719, 8vo. 6. Θεολογούμενα Παντοδαπά, Bremen, 1684, 4to. 7. 'A Brief Instruction in the Worship of God and Discipline of the Churches of the New Testament,' 1688, 8vo. 8. 'Meditations and Discourses of the Glory of Christ,' 1717, 1830? 12mo; Glasgow, 1790, 8vo; Sheffield, 1792, 8vo; Edinburgh, 1856? 8vo. 9. 'Salus Electorum Sanguis Jesu,'

Edinburgh, 1755, 1845, 8vo. 10. 'A Dissertation on Divine Justice' (translation of the 'Diatriba de Divina Justitia' by J. Stafford), 1770, 12mo. 11. 'Of Temptation,' Paisley, 1772, 12mo; London, 1805, 1831, 12mo. 12. Πνευματολογία, Glasgow, 1791, 2 vols. 8vo. 13. 'Two Discourses concerning the Holy Spirit and His Work,' Glasgow, 1792, 8vo. 14. 'Two Treatises: (i.) "The Mortification of Sin in Believers;" (ii.) "Of Temptation,"' 1809, 8vo. 15. 'A Treatise on the Nature and Beauty of Gospel Worship,' 1812, 8vo. 16. 'A brief and impartial Account of the Protestant Religion,' 1822. 17. 'The Grace and Duty of being Spiritually-Minded,' ed. T. Chalmers, Glasgow, 1826; London, 1834, 12mo. 18. 'A Treatise on the Sabbath' (being the 'Exercitations concerning the Day of Sacred Rest'), ed. J. W. Brooks, 1829, 1831, 12mo. 19. 'Of Communion with God,' Edinburgh, 1849, 32mo; and London, 1859, 12mo.

Several volumes of selections from his more popular works have also appeared, viz.: 'Oweniana,' ed. Arthur Young, London, 1817, 8vo; 'Selections from the Works of John Owen,' ed. W. Wilson, London, 1826, 12mo; 'Select British Divines,' ed. Bradley, London, 1824–27, vols. xiii–xxv.; 'Christian Library,' ed. J. Wesley, vols. x. and xi.; a Dutch translation of the 'Exercitations on the Epistle to the Hebrews,' by Simon Commenicq, appeared at Amsterdam, 1733–40, 7 vols. 4to; an English abridgment of the original, entitled 'Exposition of the Epistle to the Hebrews,' with 'Life' of Owen by E. Williams, was published in London, 1790, 4 vols. 8vo; and a reprint of the entire work, with the treatise on the Sabbath, ed. Wright, Edinburgh, 1812–14, 7 vols. 8vo.

[The principal primary authorities are the lives in Wood's Athenæ Oxon. (Bliss), Biographia Britannica, the collective edition of Owen's Sermons (1721). To these add Wood's Life and Times (Oxford Hist. Soc.), i. 148, 221, 307, Annals, ed. Gutch, vol. ii. pt. ii. pp. 644–51; Foster's Alumni Oxon.; Reg. Univ. Oxford (Camden Soc.); Reliq. Baxter. ed. Sylvester (1696), i. 64, 107, 111, ii. 197, iii. 60, 95, 198, with Calamy's Continuation, ii. 917–22, and Account, pp. 53–4; Ludlow's Mem. ed. 1771, p. 272; Whitelocke's Mem.; Thurloe State Papers, iii. 281; Scobell's Acts, 1654, c. 60; Burton's Diary, ii. 55; Hist. MSS. Comm. 6th Rep. App. p. 469, 7th Rep. App. p. 364; Addit. MS. 15670, ff. 177, 182, 205; Peck's Desiderata Curiosa, ii. 501; Evelyn's Mem. ed. Bray, i. 290; Lysons's Environs of London (Middlesex), p. 229; Luttrell's Relation of State Affairs; Morrice's Memoirs of Roger Boyle, Earl of Orrery (1743), p. 101; Granger's Biogr. Hist. of Engl.; Life of Owen prefixed to his Exposition of the Epistle to the Hebrews, ed. Williams, 1790; Lives by William Orme (first published in 1820) and Andrew Thomson prefixed to the collective editions of Owen's Works by Russell (1826) and Goold (1850–5) respectively; and in Palmer's Nonconf. Memorial; Middleton's Biographia Evangelica; Bogue and Bennett's Hist. of Dissenters; Wilson's Hist. of Dissenting Churches; Christ. Biogr. (Religious Tract Soc.), 1835; Evang. Succession, 3rd ser. 1884; Neal's Hist. of the Puritans.] J. M. R.

OWEN, JOHN (1766–1822), divine, was son of Richard Owen of Old Street, London. He entered St. Paul's school on 18 Oct. 1777, whence he proceeded in 1784, as Sykes exhibitioner, to Magdalene College, Cambridge (admitted a sizar 10 May). He migrated to Corpus Christi College, and was admitted a scholar on the old foundation on 17 Nov. 1784, graduated B.A. in 1788, became a fellow 11 April 1789, and proceeded M.A. in 1791.

In the spring of 1791 he went on the continent, at first as tutor to a young gentleman. In September 1792 he left Geneva for the south of France, and arrived in Lyons to find it in the hands of a revolutionary mob. He with difficulty escaped to Switzerland. On his return to England, early in 1793, Owen published some letters which he had addressed to W. Belsham as 'Travels into Different Parts of Europe, in the years 1791 and 1792, with familiar Remarks on Places, Men, and Manners,' London, 1796, 2 vols. Soon after his return he was ordained, and on 1 Sept. 1794 he married and settled at Cambridge. On 11 March and 5 Aug. 1794 Owen preached two assize sermons in the university church of St. Mary's. These were published at Cambridge in 1794. In the same year he published 'The Retrospect; or Reflections on the State of Religion and Politics in France and Great Britain,' London, 1794. At the end of 1795 Owen was presented by Beilby Porteus [q. v.], bishop of London, to the curacy of Fulham, Middlesex, where he resided for seventeen and a half years. Porteus had presented him in 1808 to the rectory of Paglesham, Essex; and when, in 1813, Dr. Randolph, Porteus's successor, required Owen's residence there, he resigned the Fulham curacy. He afterwards became minister of Park Chapel, Chelsea.

Owen's connection with the British and Foreign Bible Society is his chief claim to remembrance. From 23 April 1804—a few weeks after its foundation—until his death he was its principal secretary, although unpaid. He wrote, in defence of the society, a 'Letter to a Country Clergyman, occasioned by his Address to Lord Teignmouth, &c., by a Suburban Clergyman;' and to an attack by

Thomas Twining and Major Scott Waring on the society's work in India, on the ground that a conquered nation's free exercise of religion was improperly interfered with, Owen replied in 'An Address to the Chairman of the East India Company,' &c., London, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd editions, 1807. At the request of some of its members Owen wrote 'The History of the Origin and First Ten Years of the British and Foreign Bible Society,' 2 vols. London, 1816. This was reviewed by Robert Southey [q. v.] in the 'Quarterly Review,' 1827, vol. xxxvi. pp. 1–28, who, while calling Owen one 'of its most amiable as well as able advocates,' severely censures the society's translations. A French translation of the work appeared.

In August 1818 Owen went abroad, to assist at the establishment of a branch bible society in Paris, and to inspect the progress of the Turkish New Testament, then in course of preparation for the society by Professor Kieffer. He visited Pastor Oberlin and the branches established at Zurich, St. Gall, Constance, and other Swiss towns. He returned to England in December, and published 'Brief Extracts from Letters on the Object and Connexions of the British and Foreign Bible Society,' London, 1819. He also wrote 'Two Letters on the Subject of the French Bible,' London, 1st and 2nd editions, 1822. This was in reply to a charge of Socinianism brought against the translation.

Owen died at Ramsgate on 26 Sept. 1822, and was buried at Fulham. His widow, whose maiden name was Charlotte Green, and several children survived him. One of his daughters married the eldest son of William Wilberforce [q. v.]

Besides sermons and the works noted, Owen wrote: 1. 'The Christian Monitor for the last Days,' 1799; 2nd edit. 1808. 2. 'An Earnest Expostulation with those who Live in the Neglect of Public Worship,' London, 1801. 3. 'The Fashionable World Displayed,' by 'Theophilus Christian, esq.,' 1st edit. London, 1804; 2nd edit., with a dedication to Beilby Porteus, bishop of London, 3rd edit. 1805; 5th edit. 1805; 7th edit. 1809. An eighth edition was published before 1822. A New York edition from the fifth London edition appeared in 1806.

[Graduati Cantabr. p. 352; Masters's Hist. of Corpus Christi, Cambridge, ed. Lamb, 417–20; Gent. Mag. September 1813, pp. 226–8; works above mentioned; Faulkner's Historical and Topographical Account of Fulham, p. 269; extracts from the Register of Corpus Christi College, per the Rev. J. R. Harmer, librarian. Owen's funeral sermon, entitled The Character and Happiness of them that die in the Lord, was preached by William Dealtry [q. v.] on 13 Oct. at Park Chapel, and published, London, 1822; 2nd edit. same place and date. Another by Joseph Hughes, M.A., surviving secretary of the Bible Society, preached at Dr. Winter's meeting-house, New Court, Carey Street, on 27 Oct., was also published, London, 1822. A Tribute of Gratitude, by one of his congregation, and an Ode to Owen's memory, were published, London, 1822, and Thetford, 1823, respectively.] C. F. S.

OWEN, JOHN (1821–1883), Welsh musician, known in Wales by his pseudonym of 'Owain Alaw,' was born in Crane Street, Chester, on 14 Nov. 1821. His father was the captain of a small vessel; both parents were natives of Llanfachreth, Merionethshire, but had settled in Chester shortly before his birth. Owen began life as apprentice to a firm of cutlers, Messrs. Powell & Edwards; but in 1844, having shown a conspicuous aptitude for music, he gave up business and became a professional musician. He was organist in succession of Lady Huntingdon's chapel, St. Paul's, Boughton, St. Bridget's, St. Mary's, and the Welsh church (all in Chester), and at the same time gave tuition in music. It was, however, in connection with the Eisteddfod that he attracted the notice of his fellow-countrymen. His success in winning the prize for the best anthem at the Royal Eisteddfod of Rhuddlan (1850) was the first of a series of victories which gave 'Owain Alaw' a recognised place among Welsh musicians. He devoted himself energetically to composition, and during the next few years wrote a large number of glees, songs, and anthems, published in various Welsh musical magazines of the time. His only attempts at more ambitious work were the 'Prince of Wales Cantata' (1862) and the 'Festival of Wales' Cantata (1866). In 1860 appeared under his editorship the first number of 'Gems of Welsh Melody,' a collection of Welsh airs, published in four numbers at Ruthin (2nd edit. Wrexham, 1873). His fluent and melodious style of composition made him one of the most popular of Welsh musicians, and he was also much in request as conductor and adjudicator. He died at Chester on 29 Jan. 1883.

[Article by D. Emlyn Evans in Geninen, i. 124–30.] J. E. L.

OWEN, JOSIAH (1711 ?–1755), presbyterian minister, was born about 1711. He was a nephew of James Owen (1654–1706) [q. v.], and of Charles Owen, D.D. [q. v.], and is generally said to have been the son of their eldest brother, David Owen (*d.* 7 Oct. 1710, aged 59), minister of Henllan, Carmarthenshire. He may have been a posthumous

son, but he has probably been confused with David Owen's son Jeremiah, who was educated by James Owen, succeeded his father at Henllan, and, after holding various pastorates in England, died in America. Josiah Owen was educated by his uncle, Charles Owen, at Warrington. His first settlement was at Bridgnorth, Shropshire (after 1729), which he left in 1735. He then ministered for short periods at Walsall, and at Stone, Staffordshire. Some time after June 1740 he became minister of Blackwater Street Chapel, Rochdale, Lancashire. His ministry was immediately successful, and his chapel was enlarged in 1743. He came into note in connection with the rebellion of 1745 as a strong writer against the political and religious principles of the Jacobites. To him has been assigned the pun on the word Jacobite which belongs to Daniel Burgess (1645–1713) [q. v.] He published a sermon with the title, 'All is well; or the Defeat of the late Rebellion . . . an exalted and illustrious Blessing,' 1746. In his treatment of Thomas Deacon [q. v.], whom he calls 'the Master-Tool' of the faction, he was particularly harsh. An anonymous letter (dated 'Manchester, 6 Oct. 1746') in the 'Whitehall Evening Post' (11 Oct.) scoffed at Deacon for pulling off his hat when passing the 'rebel heads' of his unfortunate son and another insurgent, affixed to the Manchester Exchange. 'Some suppose he offers up a prayer for them, others to them.' This letter was defended in the 'Gentleman's Magazine' by a letter (dated 'Manchester, 19 Dec. 1746') bearing the odd signature 'Philopatriæ,' which Owen subsequently acknowledged as his. John Byrom [q. v.] referred, in 'An Epistle to a Friend,' to 'the low-bred O——ns of the age,' and published a ballad on 'the zealot of Rochdale,' under the title of 'Sir Lowbred O . . N, or the Hottentot Knight,' retorting a coarse gibe by Owen. The latter was fully persuaded of the goodness of his cause, but not sufficiently careful of his facts. Though nominally a presbyterian, he was warmly opposed to 'synods and assemblies,' and is said to have been instrumental (about 1750) in prevailing with the 'provincial meeting' of the 'associated ministers of Lancashire' to discontinue the customary questions respecting the internal state of congregations. In debate, as in pamphlet war, he was famous for his powers of retort. His ministry at Rochdale closed on 14 June 1752. He became minister of the presbyterian congregation at Ellenthorp, Yorkshire, where he died in 1755, 'æt. 44.'

He published, in addition to separate sermons, including funeral sermons for Charles Owen, D.D. (1746), and James Hardman (1746): 1. 'A Letter to the Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry,' &c., 1746, 8vo; two editions in the same year. 2. 'Jacobite and Non-juring Principles freely Examined,' &c., Manchester, 1747, 8vo; 2nd edit. 1748, 8vo: to some copies of the second edition a new title-page, 'The Humourist,' &c., was prefixed (among other answers was 'A Letter to the Clergy of Manchester, probably by Thomas Percival (1719–1763), of Royton Hall). 3. 'Dr. Deacon try'd before his own Tribunal,' &c., Manchester, 1748, 8vo.

[Gentleman's Magazine, 1746 pp. 579 seq. 688 seq., 1747 pp. 76 seq, 1748 pp. 206 seq.; Monthly Repository, 1821, p. 478; Lathbury's Hist. of the Nonjurors, 1845, pp. 391 seq.; Christian Reformer, 1856, pp. 356 seq.; Byrom's Diary (Chetham Soc.), 1857, ii. 431; Miall's Congregationalism in Yorkshire, 1868, p. 260; Halley's Lancashire, 1869, ii. 364 seq (calls him James Owen); Unitarian Herald, 11 June and 7 July 1882 (articles by Richard Pilcher); Rees's Hist. Prot. Nonconf. in Wales, 1883, p. 294; Nightingale's Lancashire Nonconformity [1892], iii. 242; Poems of John Byrom (Chetham Soc.), 1894, ii. 352, 358 sq.] A. G.

OWEN, LEWIS (*d.* 1555), Welsh administrator, was the son of Owen ap Hywel ap Llywelyn of Llwyn, Dolgellau. Under Henry VIII he became vice-chamberlain of North Wales and baron of the exchequer of Carnarvon, taking from the latter office his familiar title of 'y Barwn Owen.' He was sheriff of Merioneth for 1545–6 and 1554–5, and he represented the county in the parliaments of 1547, of the spring of 1553, and of 1554. He lived at Cwrt Plas yn dre, Dolgellau, which, until its recent removal to Newtown, was pointed out to tourists as 'Owen Glyndwr's parliament-house.' Owen met his death at the hands of 'Gwylliaid Cochion Mawddwy,' the red-haired brigands of the Mawddwy district. Empowered by a commission to extirpate the band, he and John Wynn ap Maredudd of Gwydir one Christmas-eve seized over eighty of them, and in due time had them executed. The rest swore revenge, and on 11 Oct. 1555 waylaid him near Mallwyd as he was returning from the Montgomeryshire assizes. His retinue fled, leaving only his son-in-law, John Lloyd of Ceiswyn, to defend him, and he fell pierced with more than thirty wounds. The spot is still known as 'Llidiart y Barwn,' the Baron's Gate.

Owen married Margaret, daughter of Robert Puleston, rector of Gresford, and had seven sons—John Lewis of Cwrt Plas yn dre, Hugh of Cae'rberllan, Edward of Hengwrt, Gruffydd of Peniarth, Robert of Bron-

clydwr, Simon and Ellis—and four daughters: Elin, Elizabeth, Catrin, and Mary. His descendant, Hugh Owen (1639–1700), is separately noticed. Many important Merionethshire families, such as the Wynnes of Peniarth and the Vaughans of Nannau, trace their descent from him.

[Dwnn's Heraldic Visitations of Wales, ii. 236–7; Pennant's Tours in Wales, ii. 232–4; Kalendars of Gwynedd, 1873; Yorke's Royal Tribes of Wales, ed. Williams, 1887.] J. E. L.

OWEN, LEWIS (1532–1594), bishop of Cassano. [See LEWIS, OWEN.]

OWEN, LEWIS (1572–1633), controversialist, is perhaps the Lewis Owen, eldest son of Gruffydd Owen, who was fourth son of Lewis Owen (*d.* 1555) [q. v.], baron of the exchequer, of Carnarvon (DWNN, *Heraldic Visitations*, ii. 67, 238). He certainly came of a Merionethshire family, was born in 1572, and matriculated from Christ Church, Oxford, on 4 Dec. 1590, aged 18 (FOSTER, *Alumni Oxon.* 1500–1714, iii. 1100). He left the university without taking a degree, having, according to Wood, 'some petty employment bestowed on him about that time. Afterwards he travelled, in the latter end of Q. Elizab. and beginning of K. James, into several countries of Europe; and in Spain, making a longer continuance than elsewhere, he entered himself, if I mistake not, into the Society of Jesus at Valladolid, where he continued a curious observer among them for some time. At length, being fully satisfied of their intrigues, which tended, as he said, to worldly policy rather than true religion, he left, and became a bitter enemy against them, as well in his discourses as writings' (*Athenæ Oxon.* ii. 480). He must be distinguished from the Hugh Owen, a jesuit, who was implicated in the gunpowder plot, but escaped to Brussels, and thence proceeded to Spain. Hugh's extradition was the subject of some dispute between the English and Spanish governments in 1606 (cf. WINWOOD, *Memorials*, vol. ii. passim).

In 1605 Lewis Owen published 'A Key of the Spanish Tongue, or a plaine and easie Introduction whereby a man may in very short time attaine to the knowledge and perfection of that Language,' London, 12mo (HAZLITT, *Bibl. Collections*, 2nd ser. p. 439). A copy with the title-page lacking is in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. It is dedicated to Sir Roger Owen, justice of the peace for Shropshire [see under OWEN, THOMAS, *d.* 1598], Sir Thomas Myddelton [q. v.], and John Lloyd of the Inner Temple, who was knighted in 1623. All of these were connected with Merionethshire, and were generous patrons of Owen. Owen had originated the idea of the book while he was in Castile; it contains certain rules of grammar and pronunciation, a short dictionary of Spanish and English words, and a parallel translation of the first epistle general of St. John.

Owen was again at Madrid in 1607, where he was nearly murdered by some assassins hired by James Field, an Irishman, and had other adventures (*The Un-masking of all Popish Monks*, &c. passim). He may possibly be the Lewis Owen who was granted a share of the tithe in Farley and Cotton, Staffordshire, on 20 July 1607 (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. Ser. 1603–10, p. 365). In 1609 he published 'Catholique Traditions: a Treatise of the Beliefe of the Christians of Asia, Europa, and Africa, in favour of the Lovers of the Catholicke Truth and the Peace of the Church. Written in French by Th. A. I. C., and translated into English by L. O.,' London, 1609, 4to. A copy is in the British Museum Library, and another copy in the same library, with a new title-page, dated 1610, gives Owen's name in full. This work would imply that Owen had not yet adopted his subsequent extreme anti-Romanist position. In the following year he was sent by 'an honourable man and privy councellor' to Rome, to discover the designs of Hugh O'Neill, second earl of Tyrone [q. v.] He made his way through France and Italy to Rome as a pedlar, carrying two packs of merchandise, containing pictures, images of the saints, &c. (*Speculum Jesuiticum*, pp. 41–2). After two years' stay he went to Genoa. In August 1613 he was at Padua and Venice, whence he made his way to the Netherlands. He reached London during the spring of 1614, when he wrote to Winwood, stating that he had arrived sick and poor, after spending many years abroad for his country's benefit. He was intending to return to Brussels, and offered to continue his services, but looked for some reward. For the next few years he was abroad, and visited Aix-la-Chapelle, Venice, and Emmerich in Holland.

He appears to have finally returned to England soon afterwards, and devoted himself there to literary and other work. In 1626 he published 'The Running Register, recording a True Relation of the English Colledges, Seminaries, and Cloysters in all Forraine Parts, &c. By Lewis Owen,' London, 1626, 4to, pp. 118. It is dedicated to Sir Julius Cæsar [q. v.] Copies are in the British Museum and Bodleian libraries. Owen gives an interesting account of these colleges, which he had himself visited; the college at Lisbon alone is omitted, and for information respecting it Owen refers the

reader to an account recently published by one of its former inmates.

In August 1628 Owen was apparently in the employ of the government as a spy, and he arrested in London Christopher Mallory, who was viewing the ordnance which had been embarked for the French expedition, apparently in order to give information to the enemy. In the same year he published 'The Unmasking of all Popish Monks, Friers, and Iesuits, or a Treatise of their Genealogie, Beginnings, Proceedings, and Present State. Together with some Briefe Observations of their Treasons, Murders, Fornications, Impostures, Blasphemies, &c. . . . Written as a caueat or forewarning for Great Britaine. By Lewis Owen,' London, 1628, 4to, pp. 164; dedicated to Sir John Lloyd. In this work Owen gives many details which had come under his own observation, and incidentally offers some account of his travels; copies of it are in the British Museum and Bodleian Libraries. In 1629 he brought out 'Speculum Jesuiticum, or the Iesuites Looking Glasse, wherein they may behold Ignatius (their Patron), his Progresse, their owne Pilgrimage, &c. By L. O.,' London, 1629, 4to. To this is added 'A True Catalogue of the Names of all the Cities, Townes, and other places where the Jesuits have any Colledges or Religious Houses in Europe.' One copy is in the Bodleian Library, and another, bound up with Sir Edwin Sandys's 'Europæ Speculum,' and dated 1632, is in the British Museum Library.

If Owen is rightly identified with the grandson of Lewis Owen the judge, he must have succeeded his mother's brother, William David Lloyd, in the Peniarth estate, Merionethshire, and died in 1633, leaving two daughters. The elder, Margaret, married (1) Richard Owen (*d.* 1627?) of Machynlleth, and (2) Samuel Herbert, a cousin of Edward, first lord Herbert of Cherbury [q. v.]; her eldest son, by her first husband, was Lewis Owen, who represented Merionethshire in parliament in 1659, and owned the original manuscript of Lewis Dwnn's 'Heraldic Visitations.'

[Authorities quoted; works in Brit. Mus. and Bodleian Libraries. Wood's account in Athenæ, ed. Bliss, ii. 480, has been frequently reprinted in the Biographical Dictionaries of Chalmers, Rose, and Didot, and in the Biogr. Universelle.]

A. F. P.

OWEN, MORGAN (1585?–1645), bishop of Llandaff, was the third son of the Rev. Owen Rees of Y Lasallt, in the parish of Myddfai (Mothvey), Carmarthenshire, where he was born about 1585. He is described as a descendant of the physicians of Myddfai, and an inheritor of much of their landed property in that parish (*The Physicians of Myddvai*, published for the Welsh MSS. Society, 1861, Introduction, p. xxx). He was educated at the grammar school, Carmarthen (Spurrell, *Carmarthen*, p. 62), and was for four years servitor to David Williams (who was probably a native of Myddfai, of which parish he subsequently became vicar) at Jesus College, Oxford, where Williams had matriculated 7 Nov. 1600 (Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*) Owen matriculated as a member of the same college on 16 Dec. 1608, and became chaplain of New College, whence he graduated B.A. (as Owen Morgan) 5 July 1613; he proceeded M.A. from Hart Hall, 4 June 1616. He was introduced to the notice of Laud when bishop of St. David's, and was appointed his chaplain, and subsequently, through his influence as chancellor of the university of Oxford, he was made D.D. (at the time of the king's visit to Oxford), 31 Aug. 1636, then being described as of Jesus College. Wood (*Athenæ Oxon.* iv. 803) describes him as well beneficed in Wales. He was rector of Port Eynon in Glamorganshire 1619, canon of St. David's 1623, deputy-chancellor of Carmarthen (*Cal. of State Papers*, Dom. Ser. 17 April 1624), prebendary of the collegiate church of Brecon 1626, precentor 1637, and rector of Newtown 1640 (Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*) He was elected bishop of Llandaff 12 March 1639–1640, and installed 30 June 1640 (*Cal. of State Papers*, Dom. Ser. sub 28 Feb. and 2 April 1640); he held the rectories of Bedwas and Rudry, *in commendam*.

Being a rich man, and possessed of many lands, he enclosed the south yard of St. Mary's Church at Oxford, and built in 1637, at the expense of 230*l.*, 'the beautiful porch leading from the high street into the church, with the image of our lady and a babe in her arms at the top of it,' which gave great offence to the puritans, and was defaced by the parliamentary soldiers. It was assumed that Laud had sanctioned this work as chancellor of the university, and evidence to that effect was brought against Laud at his trial (Prynne, *Canterbury's Doom*, pp. 71–2, 477–8; Wood, *History and Antiquities of Oxford*, ed. Gutch, i. 435).

Owen was one of the bishops impeached, 4 Aug. 1641, of high crimes and misdemeanours for promulgating the canons of 1640 (*House of Commons' Journals*, 23 Feb. 1640, and 4 Aug. 1641), and was imprisoned in the Tower (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. Ser. 21 Dec. 1648). He was at liberty, however, in December, and was one of the twelve bishops

who on 30 Dec. signed a protest against the action of the Long parliament, for which they were on the same day impeached of high treason, and committed to the Tower (see the 'Protest' in CLARENDON, *Hist. of the Rebellion*, iv. 140; LAUD, *Works*, ed. Bliss, iii. 243, 454; ROGERS, *Protests of the Lords*, i. 7–8). They were again and again brought to the bar of the House of Lords to plead, and Owen put in the same plea of not guilty as the others. Phillips, in his 'Civil War in Wales and the Marches' (i. 91), on what authority is not known, states, however, that Owen pleaded that he had signed the protest 'through ignorance and indiscretion, and that he had no designs to overthrow the fundamental laws of the land.' The bishops were eventually voted by parliament guilty of præmunire, and all their estates forfeited, excepting small sums which were allowed each of them, Owen being voted, on 6 April 1642, 200*l.* a year (*House of Commons' Journals*). Thereupon the bishops were released on bail; but, the commons objecting, they were re-arrested and confined for six weeks longer, when, upon giving bonds for 5,000*l.* they were allowed to depart from the Tower, having 'spent the time betwixt New Year's Eve and Whitsuntide in those safe walls' (see *Journals of House of Lords* between 30 Dec. 1641 and May 1642; also HALL, *Hard Measure*). Owen then retired to Wales, 'whither his sufferings likewise followed him, as well for the sake of his Patron as of his order and loyalty' (WALKER, *Sufferings of the Clergy*, ed. 1714, pt. ii. p. 37). His palace at Mathern, near Chepstow, with all his revenues, was seized by one Green from Cardiff. Thereupon Owen went to live at his birthplace, Y Lasallt, where he was visited by the puritanical vicar, Rees Prichard [q. v.] of Llandovery, whom he is said to have accompanied on a visit to St. David's, 2 Aug. 1643 (Prichard's 'Memoirs' in *Canwyll y Cymry*, ed. Rees, p. 314). He died at Y Lasallt 5 March 1644–1645 (WOOD, *Athenæ*, loc. cit.; inscription on memorial slab in Myddfai Church, see *Arch. Cambr.* 3rd ser. iv. 419, v. 71). Local tradition says his death was precipitated by the news of Laud's execution (see PRICHARD, *Memoirs*, p. 317; WILLIS, *Llandaff*, p. 70). He was buried on the north side of the altar in Myddfai Church. By his will, dated 14 Dec. 1644, and proved 12 Dec. 1645, he bequeathed 20*l.* a year to the grammar school at Carmarthen out of the rectory of St. Ishmael's, Carmarthenshire (see Table of Pious Benefactors in St. Peter's Church, Carmarthen).

On 21 Dec. 1648, having previously petitioned the committee of the lords and commons in December 1646, Morgan, son of Rees Owen, a brother of and 'right heir' to the bishop, compounded for his uncle's sequestered estates. The nephew's claim to the property was resisted by an old servant of the bishop, Owen Price, on the strength of a lease said to have been granted to him about October 1641, when, it was stated, Owen was in the Tower (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. Ser. 31 Dec. 1648; *Cal. of Proceedings of the Committee for Compounding*, 1643–1660, pp. 1881–2).

The family surname adopted by the descendants of Morgan ap Rees was Rice, a grandson of his being Morgan Rice, lord of the manor of Tooting Graveney and high sheriff of Surrey in 1776. The bulk of the bishop's property was, however, inherited by another nephew, Morgan Owen, who died in 1667, and was succeeded by his son, Henry Owen, both of whom are commemorated on a slab in Myddfai Church (*ut supra*; *Physicians of Myddfai*, loc. cit.)

[Wood's Athenæ Oxon. iv. 803; Willis's Survey of Llandaff, p. 70; Laud's Works, ed. Bliss, vol. iii.] D. LL.

OWEN, NICHOLAS (*d.* 1606), jesuit, often called 'Little John' from his diminutive stature, which led to his name being sometimes given as John Owen, entered the Society of Jesus as a temporal coadjutor about 1579. Henry More (1586–1661) [q. v.] calls him one of the first English lay brothers. Owen had probably been a builder, and, after joining the society, was at different times servant to Campion, Garnett, John Gerard, and others, who found his architectural skill of the greatest use. He evinced considerable ingenuity in constructing secret cupboards and passages, and by this means saved many jesuits from capture. About 1590 he made his profession after the usual period of probation, and is said to have laboured more than twenty years near London. He was himself imprisoned more than once; in 1594 he was transferred from the Marshalsea to the Tower, whence he escaped; he is said to have planned and effected the escape of John Gerard (1564–1637) [q. v.] from the Tower in 1597. From this time until 1605 he travelled with Henry Garnett [q. v.], and he furnished the plans for Hindlip Hall, Worcestershire, which was built as a hiding-place for priests; there, in December and January 1605–6, he was concealed with Chambers in one of the secret closets, while Garnett and Oldcorne were hiding in another (cf. NASH, *Worcestershire*, i. 584). After the house had been carefully watched for four days, Owen gave himself up, in order to save Garnett, by personating him, according to Owen's catholic biogra-

phers, but, according to the report in the 'State Papers,' because he was almost starved to death. He was imprisoned in the Tower, and examined on 26 Feb. 1606; he denied having ever known, seen, or heard of Garnett or Oldcorne. Persisting in this denial at a second examination on 1 March, torture was applied, and Owen then admitted his attendance on Garnett at Hindlip, but would not disclose any further knowledge of him. He was threatened with further torture at a subsequent examination, but died before it took place. The official account states that he committed suicide, and at an inquest held on his body in the Tower a verdict of *felo de se* was returned. But it is not improbable that he died from the effects of torture. Owen must be distinguished from an Irish jesuit of the same name who died in 1646. His brother Henry was a catholic bookseller.

[Cal. State Papers, Dom. Ser. 1603–10, passim; Abbot's Antilogia adversus Apologiam pro H. Garneto, 1613, pp. 114–15; More's Hist. Prov. Anglicanæ, 1660, p. 322, &c.; Tanner's Vita et Mors Martyrum, 1675, pp. 73–9; Law's Catalogue of English Martyrs; Challoner's Martyrs to the Roman Catholic Faith; Oliver's Collectanea; Foley's Records, iv. 245–67, vol. vii. pt. i. 561–2; Morris's Condition of Catholics under James I, including Father Gerard's Narrative of the Gunpowder Plot; Jardine's Gunpowder Plot, published separately and in Criminal Trials, vol. ii.; Gardiner's Hist. of England, i. 272; Hepworth Dixon's Her Majesty's Tower, ed. 1887; J. H. Pollen's Father Henry Garnet and the Gunpowder Plot, 1888; Notes and Queries, 2nd ser. viii. 250.] A. F. P.

OWEN, NICHOLAS (1752–1811), Welsh antiquary, the son of Nicholas Owen, rector of Llandyfrydog, Anglesey, was born in 1752. On 30 June 1769 he matriculated from Jesus College, Oxford, aged 17, and graduated B.A. in 1773, and M.A. in 1776. Soon afterwards he succeeded his father as rector of Llandyfrydog, and about 1800 received the living of Meyllteyrn, Carnarvonshire, together with the perpetual curacy of Bottwnog in the same county. He died unmarried in June 1811.

Besides a sermon preached in aid of the Sunday school at Winslow, Buckinghamshire, in 1788, Owen published: 1. 'British Remains; or a Collection of Antiquities relating to the Britons,' London, 1777, 8vo; this contains a history of the lords-marchers, an account of the supposed discovery of America by Madog ap Owain Gwynedd [q. v.], a biography of Edward Lhuyd [q.v.], and other antiquarian matter. 2. 'Select Phrases of Horace,' London, 1785, 8vo; a collection of phrases not very happily translated, and designed for the use of schoolboys. 3. 'Carnarvonshire: a Sketch of its History,' &c., London, 1792, 8vo. He is also said to be the author of 'A History of the Island of Anglesey, with Memoirs of Owen Glendower,' London, 1775, 8vo.

[Works in Brit. Mus. Library; Halkett and Laing's Dict. of Anon. and Pseudon. Lit. i. col. 297, ii. col. 1159; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1715–1886; Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Rowland's Cambrian Bibl. pp. 581–2, 669–70; Cathrall's Hist. of North Wales, ii. 54; Gent. Mag. 1777 i. 449, 1811 i. 682; Notes and Queries, 3rd ser. viii. 437, x. 521.] A. F. P.

OWEN, RICHARD (1606–1683), royalist divine, was son of CADWALLADER OWEN (1562–1617), by Blanche, daughter of John Roberts, younger brother to Lewis Anwyl of Park, Merionethshire (DWNN, *Visitations of Wales*, ii. 215). Cadwallader, who was also of Merioneth, matriculated at Jesus College, Oxford, on 24 Nov. 1581; graduated B.A. in 1583, M.A. in 1588, and B.D. in 1603; and was elected fellow of Oriel College in 1585. In 1597 he was acting as Sir Robert Harley's tutor at Oriel College. He was appointed to the rectory of Llanfechain in Montgomeryshire in 1601, made vicar of Llanbrynmair in the same county in 1608, and sinecure rector of the same place in 1610. He was buried at Llanfechain on 6 April 1617 (Parish Register). He is said to have been a great disputant, and to have gone by the name of 'Sic doces.' Wood says that he had 'heard he was a writer,' but knew nothing of his works.

Richard was born on 3 Oct. 1606 at Llanfechain, and baptised there on 7 Oct. following (par. reg.) He matriculated at Oxford on 28 June 1622, entering Oriel College as a servitor. On 30 March he was elected Dudley exhibitioner, and held the exhibition till 25 Oct. 1626. He was Bible clerk from 25 Oct. 1624 till 2 Feb. 1627, graduated B.A. on 19 Feb. 1624–5, was elected fellow of his college on 21 March 1627–8, and proceeded M.A. on 22 June 1630, and B.D. on 4 Dec. 1638. He became rector of Llanfechain in 1634, was instituted to the vicarage of Eltham in Kent on 10 Feb. 1636, and to the rectory of St. Swithin, London Stone, on 2 Sept. 1639. He resigned his fellowship at Oriel in 1638. In 1643 he was ejected from his livings on account of his adherence to the royalist cause. During his sequestration he resided at Eltham. He was on intimate terms with John Evelyn, at whose house (Sayes Court) he occasionally preached and administered the sacrament. On 13 Nov. 1656 he peti-

tioned the council for liberty to preach; on 16 Dec. Dr. John Owen [q. v.], vice-chancellor of Oxford, and Joseph Caryl certified his fitness, and referred his case to the committee for the approbation of public preachers, and he was approved on 30 Dec. In the same year he was made minister of North Cray in Kent, and he resigned Eltham in 1658. At the Restoration he retained North Cray, and by act of parliament was allowed to choose which of his former livings should be restored to him. He chose St. Swithin. He was created D.D. of Oxford on 1 Aug. 1660, and received the prebend of Reculverland at St. Paul's on 16 Aug. He died in January 1682–3, and was buried at Eltham on 27 Jan. He never wavered in his orthodoxy or his loyalty.

He had a numerous family. Nine sons and three daughters were buried in Eltham Church, and are commemorated on a marble monument erected by Owen in 1679. His first wife, Anne, the mother of ten of his children, died in March 1652–3; and on 6 Jan. 1654–5 he married Amy Kidwell, by whom he had at least two sons. She lived till March 1694. An amusing letter from her to John Evelyn in 1680, on the subject of her 'trading for tulips,' is printed, with Evelyn's answer, in the 'Diary and Correspondence,' 1859 (i. 41–2). Edward Owen (1651–1678), the fourth son, was chosen fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, in 1674.

Owen is held by some to be responsible for the free translation and amplification in Latin of the 'Royal Apologie' (1648) by George Bate [q. v.], entitled 'Elenchus Motuum nuperorum in Anglia simul ac juris regii ac parliamentarii brevis narratio,' London, 1650. By others the 'Royal Apologie' and the 'Elenchus' are both assigned to Bate himself. Owen is also stated to have translated into English many, if not all, of Juvenal's satires, but none seems to have been published. He published 'Paulus, Multiformis Concio ad Clerum,' London, 1666, a Latin sermon delivered at St. Alphege, London, on 8 May of the same year.

[Thomas's Diocese of St. Asaph, p. 757; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1500–1714; Shadwell's Reg. Orielense, pp. 173–4, 319; Wood's Athenæ (Bliss), iv. cols. 84–5; Wood's Fasti (Bliss), i. cols. 414, 455, 502, ii. col. 240; Hasted's Hist. of Kent, i. 64, 159; Drake's Hundred of Blackheath, pp. 202, 203, 209, 211, 212; Newcourt's Repertorium, i. 205, 543; Evelyn's Diary, 1859, i. 258, 289, 297, 299, 300, 321–2, 346, iv. 41–3; Cal. State Papers, Dom. Ser. 1656–7 pp. 158, 199, 1660–1 p. 405; Le Neve's Fasti (Hardy), ii. 431; Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, pt. ii. pp. 53, 173; Bloxam's Reg. of Magdalen Coll. v. 285; Will in Somerset House P. C. C. 24 Drax; Welch's Alumni Westmon.; Llanfechain Parish Register per the Rev. David Jones.] B. P.

OWEN, Sir RICHARD (1804–1892), naturalist, born at Lancaster in a house at the corner of Brock and Thurnham Streets on 20 July 1804, was younger son of Richard Owen (1754–1809), a West India merchant, formerly of Fulmer Place, Buckinghamshire. His grandfather, William Owen, owner of Fulmer Place, and high sheriff of Buckinghamshire in 1741, had married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Eskrigge. Owen's mother, Catherine (1760–1838), was the widow of James Longworth of Ormskirk, Lancashire, and was a daughter of Robert Parrin (1720–1757), organist of the parish church of Lancaster. The Parrins were of Huguenot origin. By Richard Owen, her second husband (whom she married on 8 Nov. 1792), she had six children, of whom the eldest, James Hawkins, born in 1798, died in Demerara in 1827.

At the age of six Richard, the future naturalist, was sent to the grammar school at Lancaster, where one of his schoolfellows was William Whewell, a native of the town, afterwards master of Trinity. Owen and Whewell remained close friends through life. At school he showed few signs of promise, and heraldry was his only hobby. In August 1820 he was apprenticed to a surgeon and apothecary of Lancaster named Dickson, on whose death in 1822 he was transferred to Joseph Seed, and from Seed, who became a naval surgeon, he was transferred in 1823 to James Stockdale Harrison. Harrison's pupils had access to the county gaol, and conducted post-mortem examinations there. Owen was soon deeply interested in the study of anatomy.

In October 1824, before the full term of his apprenticeship expired, he matriculated at the university of Edinburgh, and had the good fortune to attend the anatomical course of Dr. John Barclay (1758–1826) [q. v.], then approaching the close of a successful career as an extra-academical lecturer. Barclay's teaching was of a very superior order to that of the third Alexander Monro [q. v.], who, by virtue of hereditary influences, was the university professor of anatomy. In his work 'On the Nature of Limbs,' Owen refers to 'the extensive knowledge of comparative anatomy possessed by my revered preceptor in anatomy, Dr. Barclay,' and always spoke of him with affectionate regard. At the same time he attended the academical courses of James Home in the practice of medicine, of John Mackintosh on midwifery, of Andrew Duncan on materia medica, besides the lectures of Robert Jameson and W. R. Alison.

With Gavin Milroy [q. v.] he founded a students' society, which he christened, with prophetic import, the 'Hunterian Society.'

Owen did not remain in Edinburgh to take his degree, but, at Barclay's suggestion, removed, in the spring of 1825, to St. Bartholomew's Hospital in London. He carried with him a letter of introduction from Barclay to John Abernethy [q. v.], who at once appointed him prosector for his surgical lectures. Owen passed the examination for the membership of the Royal College of Surgeons on 18 Aug. 1826. Thereupon he set up in private practice at 11 Cook's Court, Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

In 1829 he became lecturer on comparative anatomy at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, but his emoluments were small, and he made some efforts to obtain the post of house surgeon at the Birmingham Hospital in 1830. He did not persist in his candidature, and his interest in comparative anatomy rapidly grew all-absorbing. His first published scientific work was, however, in the direction of surgical pathology—'An Account of the Dissection of the parts concerned in the Aneurism for the Cure of which Dr. Stevens tied the internal Iliac Artery at Santa Cruz in 1812.' This appeared in 1830 in the 'Transactions of the Medico-Chirurgical Society' (xvi. 219–35). But thenceforward his writings mainly dealt with the results of his anatomical researches.

In 1827 Owen had obtained through the influence of Abernethy the post of assistant conservator to the Hunterian Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons. The conservator of the Museum was William Clift [q. v.], John Hunter's last and most devoted pupil and assistant, under whose guardianship Hunter's collections had been carefully preserved during the long interval between the death of their founder and their transference to the custody of the College of Surgeons. From Clift Owen imbibed an enthusiastic reverence for his great master, John Hunter, which was continually augmented by closer study of his works. In 1830 Owen made Cuvier's acquaintance at the Hunterian Museum, and in the following year, in response to the great naturalist's invitation, he visited Paris, where he attended the lectures of Cuvier and Geoffroy St. Hilaire, and worked in the dissecting rooms and public galleries of the Jardin des Plantes. In 1832 his 'Memoir on the Pearly Nautilus' attracted a good deal of attention, and, in Professor Huxley's words, 'placed its author at a bound in the front rank of anatomical monographers.' In January 1833 Owen started the 'Zoological Magazine,' which, however, he ceased to edit and sold in July. On 13 Dec. 1834 he was elected F.R.S. On 20 July 1835 his prospects admitted of his marrying, after an engagement of over seven years, Caroline Clift, the only daughter of his chief, and in 1842 he was associated with Clift as joint conservator of the museum. On Clift's retirement soon after, he became sole conservator, with J. T. Quekett as assistant.

Meanwhile, in April 1836, he had been made first Hunterian professor of comparative anatomy and physiology at the Royal College of Surgeons, with the obligation to deliver twenty-four annual lectures illustrative of the Hunterian collections; and this duty he fulfilled regularly down to his retirement from the college in 1856. He was always more widely known by the title of 'Professor Owen' than by the knightly addition of his later years.

Owen's scientific reputation grew rapidly. In 1838 he was awarded the Wollaston gold medal by the Geological Society, and in 1839 he was elected corresponding member of the Institute of France. In this year also he helped to found the Royal Microscopical Society, of which he was the first president (1840–1). In 1842 he accepted a civil list pension of 200*l.* offered him by Sir Robert Peel. Shortly afterwards he refused the offer of knighthood.

The importance and interest attaching to Owen's anatomical work, as disclosed in his lectures and writings, secured for him an influential position in society. The prince consort was attracted by his books. In 1836 he first met Charles Darwin, on the latter's return from South America. Carlyle asked to be introduced to him in 1842; and he soon reckoned among his acquaintances Turner, Mulready, Dickens, and Tennyson, and almost all contemporaries who won distinction in literature or art. He visited Sir Robert Peel at Drayton Manor, and discussed questions of museum organisation with him, propounding a plan for uniting the collection of fossil bones in the British Museum with the specimens of recent comparative anatomy in the College of Surgeons (1846). Among men of kindred pursuits, Buckland, Sedgwick, Broderip, Murchison, Sir Philip Egerton, and Lord Enniskillen were at this time his most intimate associates. In 1845 he was elected into the select body of representative men called 'The Club,' founded by Dr. Johnson and limited to forty members. His scientific attainments and energy also brought him into close relations with public affairs. In 1847 he was appointed a member of a government commission for inquiring into the health of the metropolis; and subsequently (in 1849) of one on Smithfield and the other meat markets. He strongly advo-

cated the entire suppression of intramural slaughter-houses, and of the concomitant evil of the passage of droves of sheep and cattle through the streets of London. For the Great exhibition of 1851 he was appointed a member of the preliminary committee of organisation, and he acted as chairman of the jury or raw materials, alimentary substances, &c., and published an elaborate report on their awards. He also delivered at the same time to the Society of Arts a lecture on 'Raw Animal Products, and their Uses in Manufacture.'

Until 1852 he occupied small apartments within the building of the College of Surgeons; these, however inconvenient they might be in some respects, furnished him with unusual facilities for pursuing his work by night as well as by day in the museum, dissecting rooms, and library of that institution. But in 1852 the queen gave him the charming cottage called Sheen Lodge in Richmond Park, where he resided until the end of his life. In 1853 he went to Paris with his wife, and lectured in French at the 'Institut.' Two years later he revisited Paris in the capacity of juror of the Universal exhibition, being appointed chairman of the jury on 'Prepared and Preserved Alimentary Substances.' For his services Napoleon III created him a knight of the Legion of Honour. In 1855 he attended the opening ceremony at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, in the grounds of which he had suggested and devised the exhibition of models of extinct animals. To these he wrote a guide-book (London, 1854, 12mo), entitled 'Geology and Inhabitants of the Ancient World.'

In 1856, when Owen had reached the zenith of his fame, and was recognised throughout Europe as the first anatomist of his day, a change came over his career. Difficulties with the governing body of the College of Surgeons, arising from his impatience at being required to perform what he considered the lower administrative duties of his office, caused him readily to take advantage of an offer from the trustees of the British Museum to undertake a newly created post, that of superintendent of the natural history departments of the museum.

The years 1827–56, which Owen spent in the service of the Royal College of Surgeons, form the first of the two periods into which his career may be divided; and in the course of these years he mainly made his reputation as an anatomist. His earliest work in connection with the museum was the preparation of the monumental 'Descriptive and Illustrative Catalogue of the Physiological Series of Comparative Anatomy,' which was published in five quarto volumes between 1833 and 1840. This work, which has been taken as a model for many other subsequently published catalogues, contains a minute description of nearly four thousand preparations, including, besides those of Hunter, many added by Owen himself. The labour involved in producing it was greatly increased by the circumstance that the origin of a large number of Hunter's specimens had not been preserved, and even the species of the animals from which they were derived had to be discovered by tedious researches among old documents, or by comparison with fresh dissections. It was mainly to aid him in this work that he engaged upon the long series of dissections of animals which died from time to time in the gardens of the Zoological Society, the descriptions of which, as published in the 'Proceedings and Transactions' of the society, form a precious fund of information upon the comparative anatomy of the higher vertebrates. The series commences with an account of the anatomy of an orang utan, which was communicated to the first scientific meeting of the society, held on the evening of Tuesday, 9 Nov. 1830, and was continued with descriptions of dissections of the beaver, suricate, acouchy, Thibet bear, gannet, crocodile, armadillo, seal, kangaroo, tapir, toucan, flamingo, hyrax, hornbill, cheetah, capybara, pelican, kinkajou, wombat, giraffe, dugong, apteryx, wart-hog, walrus, great ant-eater, and many others.

Among the many obscure subjects in anatomy and physiology on which he threw much light by his researches at this period were several connected with the generation, development, and structure of the Marsupialia and Monotrema, groups which always had great interest for him. It is a curious coincidence that his first paper communicated to the Royal Society (in 1832), 'On the Mammary Glands of the *Ornithorhynchus paradoxus*,' was one of a series which only terminated in almost the last which he offered to the same society (in 1887), being a description of a newly excluded young of the same animal, published in the 'Proceedings' (xlii. 391).

On the completion of the 'Catalogue of the Physiological Series,' his curatorial duties led him to undertake the catalogues of the osteological collections of recent and extinct forms. This task necessitated minute studies of the modifications of the skeleton in all vertebrated animals, and researches into their dentition, the latter being finally embodied in his great work on 'Odontography' (1840–5), in which he brought a vast amount of light out

of what was previously chaotic in our knowledge of the subject, and cleared the way for all future work upon it. Although recent advances of knowledge have shown that there are difficulties in accepting the whole of Owen's system of homologies and notation of the teeth of mammals, it was an immense improvement upon anything of the kind which existed before, and a considerable part of it seems likely to remain a permanent addition to our means of describing these organs. The close study of the bones and teeth of existing animals was of extreme importance to him in his long continued and laborious researches into fossil forms; and, following in the footsteps of Cuvier, he fully appreciated and deeply profited by the study of the living in elucidating the dead, and *vice versa*. Perhaps the best example of this is to be seen in his elaborate memoir on the Mylodon, published in 1842, entitled 'Description of the Skeleton of an Extinct Gigantic Sloth (*Mylodon robustus*, Owen), with Observations on the Osteology, Natural Affinities, and Probable Habits of the Megatheroid Quadrupeds in General,' a masterpiece both of anatomical description and of reasoning and inference. A comparatively popular outcome of some of his work in this direction was the volume on 'British Fossil Mammals and Birds,' published in 1844–6 as a companion to the works of Yarrell, Bell, and others on the recent fauna of our island. He also wrote, assisted by Dr. S. P. Woodward, the article 'Palæontology' for the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' which, when afterwards published in a separate form, reached a second edition in 1861.

To this period of his life belong the courses of Hunterian lectures, given annually at the College of Surgeons, each year on a fresh subject, and each year the means of bringing before the world new and original discoveries which attracted, even fascinated, large audiences, and did much to foster an interest in the science among cultivated people of various classes and professions. They also added greatly to the scientific renown of the college in which they were given. In this period also, being deeply influenced by the philosophy of Oken, he began the development and popularisation of those transcendental views of anatomy—the conception of creation according to types, and the construction of the vertebrate archetype. Such views, though now obsolete, had great attractions and even uses in their day, and were accepted by many, at all events as working hypotheses; around the hypotheses facts could be marshalled, and out of them grew a methodical system of anatomical terminology, much of which has survived to the present time. The recognition of homology, and its distinction from analogy, which was so strongly insisted on by Owen, marked a distinct advance in philosophical anatomy. These generalisations, first announced in lectures at the College of Surgeons, were afterwards embodied in two works: 'The Archetype and Homologies of the Vertebrate Skeleton,' 1848, and 'The Nature of Limbs,' 1849.

Among the contributions which Owen made to our knowledge of the structure of invertebrate animals, one of the most important was the exhaustive memoir on the pearly nautilus (1833), founded on the dissection of a specimen of this, at that time exceedingly rare, animal, sent to him in spirit by his friend Dr. George Bennett of Sydney. This was illustrated by carefully executed drawings by his own hand. The Cephalopoda continued to engage his attention, and the merits of a memoir on fossil belemnites from the Oxford clay, published in the 'Philosophical Transactions' in 1844, was the cause assigned for the award to him of the royal medal in 1846. He contributed the article 'Cephalopoda' to the 'Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology' (1836), catalogued the extinct cephalopoda in the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons (1856), and wrote original papers on 'Clavagella' (1834), 'Trichina spiralis' (1835), 'Linguatula' (1835), 'Distoma' (1835), 'Spondylus' (1838), 'Euplectella' (1841), 'Terebratula' (in the introduction to Davidson's classical 'Monograph of the British Fossil Brachiopods,' 1853), and many other subjects, including the well-known essay on 'Parthenogenesis, or the Successive Production of Procreating Individuals from a Single Ovum,' 1849.

In 1843 his 'Lectures on the Comparative Anatomy and Physiology of the Invertebrate Animals,' in the form of notes taken by his pupil, Mr. W. White Cooper, appeared as a separate work. Of this, a second expanded and revised edition was published in 1855. By this time, as the Royal Society's 'Catalogue of Scientific Papers' shows, he had been the author of as many as 250 separate scientific memoirs.

In 1856 Owen began the second period of his career on his migration from the College of Surgeons to the British Museum, where the natural history departments had been placed under his charge, with a salary of 800*l.* a year. Previously these departments had been under the direct control of a 'principal librarian' who had been invariably chosen from the literary side of the establishment.

They consequently had not obtained their due share of attention in the general and financial administration. It was believed that if they were grouped together and placed under a strong administrator, who should be able to exercise influence in advocating their claims to consideration, and who should be responsible for their internal working, their position in the establishment would be improved. Owen, however, encountered the difficulties which are nearly always experienced by an outsider suddenly imported into the midst of an existing establishment without any well-defined functions. The principal librarian, Sir Anthony Panizzi [q. v.], was little disposed to share any of his authority with another. The heads of the departments, especially Dr. J. E. Gray, keeper of zoology, preferred to maintain the independence to which they were accustomed within their own sphere of action, and to have no intermediary between themselves and the trustees, except the principal librarian, who, if on the one hand exhibiting little sympathy, had also, from lack of special knowledge, little power of interference in detail. Hence Owen found himself in a situation the duties of which were little more than nominal. Nothing could have served his purpose better. His indomitable industry was given full play in the directions for which his talents were best fitted, and with the magnificent material in the collections of the museum at his command, he set to work with great vigour upon a renewed series of researches, the results of which for many years taxed the resources of most of the scientific societies of London to publish. It followed from the nature of the materials that came most readily to his hand, and the smaller facilities for dissection available, that his original work was henceforth mainly confined to osteology, and chiefly to that of extinct animals. The rich treasures of the palæontological department were explored, named, and described, as were also the valuable additions which poured in from various parts of the world, attracted in many cases by Owen's great reputation. The long series of papers on the gigantic extinct birds of New Zealand, begun in the year 1838 at the College of Surgeons with the receipt of the fragment of a femur, upon which the first evidence of their existence was based, was now continued at intervals as fresh materials arrived. The marsupials of Australia, the edentates of South America, the triassic reptiles from South Africa, the *Archæopteryx* from Solenhofen, the mesozoic mammals from the Purbeck, the aborigines of the Andaman islands, the cave remains, human and otherwise, of the South of France, the cetacea of the Suffolk crag, the gorilla and other anthropoid apes, the dodo, great auk, and *Chiromys*, and many other remarkable forms of animal life were all subjects of elaborate memoirs from his untiring pen. These were adorned in every case with a profusion of admirable illustrations, drawn as often as possible of the full size of nature. His contributions to the publications of the Palæontographical Society, mainly upon the extinct reptiles of the British Isles, fill more than a thousand pages, and are illustrated by nearly three hundred plates.

He now also found leisure to perform the pious duty of vindicating the scientific reputation of his great predecessor, John Hunter, by arranging and revising for publication a large collection of precious manuscripts containing records of dissections of animals, and observations and reflections upon numerous subjects connected with anatomy, physiology, and natural history in general. These were published in 1861, in two closely printed octavo volumes, entitled 'Essays and Observations in Natural History, Anatomy, Physiology, Psychology, and Geology, by John Hunter, being his Posthumous Papers on those Subjects.' The original manuscripts had been destroyed by Sir Everard Home [q. v.] in 1823, but fortunately not before William Clift had taken copies of the greater part of them, and it was from these copies that the work was compiled.

In 1866 were published the first and second volumes, and in 1868 the third volume, of Owen's great book on the 'Anatomy and Physiology of the Vertebrates.' This is the most encyclopædic work on the subject accomplished by any one man since Cuvier's 'Leçons d'Anatomie Comparée,' and contains an immense mass of information, mainly based upon original observations and dissections. It is in fact a collection of nearly all his previous memoirs, arranged in systematic order, generally in the very words in which they were originally written, and, unfortunately, sometimes without the revision which advances made in the subject by the labours of others would have rendered desirable. Very little of the classification adopted in this work, either the primary division of the vertebrates into hæmatocrya and hæmatotherma, or the divisions into classes and sub-classes, has been accepted by other zoologists. The division of the mammalia into four sub-classes of equivalent value, upheld by Owen not only in this work, but in various other publications issued about the same time ('Rede Lecture' 1859), founded upon cerebral characteristics, was especially open to criticism. Though

the separation of the monotremes and marsupials from all the others as a distinct group (Lyencephala) is capable of vindication, the three other sub-classes, Lissencephala, Gyrencephala, and Archencephala, grade so imperceptibly into each other that their distinction as sub-classes cannot be maintained. The proposed definition of the distinguishing characters of the brain of man (Archencephala) from that of other mammals gave rise to a somewhat acute controversy, the echoes of which reached beyond the realms of purely scientific literature. On the other hand, the radical distinction between the two groups of Ungulates, the odd-toed and the even-toed, first indicated by Cuvier, when treating of the fossil forms, was thoroughly worked out by Owen through every portion of their organisation, and remains as a solid contribution to a rational system of classification.

The chapter called 'General Conclusions' at the end of the third volume is devoted to a summary of his views on the principal controverted biological questions of the day, especially in relation to the teaching of Darwin, just then coming into great prominence. Although from the peculiarly involved style of Owen's writing, especially upon these subjects, it is sometimes difficult to define his real opinions, it appears that before the publication of the 'Origin of Species' he had 'been led to recognise species as exemplifying the continuous operation of natural law, or secondary cause, and that not only successively but progressively.' Darwin's special doctrine of 'natural selection,' however, he never appreciated. He attacked it with acerbity in an anonymous article on Darwin's 'Origin of Species' in the 'Edinburgh Review' for April 1860; and he was believed by Darwin to have inspired the Bishop of Oxford's hostile notice of that book in the 'Quarterly Review' of the same date. Owen's strong opposition to Darwin's doctrine caused him, though quite erroneously, to be looked upon by those outside the world of science as a supporter of the old-fashioned and then more 'orthodox' view of special creation. His most distinct utterance upon this subject is contained in the following paragraph:—'So, being unable to accept the volitional hypothesis, or that of impulse from within, or the selective force exerted by outward circumstances, I deem an innate tendency to deviate from parental type, operating through periods of adequate duration, to be the most probable nature, or way of operation, of the secondary law, whereby species have been derived one from the other' (*op. cit.* iii. 807). Owen's ambiguous attitude to the whole topic excited in Darwin as much resentment as was possible in a man of his magnanimous temper (see historical sketch prefixed to the sixth edition of Darwin's *Origin of Species*, 1872, and *The Life and Letters of Charles Darwin*, 1887, vol. ii., in reference to the controversy at the British Association at Oxford in 1860).

Owen's career as a lecturer did not entirely cease with his connection with the College of Surgeons, as, by permission of the authorities of the Museum of Practical Geology in Jermyn Street, he gave several courses on the fossil remains of animals, open to the public, in the theatre of that institution; and he held in the years 1859, 1860, and 1861, in conjunction with his office at the British Museum, the Fullerian professorship of physiology in the Royal Institution. In 1858 he acted as president of the British Association which met at Leeds. His address largely dealt with the need of constructing on adequate lines a national museum of natural history and the desirability of a popular exposition of the secrets of science. On the revival of the annual lecture on Sir Robert Rede's foundation in the university of Cambridge, in 1859, he was appointed to give the first, and took for his subject the classification of the mammalia. He also occasionally lectured at the Royal Institution on Friday evenings, his last appearance there being on 26 April 1861, when he delivered the discourse 'On the Scope and Appliances of a National Museum of Natural History.' In April 1862 he gave four lectures on birds at the London Institution, and at later dates lectured at Bradford, Newcastle, and other provincial towns. As late as May 1879 he gave a discourse at the Royal Colonial Institute upon 'the Extinct Animals of the British Colonies.'

Although Owen took scarcely any part in the details of the administration of the British Museum, one subject relating to that establishment long engaged his attention from his first connection with it. That the accommodation afforded by the rooms devoted to natural history in the museum at Bloomsbury was painfully inadequate was evident. Space must be obtained somewhere, even for the proper conservation and display of the existing collections, to say nothing of the vast additions that must be expected if the subject were to be represented in anything like the way in which it deserved to be in his eyes, and Owen in this respect had very large views. As early as February 1859 he submitted a strong report to the trustees, setting forth his views respecting a national museum of natural history, accompanied with a plan, which was forwarded to the treasury,

and subsequently printed by order of the House of Commons (*Parl. Papers*, 121, i. fol. 1859). At the outset his scheme was rejected by the government, who held that a supplementary exhibition gallery to the British Museum was all that was reasonably required. The scientific public, the officers of the museum, and the trustees were much divided as to whether it would be better to endeavour to obtain ground for an extension in the neighbourhood of the existing museum, or to remove a portion of the collection to another locality. After some apparent hesitation, Owen threw himself strongly on the side of those who took the latter view, and he urged upon the government, and upon the public generally, in annual museum returns, lectures, and pamphlets, the desirability of the scheme. By 1863 opinion had sufficiently advanced for the purchase of land at South Kensington to be voted in parliament, but it was not until ten years later that the building was actually commenced. It was opened to the public in 1881. In his address as president of the Biological Section of the British Association at the York meeting in 1881, Owen gave a history of the part he took in promoting the building of the new museum, including his success in enlisting the sympathy of Mr. Gladstone, by whose powerful aid the difficulties and opposition with which the plan was met in parliament were mainly overcome. His earlier views upon the subject are fully explained in a small work entitled 'On the Extent and Aims of a National Museum of Natural History,' published in 1862, being an expansion of the lecture he gave at the Royal Institution in the previous year. Much controversy arose as to the best principle of museum organisation. Owen adhered to the old view of a public exhibition on a very extensive scale, while the greater number of naturalists of the time preferred the system of dividing the collections into a comparatively limited public exhibition, the bulk of the specimens being kept in a manner accessible only to the researches of advanced students. The Royal Commission on the Advancement of Science, of which the Duke of Devonshire was chairman, investigated the subject fully, and reported (in 1874) in favour of the latter view; but in the new building at South Kensington there was, unfortunately, little provision made for carrying it out in a satisfactory manner.

In 1859, in his report to the trustees, Owen recommended that the new museum building, 'besides giving the requisite accommodation to the several classes of natural history objects, as they had been by authority exhibited and arranged for public instruction and gratification, should also include a hall or exhibition space for a distinct department, adapted to convey an elementary knowledge of the subjects of all the divisions of natural history to the large proportion of public visitors not specially conversant with any of those subjects.' And subsequently he advocated, with greater distinctness, 'an apartment devoted to the specimens selected to show type characters of the principal groups of organised and crystallised forms. This would constitute an epitome of natural history, and should convey to the eye, in the easiest way, an elementary knowledge of the sciences.' In every modification which the plans of the new building underwent, a hall for the purpose indicated in the above passages formed a prominent feature, being in the later stages of the development of the building, called, for want of a better name, the 'Index Museum.' Though Owen gave the suggestion and designed the general plan of the hall, the arrangement of its contents was left to his successor to carry out.

In another part of his original scheme he was less successful. The lecture theatre which he had throughout urged with great pertinacity as a necessary accompaniment to a natural history museum, was, as he says in the address referred to above, 'erased from my plan, and the elementary courses of lectures remain for future fulfilment.'

On several other important questions of museum arrangement Owen allowed his views, even when essentially philosophical as well as practical, to be overruled. As long ago as December 1841 he submitted to the museum committee of the Royal College of Surgeons the question of incorporating in one catalogue and system of arrangement the fossil bones of extinct animals with the specimens of recent osteology; and shortly afterwards laid before the committee a report pointing out the advantages of such a plan. Strangely enough, though receiving the formal approval of the council, no steps were taken to carry it out as long as he was at the college. He returned to the question in reference to the arrangement of the new National Museum, and, although no longer advocating so complete an incorporation of the two series, apparently in consideration of the interests of the division into 'departments' which he found in existence there, he says: 'The department of zoology in such a museum should be so located as to afford the easiest transit from the specimens of existing to those of extinct animals. The geologist specially devoted to the study of the evidence of extinct vegetation ought, in like manner, to have means of comparing his

fossils with the collections of recent plants.' Provision for such an arrangement is clearly indicated in all the early plans for the building in which the space for the different subjects is allocated, but not a trace of it remained in the final disposition of the contents of the museum as Owen left it in 1883.

Another essential feature of Owen's original plan, without which, he says, 'no collection of zoology can be regarded as complete,' was a gallery of physical ethnology, the size of which he estimated (in 1862) at 150 ft. in length by 50 ft. in width. It was to contain casts of the entire body, coloured after life, of characteristic parts, as the head and face, skeletons of every variety arranged side by side for facility of comparison, the brain preserved in spirits, showing its characteristic size and distinctive structures, &c. 'The series of zoology,' he says, 'would lack its most important feature were the illustrations of the physical characters of the human race to be omitted.'

An adequate exhibition of the cetacea, both by means of stuffed specimens and skeletons, also always formed a prominent element in his demand for space. 'Birds, shells, minerals,' he wrote, 'are to be seen in any museum; but the largest, strangest, rarest specimens of the highest class of animals can only be studied in the galleries of a national one.' And again: 'If a national museum does not afford the naturalist the means of comparing the cetacea, we never shall know anything about these most singular and anomalous animals.'

When, however, the contents of the museum were finally arranged, nominally under his direction, physical anthropology was only represented by a few skeletons and skulls placed in a corner of the great gallery devoted to the osteology of the mammalia, and the fine series of cetacean skeletons could only be accommodated in a most unsuitable place for exhibition in a part of the basement not originally destined for any such purpose. The truth is that the division of the museum establishment into four distinct departments, each with its own head, left the 'superintendent' practically powerless, and Owen's genius did not lie in the direction of such a reorganisation as might have been effected during the critical period of the removal of the collections from Bloomsbury and their installation in the new building. Advancing age also probably indisposed him to encounter the difficulties which inevitably arise from interference with time-honoured traditions. At length, at the close of the year 1883, being in his eightieth year, he asked to be relieved from the responsibilities of an office the duties of which he had practically ceased to perform.

Apart from his duties at the museum, Owen had since 1856 maintained close relations with the royal family and with many prominent contemporaries. In April 1860 he lectured to the royal children by the prince consort's request at Buckingham Palace. In March and April 1864 he lectured before the queen, the king of the Belgians, and the royal family at Windsor, and in 1889 he was much gratified by the queen's expression of her wish that his family should reside at Sheen Lodge after his death. Among other influential friends were Lord John Russell, whom he frequently visited at Pembroke Lodge, Prince Charles Lucien Bonaparte, Charles Dickens, Jenny Lind, George Eliot, G. H. Lewes, Sir Henry Acland, Sir Edwin Chadwick, Sir James Paget, Mr. Ruskin, and Lord Tennyson. In 1857 he saw much of Livingstone, and helped him with his 'Missionary Travels and Researches in South Africa,' writing in his private diary 'Poor Livingstone, he little thought what it was to write a book till he began.' In this year moreover he was awarded a distinction that he had greatly coveted, the 'Prix Cuvier' of the French Academy. In August 1860, being then 56 years of age, he visited Switzerland, and made the ascent of the Cime de Jazi. In 1869 his health gave symptoms of decline, and he made a first visit to Egypt, in the party of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and under the guidance of Sir Samuel Baker. He repeated the visit in 1871, in 1872, when he met Emerson at Cairo, and in 1874, when he had some intercourse with 'Chinese Gordon.' He had refused the presidency of the Geological Society in 1871, and was created a C.B. at the instance of Mr. Gladstone in 1873.

The nine remaining years of Owen's life, subsequent to his retirement from the museum (1883–1892), were spent in peaceful retirement at Sheen Lodge, an ideal residence for one who had such a keen enjoyment of the charms of nature in every form, for, though so large a portion of his active life had been passed among dry bones, anatomical specimens, microscopes, and books, he retained a genuine love for outdoor natural history, and the sight of the deer and other animals in the park, the birds and insects in the garden, the trees, flowers, and varying aspects of the sky filled him with enthusiastic admiration. One of his favourite occupations there resulted in the publication in 1883 of 'Notes on Birds in my Garden.' He also had his library around him, and the habit of strenuous work never deserted him till failing memory and

bodily infirmity made it no longer possible to continue that flow of contributions to scientific literature which had never ceased during a period of sixty-two years, his first and last papers being dated respectively 1826 and 1888. On 5 Jan. 1884 he was gazetted K.C.B., and on Mr. Gladstone's initiative his pension was supplemented by 100*l.* annually. His wife had died 7 May 1873, and his only son in 1886, but the son (who had held an appointment in the Foreign Office) left a widow and seven children, who, coming to reside with him at Sheen, completely relieved his latter days of the solitude in which they would otherwise have been passed. During the summer of 1892 his strength gradually failed, and he died on the 18th of December, literally of old age. In accordance with his own expressed desire, he was buried in the churchyard of Ham, near Richmond, in the same grave with his wife.

Despite the prodigious amount of work that Owen did in his special subjects, he found time for many other occupations or relaxations. He was a great reader of poetry and romance, and, being gifted with a wonderful memory, could repeat by heart, even in his old age, page after page of Milton and other favourite authors. For music he had a positive passion; in the busiest period of his life he might constantly be seen at public concerts, listening with rapt attention, and in his earlier days was himself no mean vocalist, and acquired considerable proficiency in playing the violoncello and flute. Nothing afforded him more relaxation during his hard work than a visit to the theatre, and it is stated in his 'Life' that when Weber's 'Oberon' was first produced in London, he went to see it thirty nights in succession! In addition to his other accomplishments he was an expert chess player, and had for opponents at one time or another Sir Edwin Landseer, Lonsdale, and Staunton. He was also a neat and careful draughtsman; the large number of anatomical sketches he left behind him testify to his industry in this direction. His handwriting was unusually clear and finished, considering the vast quantity of manuscript that flowed from his pen, for he rarely resorted to dictation or any labour-saving process. Only those who have had to clear out rooms, official or private, which have been long occupied by him, can have any idea of the quantity of memoranda and extracts which he made with his own hand, and most of the books he was in the habit of using were filled with notes and comments.

Owen's was a very remarkable personality, both physically and mentally. He was tall and ungainly in figure, with massive head, lofty forehead, curiously round, prominent and expressive eyes, high cheek bones, large mouth and projecting chin, long, lank, dark hair, and during the greater part of his life, smooth-shaven face, and very florid complexion. Though in his general intercourse with others usually possessed of much of the ceremonial courtesy of the old school, and when in congenial society a delightful companion, owing to his unfailing flow of anecdote, considerable sense of humour, and strongly developed faculty of imagination, he was not only an extremely adroit controversialist, but no man could say harder things of an adversary or rival. Unfortunately, he grew so addicted to acrimonious controversy that many who followed kindred pursuits held somewhat aloof from him, and in later life his position among scientific men was one of comparative isolation. To this cause, combined with a certain inaptitude for ordinary business affairs, may be attributed the fact that he was not invited to occupy several of the distinguished official positions in science to which his immense labours and brilliant talents would otherwise have entitled him.

In addition to the honours already detailed and many others of minor significance (of which a full list is given in the 'Life' by his grandson), he received the Prussian Order 'Pour le Mérite' in 1851, the Cross of the French Legion of Honour in 1855, and was also decorated by the king of Italy with the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus (1862), by the emperor of Brazil with the Order of the Rose (1867), and by the king of the Belgians with the Order of Leopold (1873). He was chosen one of the eight foreign associates of the Institute of France in 1859. The universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin conferred upon him their honorary degrees, and he was an honorary or corresponding member of nearly every important scientific society in the world. The Royal College of Physicians conferred on him the Baly medal (for physiology) in 1869, and the Royal College of Surgeons its honorary gold medal in 1883. He was the first to receive the gold medal established by the Linnean Society at the centenary meeting of that body in 1888. The Royal Society, on the council of which he served for five separate periods, awarded him one of the royal medals in 1846, and the Copley medal in 1851.

A fine portrait of Owen as a young man, by Pickersgill, is reproduced as frontispiece to the 'Life' issued by his grandson, the Rev. Richard Owen, in 1894. In the same work are reproduced portraits from a daguer-

reotype taken in 1846, and from a photograph taken in later life. In 1881 his portrait was painted by Mr. Holman Hunt, and exhibited in the Grosvenor Gallery (see 'Times,' 2 May 1881). In the same year Mr. Hamo Thornycroft, R.A., exhibited a bust of Owen at the Royal Academy. A posthumous full-length bronze statue by Mr. Brock, A.R.A., is being executed for the hall of the Natural History Museum, and a marble bust, by Mr. Gilbert, R.A., for the Royal College of Surgeons.

Apart from his innumerable contributions to scientific periodicals, special memoirs, and catalogues, the following are Owen's chief works: 1. 'Odontography; or a Treatise on the Comparative Anatomy of the Teeth, their Physiological Relations, Mode of Development, and Microscopic Structure in the Vertebrate Animals. Text and Atlas.' London, 4to, 1840–5. 2. 'The Zoology of the Voyage of Her Majesty's Ship Beagle . . . during the Years 1832 to 1836.' Part i. Fossil Mammalia, London, 1840. 3. 'Lectures on the Comparative Anatomy and Physiology of the Invertebrate Animals, delivered at the Royal College of Surgeons in 1843' (from notes taken by Owen's pupil, W. White Cooper), London, 1843, 8vo (2nd edit. 1855). This forms vol. i. of the 'Hunterian Lectures,' of which vol. ii. (Fishes) appeared in 1846. 4. 'A History of British Fossil Mammals and Birds,' London, 8vo, 1846 (issued in twelve parts between 1844 and 1846). 5. 'A History of British Fossil Reptiles,' 4 vols. 4to, 1849–84. (A reprint of papers which appeared between 1849 and 1884 in the publications of the Palæontological and other Societies). 6. 'On Parthenogenesis, or the successive production of procreating individuals from a single ovum,' London, 1849, 8vo. 7. 'Instances of the Power of God as manifested in His Animal Creation,' London, 1855 (2nd edit. 1864. 8. 'On the Classification and Geographical Distribution of the Mammalia' (Rede Lecture at Cambridge), London, 1859, 8vo. 9. 'The Principal Forms of the Skeleton and the Teeth, as the Basis for a System of Natural History and Comparative Anatomy' (Orr's Circle of the Sciences), London, 1860, 8vo. 10. 'On the Extent and Aims of a National Museum of Natural History,' London, 8vo, 1862. 11. 'On the Anatomy of Vertebrates,' 3 vols. 8vo, London. Vol. i. Fishes and Reptiles, 1866; vol. ii. Birds and Mammals, 1866; vol. iii. Mammals, 1868. 12. 'Memoir on the Dodo,' with an historical Introduction by W. J. Broderip, London, 4to, 1866. 13. 'Researches on the Fossil Remains of the Extinct Mammals of Australia, with a notice of the Extinct Marsupials of England,' 2 vols. London, 4to, 1877–8. 14. 'Memoirs on the Extinct Wingless Birds of New Zealand, with an Appendix on those of England, Australia, Newfoundland, Mauritius, and Rodriguez,' 2 vols. London, 4to, 1879. 15. 'Experimental Physiology; its Benefits to Mankind,' London, 8vo, 1882. 16. 'Aspects of the Body in Vertebrates and Invertebrates,' London, 8vo, 1883. A complete list of Owen's contributions to scientific journals; Remarks, Descriptions, Notes, Observations, Reviews, Reports, Catalogues, and Appendices is given in 'The Life, by his Grandson' (1894, ii. 333–86).

But no account of Owen's enormous contributions to scientific literature would be complete without mention of his custom of having privately struck off a certain number of copies both of the text and illustrations of memoirs communicated to various societies, and at a later period of issuing and selling them as independent works, with slight alterations and additions, and with very little reference to the fact that they had been previously published elsewhere; the original signatures to the sheets and lettering of the plates were invariably altered. Nos. 5, 13, and 14 in the above list are examples of this confusing practice. Although Owen's method of double publication may have made his memoirs more accessible to specialists working at particular subjects, it has caused much confusion in determining the real dates of his discoveries and of their publication. For scientific purposes the original memoirs should always be consulted.

[Extensive use has here been made of the memoir contributed by the present writer to the Proceedings of the Royal Society in 1893, and of the Life of Richard Owen by his grandson, the Rev. Richard Owen, which was published in two vols. in 1894, with an essay on Owen's position in anatomical science by the Right Hon. T. H. Huxley, F.R.S.] W. H. F–R.

OWEN, ROBERT (1771–1858), socialist, born on 14 May 1771, at Newtown, Montgomeryshire, was son of Robert Owen, by his wife, Anne Williams. The father, a saddler and ironmonger, was postmaster of Newtown, then a country town of about a thousand inhabitants. Robert, youngest but one of seven children, was an active lad; he was the best runner and leaper among his companions, and afterwards became a good dancer. He was sent to a day school at a very early age. Soon afterwards, by hastily swallowing some scalding 'flummery'—a preparation of flour and milk—he injured his digestion for life. He says that the consequent necessity of careful attention to diet had a great effect upon his character. He learnt all that his master could teach so

quickly that when seven years old he was made 'usher.' He had a passion for reading, and books were lent to him by the clergyman, doctor, and lawyer. He read the ordinary standard literature, including 'Robinson Crusoe' and Richardson's novels, and believed every word to be true. He afterwards read histories, books of travel, and biography. Some methodist ladies lent him a number of religious books, and he says that the study of controversies convinced him before he was ten years old that there was 'something fundamentally wrong in all religions' (own *Life*, p. 4). This early passion for reading disappeared under the pressure of business, and in later life he read little except newspapers and statistical books. He acted as usher for two years, and then became assistant in a small shop of grocery and haberdashery. He became anxious to see the world, and was allowed, when he had completed his tenth year, to join his eldest brother William, then a saddler in London. After a short stay in London he was placed with McGuffog, an honest and shrewd Scotsman, who had been a pedlar, and had started a successful business in Stamford, Northamptonshire. McGuffog had become famous for the sale of the finer articles of female wear, and Owen became a good judge of different fabrics. His master was kind and considerate, and he was able to spend many hours before and after his day's work meditating and reading in Burleigh Park. Seneca was a favourite author. The McGuffogs belonged to different churches; and Owen now developed his early scepticism, and reluctantly abandoned Christianity. He had, however, previously written a letter to Pitt, the prime minister, suggesting measures for better observance of the Sabbath. The publication a few days later of a proclamation in that sense was supposed by the McGuffogs and himself to be a consequence, though he afterwards perceived that it could be only a coincidence.

Meanwhile Owen's ambition was confined to business. After four years at Stamford and a brief holiday he became assistant in a haberdasher's shop on old London Bridge, where he received 25*l.* a year, besides board and lodging. His employers were kind, but the work so severe in the busy season that he had only five hours for sleep. He was glad to accept an offer of 40*l.* a year for a similar situation with a Mr. Satterfield in Manchester. At this time the cotton trade was in process of rapid development. Owen formed an acquaintance with a mechanic named Jones, who made wire bonnet-frames for Satterfield, and was anxious to make some of the new machinery for cotton spinning. Owen borrowed 100*l.* from his brother, and took a workshop with Jones, where they soon had forty men at work. Owen had to keep the books, manage the men, and look as wise as he could till he had learnt his new business. Affairs prospered till a capitalist offered to buy him out. He was glad to set up for himself, took a room, and began spinning yarn, which he sold to the agent of some Glasgow manufacturers. He formed an alliance with two young Scotsmen, James McConnell and John Kennedy (1769–1855) [q. v.], afterwards successful cotton spinners, about 1790, and was soon clearing six pounds a week. A Mr. Drinkwater of Manchester required a manager for a large business. Owen applied for the post, and, though he was younger and demanded a larger salary than other applicants, Drinkwater was pleased by his manner, and appointed him. He had now charge of a mill employing five hundred persons, and filled with machinery of which he knew little. Drinkwater left the whole business to him. He studied the arrangements carefully, and mastered them thoroughly in six weeks. He had, he says, by this time learnt his great principle—that, as character is made by circumstances, all anger is out of place. His management of the workmen was at any rate successful, and they were soon distinguished for sobriety and good order. The knowledge of fabrics acquired at McGuffog's stood him in good stead. The mill produced the finest kinds of yarn, the cotton being spun into 120 hanks to the pound. Owen increased this by 1792 to 250, and afterwards to 300, hanks to the pound. He was among the first to make use of the Sea Island cotton, none of the North American cotton having been used previously to 1791, in the new machinery. Owen's skill greatly increased the profits of the business, while his own mind was being impressed by the reflection that more attention was generally paid to the 'dead' than to the 'living machinery.' During the first year Drinkwater proposed a new agreement with him, which he gladly accepted. He was to have 400*l.* for the second year, 500*l.* in the third, and a partnership, with a quarter of the profits, in the fourth. He was becoming known in Manchester; he was on friendly terms with Dalton the chemist, and became a member of the 'Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester.' He still spoke, he says (*ib.* p. 31), an imperfect mixture of Welsh and English, but apparently made an impression upon more cultivated minds. He records a dispute with John Ferriar [q. v.], says that he had the best of the argument, though the worst

of the rhetoric, in discussions with Coleridge, who visited Manchester (*ib.* p. 36), perhaps during his tour for starting the 'Watchman;' and gained the name of the 'reasoning machine.' He was also intimate with Robert Fulton, who was in Manchester in 1794, and lent him money to carry out inventions connected with canal navigation (*ib.* pp. 64–70). Drinkwater desired to withdraw from the partnership agreement in consequence of some family arrangements, and offered to continue Owen as manager at any salary he chose to name. Owen at once gave up the agreement, but refused to remain as manager. He stayed for a year till Drinkwater could find a competent successor, and in 1794–5 formed the 'Chorlton Twist Company,' two old-established firms taking some part in the enterprise. Owen superintended the new mills which were built at Chorlton, and made the purchases. His business led him frequently to Glasgow. He there made the acquaintance of Anne Caroline Dale, daughter of David Dale [q.v.] Dale was the proprietor of mills at New Lanark on the falls of the Clyde, which he had started in 1785 in combination with Arkwright. Miss Dale immediately confided to a friend that she would never take any husband unless Owen were the man. Owen was diffident until the friend revealed the confidence to him. Miss Dale, when he ventured to speak, said that she must first obtain the consent of her father, to whom he was still unknown. The father, as a man of strong religious principles, was likely to be repelled by Owen's views. A happy thought suggested itself to Owen, that he should introduce himself by offering to buy the New Lanark mills. Owen, with the help of his partners, agreed to buy the mills for 60,000*l.*, to be paid in twenty annual instalments. Dale took a liking to Owen in the course of their meetings, and after a time consented to accept the young man as his son-in-law. In spite of many discussions upon religious questions, Dale and Owen remained upon affectionate terms till Dale's death in 1806. Mrs. Owen also retained her early religious opinions, which her husband treated with tenderness.

Owen says that his property at this time was worth 3,000*l.* (*ib.* p. 55), but his income was rising rapidly. He had for two years occupied Greenheys at Manchester, the residence of De Quincey's father. He married Miss Dale on 30 Sept. 1799; and, leaving the Chorlton mills to his partners, undertook the 'government' of New Lanark about 1 Jan. 1800. The Chorlton mills were soon afterwards sold.

Owen now resolved to carry out the plans suggested by his experience at Drinkwater's. His workmen and their families numbered about thirteen hundred, and there were four or five hundred pauper children. The men were given to drink and dishonesty; and the children, chiefly sent from workhouses, though Dale had tried to provide for their comfort and instruction, were terribly overworked. Owen took no more pauper children, and began to improve the houses and machinery. The workmen disliked him as a foreigner and obstructed his plans. He won upon them by arranging stores at which good articles were sold for low prices, and still more by his conduct during the American embargo in 1806. He stopped the mills for four months, but paid the workmen their full wages, amounting to more than 7,000*l.* He was now able to introduce other measures for diminishing temptations to drink and checking pilferers. He was especially proud of a quaint arrangement for marking each man's conduct daily by a 'silent monitor,' a label coloured variously to indicate goodness and badness and placed opposite each man's post. He was anxious to apply his principles more thoroughly by forming the characters of his people from the first, and resolved to set up schools. He was still only a partner, with a ninth share of the profits and 1,000*l.* a year as manager. He calculated the outlay for a proposed school at 5,000*l.* besides an annual expense. The partners made some difficulties; and, although they gave him a piece of plate with a flattering inscription, they hesitated to co-operate in his plans. He agreed to buy them out, the business being valued at 84,000*l.*, and the profits during the ten years of the firm's existence having been 60,000*l.*, after paying five per cent. on the capital. A new partnership was now formed, in which Owen had the largest of five unequal shares besides his 1,000*l.* a year. The new partners, however, objected to his measures, and it was finally decided that the works should be sold by auction. The partners spread discouraging accounts of the result of Owen's management, intending to buy the mills for a small sum. Owen meanwhile was tired of partners who looked merely to profit, and resolved to find men who would sympathise with his aims. He circulated a pamphlet, called 'A New View of Society' (revised by Francis Place, according to Mr. Holyoake's *Life and Last Days*, p. 18), describing his principles, and found ready support. He proposed to raise 130,000*l.* in ten shares, of which he held five himself; John Walker of Arno's Grove took three; Joseph Foster of Bromley, William Allen [q. v.], Joseph Fox (a dentist), Michael Gibbs

(afterwards lord mayor), and Jeremy Bentham had one share a piece. Owen proposed that five per cent. should be paid on capital, and the whole surplus devoted to general education and improvement of the labourer's condition. Owen returned to Glasgow for the auction with Allen, Foster, and Gibbs, and, after an exciting contest, the business was knocked down to him for 114,100*l*. The net profit of the four years' partnership had been 160,000*l*. Owen was enthusiastically received, apparently at the beginning of 1814, by his workmen upon his return, and had now for a time a free hand for his projects. The population was about two thousand five hundred (own *Life*, p. 130).

Owen's new school system was to provide his 'living machinery.' He had been interested in the plans of Bell and Lancaster, which caused most of the educational discussion of the day, and had subscribed to both committees. He presided at a public dinner given to Lancaster at Glasgow in 1812 and made an impressive speech (given in the Appendix to his *Life*). His system at New Lanark showed much sense and benevolence. There were schools for all the children under twelve, at which age they could enter the works. Owen, however, was especially proud of his infant school, where children were received as soon as they could walk. He claimed to be the founder of infant schools. His 'institution for the formation of character,' which included schools of three grades, was opened on 1 Jan. 1816. His first principle was that the children should never be beaten; that they should always be addressed kindly, and instructed to make each other happy. He took for teacher of his infant school a man who could scarcely read or write, but was patient and fond of children. He used to teach by objects, avoided overstrain, and thought that books should hardly be used for children under ten. Dancing, music, and drilling were an essential part of the system, and he declares that his school children were the 'happiest human beings he ever saw' (own *Life*, p. 135). His infant school was imitated by Lord Lansdowne, Brougham, and others, to whom he transferred his master in order to start a new school at Westminster.

The New Lanark institutions had now become famous. Owen says (*ib.* p. 114) that during the ten years preceding 1824 the annual number of visitors was two thousand. He lived from 1808, with his family and Mrs. Owen's four sisters, at Braxfield House, previously occupied by the well-known judge [see MACQUEEN, ROBERT], and there received his distinguished guests. His acquaintances included many clergymen, from the Archbishop of Canterbury (Sutton) downwards; Wilberforce, Clarkson, and other abolitionists; Malthus, Mackintosh, and the utilitarian group—Bentham, James Mill, and Francis Place. Owen's views were at the time in favour of paternal government, and showed no democratic tendency. He was opposed to Malthusian views, in which he observes (*ib.* p. 104) that Mrs. Malthus agreed with him, and to the laissez-faire tendencies of the economists. The tory government were disposed to take him up. Lord Liverpool received him; and Lord Sidmouth had his essays circulated by government in order to elicit comments from qualified people. J. Q. Adams, then United States minister in London, took copies for the United States; the ambassadors of Austria and Prussia consulted him; and he declares that Napoleon was converted at Elba by reading his essays, and would have applied their principles if the sovereigns of Europe had not interfered in 1815 (*ib.* iii. 202; an unpublished letter of Place, communicated by Mr. Graham Wallas, notices the despatch of a pamphlet to Elba). The Grandduke Nicholas (afterwards emperor of Russia) visited him at New Lanark, and offered, he says, to take two million of the 'surplus population' of England and establish a Russian New Lanark under Owen (*ib.* p. 146). He became acquainted with the English royal family, and especially the Duke of Kent. Owen thus became a prophet. He attributed his remarkable successes at New Lanark, not to the singular combination of good business qualities with genuine benevolence and mild persistence which seems to have attracted all who met him, but to the abstract principle which he began to preach as a secret for reforming the world. This doctrine, which he never wearied of repeating, was that, as character is made by circumstances, men are therefore not responsible for their actions, and should be moulded into goodness instead of being punished. He began to preach this with apostolic fervour. His first public action, however, was more practical. He called a meeting of manufacturers at Glasgow in 1815, and proposed a petition for removing the tax upon the import of cotton. This was carried unanimously. He then proposed resolutions approving a measure for limiting the hours of children's labour in mills. No one would second them, but Owen went to London to lay his proposals before government. The first Sir Robert Peel undertook to bring before the House of Commons a measure founded upon them. Peel consented to the appointment of a committee to investigate

the question of the employment of children in mills. The manufacturers of Glasgow endeavoured to injure Owen by charges, supported by the minister of Lanark, to the effect that he had used seditious language in his address on the institution for the formation of character. Sidmouth had already seen the address, and dismissed the charge as ridiculous. Owen attended the committee at every meeting for two sessions. He was disgusted by the concessions made by Peel to the manufacturers, and handed over his duty to Nathaniel Gould and Richard Oastler [q. v.] The Factory Act of 1819 was the result of this agitation. Owen had proposed that no child under ten should be employed in any factory; that no child under eighteen should be worked for more than ten and a half hours; and that some schooling should be given, and a system of inspection provided (see Appendix in second volume of *Life*).

The distress which followed the peace led to the formation of a committee, under the presidency of Archbishop Sutton, for which Owen prepared a report, afterwards published, suggesting as the only remedy for the evils a system of educating and of 'villages of unity and co-operation' (own *Life*, p. 129). Sturges Bourne's committee on the poor law, then sitting, declined to examine him, and he decided to expound his views through the press. On 30 July 1817 he published a letter in the papers, followed by others on 9 and 10 Aug., announcing a meeting for 14 Aug. at the City of London Tavern. He circulated thirty thousand copies of these papers, besides other documents, at a cost of 4,000*l*. The mail-coaches were delayed twenty minutes beyond the hour of starting by his mass of papers. A crowded and successful meeting was held on the 14th, and adjourned to the 21st. Owen had been challenged to give his religious views. He had discovered that the religions of the world were the great obstacle to progress, and he resolved to announce this piece of news to the meeting, though expecting to be 'torn in pieces.' He made the statement in the most dramatic fashion, and thereby, he thought, struck the death-blow of bigotry and superstition. A pause was followed by a few hisses, when an 'electric shock' seemed to pass through the audience, and a burst of 'heartfelt applause' drowned all dissent. Some 'political economists,' however, talked against time, and, to secure peace, Owen permitted his motion for appointing a committee to be negatived.

He declares that when the meeting met he was the most popular man of the day, and that the government was 'at his mercy' (*ib.* p. 158). Though allowance must be made for Owen's self-esteem, it is remarkable that after this declaration he retained so many supporters among the respectable. His simplicity seems to have disarmed antipathy. From this time he devoted himself to the propagation of his theories, and to schemes intended to give them effect. In the autumn he went abroad, with introductions to great men, including one from the Duke of Kent to the Duke of Orleans. He travelled with Professor Pictet of Geneva; they went to Paris with Cuvier, crossing the Channel in a French frigate. He was introduced to La Place, Alexander von Humboldt, and other distinguished men at Paris. He then went to Switzerland, where he saw Sismondi, visited Oberlin at Freiburg, Pestalozzi at Yverdun, and Fellenberg at Hofwyl. He visited Frankfort, where the Germanic diet was sitting, and afterwards Aix-la-Chapelle, to attend the congress of 1818. He saw many diplomatists, and presented papers to the Emperor Alexander, who treated him rather contemptuously. After another visit to Switzerland, he returned to England about the beginning of 1819. He offered himself in 1819 as a candidate for the Lanark burghs; but some of the electors were bribed in his absence, and he never entered parliament. His declaration of war against religion had alienated most of his supporters, and the newspapers had turned against him. A committee, however, was formed (26 June 1819) to carry out his plans, of which the Duke of Kent was president. The committee included not only high dignitaries, but such economists as Ricardo and Torrens. It failed, however, to raise 8,000*l*. out of the 50,000*l*. proposed, and was dissolved in December 1819 (documents in Appendix to *Life*, vol. ii.) The Duke of Kent died in January 1820. A meeting was soon afterwards held by the county of Lanark to consider the existing distress. Owen attended, and drew up a report (dated May 1820, and given in *Life*, vol. ii.)

Owen's political economy was heterodox and extremely crude. He held the common opinions about over-production and the bad effects of all machinery in displacing labour. He proposed to substitute the spade for the plough, and he announced the socialist doctrine that 'the natural standard of value' is 'human labour.' He advocated a scheme in which, as he says, he had been anticipated by John Bellers [q. v.], one of whose pamphlets he reprinted. He proposed to form village communities of two to three hundred families, partly on the New Lanark model, which were to be arranged round common buildings, and

in which all labour was to be for the good of the community. Owen circulated the report at his own expense; it was translated into French and German, and proposals were made for carrying the scheme into effect. He first held that three-quarters of a million would be required, but consented at last to make a beginning with 50,000*l.* A. J. Hamilton offered a site at Motherwell, not far from Lanark. Owen subscribed 10,000*l.*, but ultimately withdrew from the scheme in consequence of differences of opinion with other promoters. A community was started at Orbiston, near Motherwell, under the management of Abram Combe, brother of Andrew and George Combe [q. v.], who had visited New Lanark in 1820, and become an ardent disciple of Owen. Combe disapproved of the thoroughly communistic principles which were adopted in September 1826, after the scheme had been at work for a year. His death, on 27 Aug. 1827, gave a death-blow to the scheme, and the buildings were pulled down in 1828.

Owen also withdrew gradually from New Lanark. His associate Allen naturally objected to his anti-religious principles, and, as a quaker, to the singing, dancing, and military drill. Various disputes arose, and an agreement was made in January 1824 (given in *New Existence*, v. 201) which gave effect to some of Allen's views. Owen was discontented with the management, and finally withdrew in 1829. He now made a small settlement upon each of his children, and considered himself at liberty to spend the rest of his money upon his various projects.

Meanwhile Owen was energetically promulgating his doctrines. In 1821 he started a periodical called 'The Economist,' which ran for a year, and was followed by 'The Political Economist and Universal Philanthropist,' 1823, and 'The Advocate of the Working Classes,' 1827–7 (Holyoake, *History of Co-operation*, i. 108), more or less inspired by him. He visited Ireland in 1823, argued with professors at Maynooth, and held meetings at the Rotunda in Dublin (18 March, 12 and 19 April 1823), which resulted in the formation of the Hibernian Philanthropic Society. There was, however, a strong opposition, and these meetings, according to Mr. Holyoake (*Life and Last Days*, p. 8), 'sealed the fate of his social reform.' In 1824 Owen heard from an Englishman, who, after settling in America, had visited Braxfield, of an estate of 30,000 acres on the Wabash river, in the states of Illinois and Indiana. It belonged to a German colony who had emigrated from Würtemberg in 1804, under the guidance of a Lutheran teacher named Rapp. They combined business energy with peculiar religious views, and had prospered upon this land, to which they had given the name Harmony. They now wished to move on. Owen sailed in the autumn of 1824, and bought the village, with 20,000 acres, for 30,000*l.* in April 1825. On his way Owen was invited to give two addresses in the Hall of Representatives at Washington, which were attended by the president and other officials. He at once proceeded to Harmony, where nine hundred people soon assembled, and a provisional committee of management was appointed. Owen returned to England in 1825, and made fresh journeys to 'New Harmony' at the end of the same year, and again in the winters of 1826–7 and 1827–8. A constitution was framed on 5 Feb. 1826 upon communist principles. Owen, though he had intended a longer period of probation, was asked to manage the affairs for a year. Communities sprang up in imitation at various places, and several were grouped round New Harmony. A Mr. Maclure founded a school system on a large scale. Difficulties, however, soon arose. The heterogeneous collection of colonists gradually gave up their communism. Owen on his visits did his best to patch things up, and gave large sums of money. He found, however, that the communities had deserted his principles, and in 1828 had finally to break off his connection with the place, leaving the communities to do as they pleased. Owen had in one way or other spent upon this experiment over 40,000*l.* He had given to his sons Robert and William two shares in the New Lanark property, which they soon afterwards again made over to him when his funds ran low. Ultimately he settled upon them the New Harmony property, reserving for himself an annuity of 300*l.*, which for many years was his only means of support. The rest had been spent on his various philanthropical enterprises and publications (R. D. Owen, *Threading my Way*, pp. 261–3).

While in England, in the following summer, Owen received an application from some persons to whom the Mexican government had granted lands in Texas to help him in colonising. He sailed on 22 Nov. 1828 with introductions to the Mexican authorities, and was received with high honours by the president, Victoria. He was told that congress would grant him a territory fifty leagues broad, stretching through 13½° of latitude. It was only necessary to change the law which made profession of catholicism necessary in Mexican territory. In the winter, however, a new party came into power,

and no more was heard of the grant to Owen. He returned by the United States, and held a public discussion at Cincinnati on 1 April 1829, dined with President Jackson and the secretary of state, Van Buren, and brought back pacific messages from them to the English foreign secretary, Lord Aberdeen, who gave him an interview.

Owen's schemes had failed, as might have been expected, even upon his own principles. He had laid the greatest stress at New Lanark upon the necessity of 'forming character' in infancy, and he might have inferred that miscellaneous collections of unprepared people would not have the necessary qualities for success in new undertakings. He now set about propagating his doctrine by lectures, and by promoting various associations. A 'London Co-operative Society' had been started in 1824, with rooms in Burton Street, Burton Crescent, where discussions were held, afterwards transferred to Chancery Lane (Holyoake, ii. 113). Here J. S. Mill and Charles Austen and others had hand-to-hand fights with the 'Owenites' (Mill, *Autobiography*, p. 123–5). The 'Co-operative Magazine' was started in January 1826, and gave accounts of the 'New Harmony' community. It was published during the next three years as a sixpenny monthly. In 1830 it gave way to the 'British Co-operator' and the 'Co-operative Miscellany,' and other journals expounded Owen's theories (Holyoake, ii. 123, 136, 129). Many societies were started, and 'congresses'—the name is said to have been then first applied to such gatherings—were frequently held in 1829, and for some years later. Owen held meetings; he gave Sunday lectures at the Mechanics' Institute in Southampton Buildings, until objections arose, and afterwards at the 'Institute of the Industrious Classes,' and in Burton Street. In 1832 he started a scheme which caused much excitement. He had published since 14 April 1832 a penny paper called 'The Crisis,' and in that periodical he announced in June the formation of an association to promote the exchange of all commodities upon the 'only equitable principle' of giving 'equal values of labour.' To carry out this, an 'Equitable Labour Exchange' was opened on 3 Sept. 1832 at a building in Gray's Inn Road, called the Bazaar. It had belonged to one Bromley, who had pressed Owen to use it for a new society, and Owen had thought it suitable for his experiment, which had already been partly set going elsewhere. Any goods might be deposited in it; 'labour notes,' which had been elaborately contrived to avoid forgery, were given in exchange, and the goods deposited might be bought in the same currency. The system was exceedingly crude, and indeed scarcely intelligible. There was, however, a rush to the exchange. A large amount of deposits was made, and the example was imitated, especially at Birmingham. Difficulties soon arose. Bromley made exorbitant claims for rent, though Owen had understood that he had offered his premises gratuitously. It was determined to move the exchange to Blackfriars. Bromley in January 1833 made a forcible entry into the premises, and Owen paid large sums to settle the matter. Bromley tried to appropriate the scheme himself, but soon failed. The exchange was moved to Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square, where Owen, helped by his son Robert Dale Owen, continued to lecture for some time, and a new constitution was framed. It only survived for a short time; Owen made up a deficiency of 2,500*l.*, for which he held himself to be morally, though he was not legally, responsible.

Owen's activity continued for several years, and had a great effect in stimulating the co-operative movement in the country, though exciting comparatively little public interest. He took part in the co-operative congresses, of which seven met from 1830 to 1834, and in the succeeding 'socialist congresses,' of which there were fourteen from 1835 to 1846, and was frequently chairman (Holyoake, ii. 182–96 for a list of these congresses). He took the part of the Dorset labourers convicted in 1834, whose case caused much excitement at the time. The chief organ of the party was the 'New Moral World,' a weekly journal by Robert Owen and his disciples, which was continued from 1834 to 1841. It called itself the organ of the 'Association of all Classes of all Nations,' and at a later period the 'Gazette of the Universal Community Society of Rational Religionists.' The early volumes contained many communications from Owen. A 'Book of the New Moral World' by Owen himself appeared in seven parts (with some changes of title) between 1826 and 1844. It contains some of the fullest statements of his doctrines. Owen's expectations became rasher and vaguer as his real influence declined. Mr. Holyoake gives an account of his activity as a travelling lecturer as late as 1838 (i. 102). He had, however, been nearly forgotten by the general public when, in 1840, he was presented to the queen by Lord Normanby, who was denounced on the occasion (24 Jan. 1840) by Bishop Philpotts in the House of Lords. The bishop had to admit that Owen's character was irreproachable, though his principles were abominable. Owen was after-

wards president of the short-lived community at Queenwood, Hampshire, but not an active member. From 1844 to 1847 he was again resident in America, and after his return published 'Revolution in Mind and Practice,' 1849, and 'Letters to the Human Race,' 1850. He spent many of his later years with a family at Sevenoaks.

Owen continued his appeals to the public in various forms, till his mind was evidently growing feeble. In November 1850 he began to publish a weekly 'Journal,' which lasted till the end of 1852. He petitioned parliament in 1851 for a committee to examine his schemes. During the same year he circulated tracts, translated into French and German, for distribution among visitors to the exhibition. He began to publish his 'Rational Quarterly' in June 1853, including letters to the Prince Consort and ministers. About the same time he proposed himself for election by any constituency which would elect him 'free of all trouble and expense.' He was converted to spiritualism by a medium in America about 1854, and in 1854 began the 'New Existence of Man upon Earth,' with an 'outline of his early life.' Eight parts of this appeared, and contain some documents in regard to his Irish experience and his disputes with Allen. It afterwards diverges into spiritualism, and gives communications from Franklin, Jefferson, the Duke of Kent, and some posthumous dramas by Shakespeare. Owen held meetings at St. Martin's Hall in 1855, where he announced the inauguration of the 'true millennial state of human existence,' and afterwards published a series of tracts called 'The Millennial Gazette.' His autobiography, a very interesting and clear account of his early life, appeared in 1857–8. In 1857 he convened a 'Congress of the Advanced Minds of the World.' He presented himself at an educational conference held at Willis's Rooms in June 1857 under the presidency of the Prince Consort; and he appeared at the first two meetings of the Social Science Association held at Birmingham in October 1857 (where he read a paper), and at Liverpool in October 1858. Though very feeble, he was placed on the platform and introduced by his old friend Brougham to the meeting. He pronounced a few words, and was then carried to bed. After a fortnight's confinement he begged to be taken to his native place, Newtown. He went thither, made another journey to Liverpool, and finally returned to Newtown, and died there in the hotel on 17 Nov. 1858, in presence of his son, Robert Dale Owen. He was buried very simply in the grave of his parents in the ruins of St. Mary's, after the Anglican service had been performed at the new church. Many of his old friends and persons interested in socialism and co-operation attended the funeral. Mr. Holyoake soon afterwards delivered an eloquent oration upon him at a meeting at Rochdale, under the presidency of Mr. Jacob Bright.

He left three sons—Robert Dale, Daniel Dale, and David Dale Owen—the first of whom is separately noticed; the other two became professors in American colleges.

Owen's works have been mentioned above. The early 'New View of Society, or Essays on the Principle of the Formation of the Human Character,' originally published in 1813–16, is reprinted at the end of his 'Life,' and gives his essential views. The numerous periodicals which he wrote or inspired, and various unpublished addresses and discussions, contain little more than repetitions of the same theme. A list of the more important is given in Mr. Holyoake's 'Life and Last Days.' A drawing in crayons of Owen by S. B. and a medallion by Leverotti are in the National Portrait Gallery, London.

Owen may be described as one of those intolerable bores who are the salt of the earth. To the whigs and the political economists he appeared chiefly as a bore. Macaulay describes him (letter of 8 June 1831) at a fancy ball trying to convert Sheil to co-operation, and then proving to the catholic Mrs. Sheil that moral responsibility did not exist. Miss Martineau (*Autobiogr.* i. 230–3) describes his attempts to convert her in the same spirit; and he seems to have been regarded in such circles as a social butt, whose absurdity was forgiven for his good humour (see Hazlitt, *Table Talk*, i. 73, 'Of People with One Idea'; and for a characteristic criticism in 1816, Hazlitt, *Political Essays*, pp. 97–104). He was essentially a man of one idea; that idea, too, was only partially right, and enforced less by argument than by incessant and monotonous repetition. Yet he will certainly be recognised as one of the most important figures in the social history of the time. His great business capacities enabled him to make an important stand against some of the evils produced by the unprecedented extension of the factory system. He was not in sympathy with any political party. Cobbett, who shared some of his views, treats him with contemptuous ridicule (*Political Register*, August 1817). Southey, while approving his social aims, was alienated by his religious teaching (see especially Southey, *Colloquies*, 1829, p. 62, where he is called the 'happiest, most bene-

ficent, and most practical of all enthusiasts,' and pp. 132–47). Although Bentham was his partner and Ricardo joined his committee, his condemnation of the laissez-faire principle and his denunciations of competition made him the opponent of the utilitarians. In his later years his head seems to have been turned. His absorption in his idea led him to attribute to it a kind of magical efficacy, and his adventures in America showed a complete forgetfulness of all the businesslike precautions to which the success of New Lanark had been due. He had succeeded by training the young, and fancied that he could make a community by simply collecting an untrained mass of needy adventurers. Yet his influence upon the growth of co-operation in its subterranean period was enormous, and he sowed the seed of a harvest which has been reaped by his disciples.

Personally, according to Robert Dale Owen, who no doubt speaks the truth, he was most amiable. His ruling passion was benevolence; he was exceedingly fond of children; spent a fortune to promote the welfare of his race, and had a command of temper which enabled him to conciliate opponents. He had apparently all the obstinacy without the irritability generally attributed to his countrymen. His son says that he was so like Brougham in person that he might have been taken for him (R. D. Owen, *Threading my Way*, p. 180); but, with a vanity as great as Brougham's, he had what Brougham unfortunately wanted—the power of making even his vanity subsidiary to his principles.

[The Life of Robert Owen, written by himself, vol. i. 1857, gives the life down to 1820; a second volume, published in 1858, does not continue the narrative: it consists of an appendix giving some important documents. William Lucas Sargant's Robert Owen and his Philosophy, 1860, was written with information from Owen's friend and executor, William Pare [q.v.] Sargant disapproved of Owen's 'philosophy,' but the book is careful and impartial. Life, Times, and Labours of Robert Owen, by Lloyd Jones [q. v.], posthumous, adds little to the above; G. J. Holyoake's History of Co-operation in England, 2 vols. 1875, 1885, and Life and Last Days of Robert Owen, 1871, first published in 1859; Robert Dale Owen's Threading my Way, 1874; a Life published at Philadelphia in 1866, and A. J. Booth's Robert Owen, 1869, add no facts. The last collects some interesting notices of the co-operative movement. R. Owen and New Lanark, by a former teacher, 1839; Owen's account of the New Lanark schools in the Report upon Education in the Metropolis, presented to the House of Commons in 1816; see also Robert Dale Owen's Outline of the System of Education at New Lanark, 1821, and New Views of Mr. Owen of Lanark examined by H. G. MacNab [q. v.] The last gives an interesting report from a visitor. The various periodicals above noticed give a good deal of scattered autobiography, and incidental details of Owen's later activity; John Humphrey Noyes's History of American Socialisms, 1870, pp. 30–65, gives an account of the New Harmony experiment.]

L. S.

OWEN, ROBERT DALE (1801–1877), publicist and author, was born in Glasgow on 9 Nov. 1801, and was the eldest son of Robert Owen [q.v.] The New Lanark factory was then at the height of its prosperity, and Owen received an excellent education. At the age of fifteen he was deeply influenced by a brief but important acquaintance with Clarkson, and in the following year was sent to the Swiss college of Hofwyl, then flourishing under the direction of Fellenberg. The influences thus received confirmed his innate tendency to a somewhat inconsiderate philanthropy, and induced him to sympathise with his father's unfortunate transfer of his industrial and social activity from Scotland to America, where he hoped to find a wider scope for his projects as a moral and economical reformer. The circumstances connected with the New Harmony experiment have been mentioned under Owen, Robert. Its mismanagement is fully admitted in the autobiography of Robert Dale Owen, who sums up: 'A grave mistake as to money; yet better than the opposite extreme.' He had joined it in 1826; 'in the spring of 1827 New Harmony ceased to be a community,' and he returned to Europe with Frances Wright [see Darusmont, Frances], in whom, as well as in her enterprise at Nashoba towards the gradual conversion of the negroes into free labourers, he had conceived a deep interest. After making the acquaintance of Lafayette and other distinguished personages, he returned to America, enabled his father 'to get rid of certain swindlers in whom he had placed an unmerited confidence,' edited for a time the 'New Harmony Gazette,' and in 1828 commenced at New Harmony, with Frances Wright, the publication of the 'Free Inquirer,' an avowedly socialistic journal, full of attacks on Christianity and the established order of things. This naturally involved him in much obloquy, which was not diminished either by the tracts he published in conjunction with Frances Wright, or by his platform discussions, and his endeavour to deal with the delicate question of Malthusianism in his 'Moral Physiology' (1831). In 1832 this phase of his career came to an end; and he devoted himself to the public affairs of the State of Indiana, being elected to the legislature in

1835. His action in this capacity was highly beneficial, the appropriation to the public schools of half the surplus revenue paid over by the United States Government being principally due to him. In 1843 and afterwards he was elected for three successive terms to the House of Representatives. As a democrat he acted with his party, and vigorously supported in a published speech the annexation of Texas, though a measure mainly urged by the slave power with the object of obtaining more votes in congress. A speech on the Oregon question also attracted much attention. He was more characteristically employed in promoting the organisation of the Smithsonian Institution, and was appointed chairman of the committee on the subject. He afterwards became one of the regents. In 1850 and 1851 he took an active part in the revision of the constitution of Indiana, and passed a bill securing widows and married women independent rights of property, on which account he received a testimonial from the women of the state. This legislation contributed to the reprehensible laxity of Indiana legislation on divorce, on which subject Owen had a lively epistolary controversy, published in pamphlet form, with Horace Greeley. In 1850 he published a useful and practical treatise on the construction of plank roads, a subject of great importance in America. From 1853 to 1858 he was United States minister at Naples. During the civil war he was active as a pamphleteer on the union side, especially as the author of 'The Policy of Emancipation,' three letters addressed respectively to President Lincoln and two of his ministers, advocating the immediate emancipation of the slaves. The letter to the president was placed in his hands three days before the issue of his famous emancipation proclamation (1 Jan. 1863), and is affirmed by Secretary Chase to have had considerable weight with him; but it is known on Lincoln's own authority that he had decided upon the issue of his proclamation on receiving the news of M'Clellan's victory at Antietam Creek. Owen's letter is, nevertheless, a very cogent piece of reasoning. In 1863 he was chairman of a committee appointed by Secretary Stanton to examine into the condition of the emancipated freedmen, and embodied his observations and deductions in a work entitled 'The Wrong of Slavery, the Right of Emancipation, and the Future of the African Race in the United States' (1864). He had already, like his father, exchanged his early materialism for a spiritualism embracing belief in almost all descriptions of alleged supernatural phenomena, and had published in 1859 the book by which he is probably most widely known, 'Footfalls on the Boundary of another World.' It is full of striking stories, well told. 'Debatable Land between this World and the next,' a work of similar character, followed in 1872. In 1874 he published 'Threading my Way,' an autobiography of the first twenty-seven years of his life. It is full of interest, and it is to be regretted that he did not carry out his intention of completing it. In his latter days he was for a time deluded by the notorious 'medium,' Katie King, and suffered from an attack of insanity, from which, however, he soon recovered. He died at his summer residence on Lake George on 17 June 1877. His character and his standing as a public man are well conveyed in the obituary notice in the New York 'Nation': 'Mr. Owen was a gentleman in the best sense of the word, and his early education in Switzerland and lifelong scholarly habits, joined to native moderation of character, secured for him a sphere of usefulness and a degree of public esteem which his more radical and less dispassionate associates failed to attain.'

Owen's daughter Rosamond was second wife of Laurence Oliphant [q. v.]

[Owen's Threading my Way, 1874; Appleton's Dictionary of American Biography; New York Nation, 5 July 1877.] R. G.

OWEN, Sir ROGER (1573–1617). [See under Owen, Thomas, *d.* 1598.]

OWEN, SAMUEL (1769?–1857), water-colour painter, was born about 1769. Nothing is recorded of him before 1794, when he exhibited 'A Sea View' at the Royal Academy. This was followed in 1797, after the victory of Cape St. Vincent, by 'A View of the British and Spanish Fleets,' and in 1799 by three drawings of the engagement between the Director (Captain Bligh) and the Vryheid (Admiral De Winter) in the action off Camperdown on 11 Oct. 1797. These, with three other drawings exhibited in 1802 and 1807, complete the number of his exhibits at the Royal Academy. In 1808 he joined the Associated Artists in Water-Colours, and sent eleven drawings of shipping and marine subjects to the first exhibition of that short-lived body. He exhibited also twelve works in 1809, and six in 1810, but after that date he resigned his membership. His works are carefully drawn and freshly coloured, and possess much merit. Among them are the series of eighty-four drawings which were engraved by William Bernard Cooke for his work 'The Thames,' published in 1811, and

seven others made for the 'Picturesque Tour on the River Thames,' published by William Westall, R.A., and himself in 1828.

Owen died at Sunbury on 8 Dec. 1857, in his eighty-ninth year, but had long before ceased to practise his art. The South Kensington Museum has 'Shipping in a Calm,' 'Indiaman lying-to for a Pilot,' 'Luggers on the Shore,' and seven other river and sea pieces by him. A small half-length portrait of Owen in water-colours, signed 'Montague, 1795,' is in the possession of Dr. Edward H. Ezard of Lewisham High Road, London.

[Art Journal, 1858, p. 62; Redgrave's Dictionary of Artists of the English School, 1878; Royal Academy Exhibition Catalogues, 1794–1807; Exhibition Catalogues of the Associated Artists in Water-Colours, 1808–10.]

R. E. G.

OWEN, THANKFULL (1620–1681), independent divine, son of Philip Owen of Taplow, Buckinghamshire, gentleman, was born in 1620, and was sent to St. Paul's school, when his father went to reside in London. He held an exhibition from St. Paul's to the university, 1637–50. He matriculated from Exeter College, Oxford, on 1 June 1636, graduated B.A. on 16 Jan. 1639–40, was elected fellow of Lincoln College in 1642, and proceeded M.A. July 1646. He was 'remarkably preserued in his youth as he was swimming near Oxford, after he had sunk twice under water' (Calamy, *Nonconformist's Memorial*, i. 181). He came into prominence on the appointment of the parliamentary 'Commission to reform and regulate the University' in 1647. On 30 Sept. he was appointed by Lincoln College one of the delegates to the visitors. On 11 May 1648 he appeared before the visitors and submitted 'to the authority of parliament in this visitation.' On 19 May he was appointed by the proctors one of the twenty delegates, of whom the majority, or at least ten, were to consider and answer in the name of the university all inquiries pertaining to the government of the university. On 5 July he was placed by the visitors on a 'committee for the examination of all such as are candidates for any fellowship, scholarship, or other place in this universitie.' On 13 March 1649 he was appointed senior proctor for the university. In October he was made one of the sub-delegates 'qui animadversiones suas (e corpore statutorum Universitatis) referrent si quæ superstitiosam pravitatem referrent' (Wood, *Life*, ed. Clark). In the next year he was added to the preachers before the university as one of the representatives of the independent party which had now come into power. On 6 Sept. 1650, at the committee for the reformation of the universities, he was appointed president of St. John's College, on the resignation of Francis Cheynell [q. v.], who would not accept the 'engagement.' The 'ten seniors' of the college consented. His first signature as president occurs on 18 Dec. His management of the college property was far from satisfactory; during his tenure of office much of the college estates was assigned on leases of lives to his friends and relations. On 15 June 1652 a new committee was appointed by parliament, of which Owen was a member. It first sat on 20 June 1653, and Owen was constant in his attendance. He was a member also of the new body of visitors appointed by Cromwell on 2 Sept. 1654, and attended its meetings till the end; he was, moreover, a member of the committee on scandalous ministers.

As one of the most important of the independent party in Oxford, and as having been actively concerned in all the most obnoxious proceedings of the parliamentary authorities in the changes in university discipline, direction, and patronage, it was clear that Owen could not be permitted to retain his post after the Restoration. He was ejected by the commissioners in 1660, his last signature in the college register being on 19 July 1660. He lived privately in London, and did not conform. On the death of Dr. Thomas Goodwin [q. v.], pastor of the independent congregation in Fetter Lane, London, he was chosen to succeed him, but died suddenly within a fortnight, on 1 April 1681, at his house in Hatton Garden. He was buried in Bunhill Fields.

When Dr. John Owen (1616–1683) [q. v.] gave notice of Thankfull Owen's funeral, he said 'that he had not left his fellow behind him for learning, religion, and good humour.' 'He was a man,' says Calamy (i. 181), 'of genteel learning and an excellent temper; admired for an uncommon fluency and easiness in his composures and for the peculiar purity of his Latin style.'

The following work is attributed to him: 'A true and lively Representation of Popery, showing that Popery is only New modell'd Paganism and perfectly destructive of the great Ends and Purposes of God in the Gospel,' London, printed by R. Everingham for W. Kettilby, at the Bishop's Head in St. Paul's Churchyard, 1679. It is a pamphlet of eighty-one octavo pages, charging the Roman church with idolatry, attacking indulgences, and taking objection especially to three points of ultramontane theology: '(1) the doctrine of the direction of the intention; (2) the doctrine of probability; (3) that of sacerdotal absolution

upon confession at the hour of death.' He quotes Chillingworth with approbation. He had intended to amplify his work under the title 'Imago Imaginis,' in which he was to have shown 'that Rome papal was an image of Rome pagan.' The catalogue of his books, with those of Ralph Button, 'to be sold by auction by John Dunmore in Ivy Lane, on 7 Nov. 1681,' is extant.

[St. John's College MSS.; Calamy's Nonconformist's Memorial, ed. Palmer; Wood's Life, ed. A. Clark (Oxf. Hist. Soc.); Gardiner's Register of St. Paul's School; Foster's Alumni Oxon.; Burrows's Register of the Visitors of the University of Oxford, 1647–58 (Camden Society).] W. H. H.

OWEN, THOMAS (*d.* 1598), judge, second son of Richard Owen, a merchant of Shrewsbury, by his wife Mary (*d.* 1568), daughter of Thomas Ottley of the same town, was born at Condover in Shropshire. He went to Oxford, and graduated in arts on 17 April 1559, either at Broadgates Hall or at Christ Church. On 18 April 1562 he entered at Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the bar on 4 June 1570. He sat in parliament as M.P. for Shrewsbury in 1584–5. He became reader of the Inn in Lent term 1583, and a serjeant in 1589. He was appointed a member of the council of the marches of Wales at the end of 1590 (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1581–90, p. 703), and a queen's serjeant on 25 Jan. 1593. 'By his unwearied industry,' says Wood (*Athenæ Oxon.* 3rd. edit. i. 673) 'advanced by a good natural genie and judgment, he became a noted counsellor, and much resorted to for advice.' He collected reports of decisions in the common pleas in law French, which were translated and printed in folio in 1656, and had generally a high reputation. Lord Burghley selected him as conveyancer to settle deeds in his behalf on the intended marriage of his granddaughter, Lady Bridget, with the Earl of Pembroke's eldest son in 1597 (*State Papers*, Dom. ed. Green, 1595–1597, p. 497). On 21 Jan. 1594 he became a judge of the court of common pleas, not, as Dugdale says, of the king's bench, but was not knighted. Further promotion to be master of the wards was expected for him, when he died on 21 Dec. 1598. He was buried in Westminster Abbey, on the south side of the choir, in a marble tomb with a recumbent effigy (Dart, *Westminster Abbey*, ii. 83; Neale, *Westminster Abbey*, ii. 246). By his first wife, Sarah, daughter of Humphrey Baskerville, he had five sons—among whom was Sir Roger Owen [see below]—and five daughters. His second wife, Alice, is separately noticed. A portrait of Owen, by an unknown painter, was in 1866 in the possession of Mr. Reginald Cholmondeley.

Sir Roger Owen (1573–1617), the eldest surviving son, matriculated from Christ Church, Oxford, in 1590, and graduated B.A. in 1592. He became a barrister of Lincoln's Inn in 1613, and was treasurer of the inn in 1613. His residence was at Condover, Shropshire. He was elected M.P. for Shewsbury in 1597, and for Shropshire in 1601, 1605, 1610, and 1614. He was sheriff of Shropshire (1603–4). On 30 May 1604 he was knighted. In parliament he often sided with the opposition, although he was a champion of the clergy, and in 1610 he argued that the king must resign all claim to levy impositions by his own will. On 21 May he was one of the members deputed by the commons to confer with the lords on the question of impositions, and complicated the discussion by irrelevant remarks on the laws of foreign countries. His assiduous support of views unfavourable to the king led to his dismissal from the commission of the peace for Shropshire when the parliament of 1614 was dissolved. Owen was buried at Condover on 5 June 1617. Camden wrote of him, 'multiplici doctrina tanto patre dignissimus.' He married Ursula, daughter of William Elkin, the second husband of his stepmother, Alice, but left no male issue, and Condover passed to his brother, Sir William (Foster, *Alumni*; Gardiner, *Hist.* ii. 106, 238, 249; Fuller, *Worthies*, ed. Nichols, iii. 81; Owen and Blakeway, *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, p. 99).

[Foss's Lives of the Judges; Dugdale's Origines, pp. 41, 253; Tanner's Bibl. Brit.; Miscellanea Genealog. et Herald. 2nd ser. ii. 370–1; Archæologia, vol. i. pp. xvii, xx; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1500–1714; and see art. Owen, Alice.] J. A. H.

OWEN, THOMAS (1557–1618), jesuit, born in Hampshire in 1557, studied humanities at Douay, and law at Paris, and entered the Society of Jesus at Lyons in 1579. Afterwards he taught rhetoric and philosophy at Tournon, where he became prefect of studies and spiritual director. Eventually he was summoned to Rome, and appointed, first, confessor, and then minister in the English College. Father Robert Parsons [q.v.], on his deathbed in 1610, made a request to the father-general, Claudius Aquaviva, that Owen might succeed him in the office of rector of the college and prefect of the English mission. The recommendation was adopted, and Owen held those offices until his death on 6 Dec. 1618. A status of the English College at Rome for 1613 says that Thomas Owen and his brother Cyprian were of a very ancient catholic house

Owen was the author of the following trans-

lations from the French: 1. 'A Letter of a Catholike Man beyond the Seas, written to his Friend in England, inclvding another of Peter Coton, Priest, of the Society of Iesus, to the Queene Regent of France . . . Tovching the imputation of the death of Henry the IIII, late K. of France, to Priests, Iesuites, or Catholicke Doctrine' [St. Omer], 1610, 8vo. The 'Catholike Man' subscribes himself T. A.—Audoenus, being the latinised form of Owen. 2. 'The Copie of a Letter sent from Paris to the Reverend Fathers of the Society of Iesus who live in England. Contayning an Answere to the Calumniations of Anti-Coton against the same Society in generall, and Fa. Coton in particuler' [St. Omer], 1611, 4to. 3. 'Cardinal Perron's Letter to Isaac Casaubon,' St. Omer, 1612.

[De Backer's Bibl. des Écrivains de la Compagnie de Jésus, ii. 1663; Dodd's Church Hist. ii. 417; Douay Diaries, p. 435; Foley's Records, vi. 531, 777, vii. 562; Oliver's Jesuit Collections, p. 153; Southwell's Bibl. Scriptorum Soc. Jesu, p. 764.] T. C.

OWEN, THOMAS (1749–1812), agricultural writer, son of Thomas Owen of Anglesey, was born there in 1749. On 20 March 1767 he matriculated from Jesus College, Oxford, and graduated B.A. in 1770; migrating to Queen's College, he proceeded M.A. in 1773. In 1779 he was presented to the living of Upton Scudamore, Wiltshire. He died in Anglesey in May 1812. Owen was author of: 1. 'Three Books of M. Terentius Varro translated into English,' Oxford University Press, 1800, 8vo. 2. 'Γεωπονικά, Agricultural Pursuits, translated from the Greek,' 2 vols. London, 1805–1806, 8vo. 3. 'Fourteen Books of Palladius on Agriculture,' London, 1807, 8vo. Donaldson describes these translations as 'honest performances.'

A contemporary Thomas Ellis Owen (1764–1814), son of William Owen of Conway, Carnarvonshire, was elected scholar of Westminster School in 1780, matriculated as student from Christ Church, Oxford, on 26 May 1785, and graduated B.A. in 1789; he was presented to the living of South Stoke, Oxfordshire, in 1792, and Llandyfrydog, Anglesey, in 1794, where he also became an 'able, active, and upright magistrate.' He died in 1814, and was buried in Llanfair-is-Gaer Church, Carnarvonshire. He wrote 'Methodism Unmasked; or the Progress of Puritanism,' 1802, 8vo.

[Works in Brit. Mus. Library; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1715–1886; Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Donaldson's Agricultural Biogr. pp. 89–90; Hoare's Modern Wiltshire, Warminster, p. 94; Gent. Mag. 1802, i. 523–6, ii. 642–3, 1806 ii. 830–3, 1812 i. 497, ii. 183, 1815 i. 91; Welch's Queen's Scholars, pp. 412, 419.] A. F. P.

OWEN, WILLIAM (1469?–1574), lawyer, born about 1469 in Pembrokeshire, was the son of Rhys ap Owen of Henllys, near Newport, Pembrokeshire, by Jane, daughter of Owen Elliott of Earwere in the same county. According to his son's account, he was a 'fellow-student and near cousin of Sir Thomas Elyot' [q. v.] An ancestor, Richard de Hoda, had married Ales, the only daughter of Nicholas Fitzmartin, great-grandson of Martin of Tours and lord of the barony of Kemes in Pembrokeshire; in virtue of this descent, Owen, after a suit which lasted nineteen years, recovered the barony of Kemes from Sir John Tuchet, son of James, lord Audley (beheaded in 1497), into whose family it had passed in the female line (Camden, *Britannia*, 6th ed. 1607, p. 512). In the deed of release, which is dated 21 Aug. 1543, Owen is described as of Maesgwenith in the county of Monmouth, but the family residence was Henllys, Pembrokeshire. Owen became a member of the Middle Temple, where he was 'chamber-fellow with Sir Anthony Fitzherbert' (1470–1538), whose 'Abridgment of the Laws' ('La Graunde Abridgement,' London, 1514) he is said to have written out. He himself compiled a much less bulky abridgment, 'in soe small a volume as the price thereof was but 12*d.*,' entitled 'Le Bregement de toutes les Estatutes . . . nouvellemẽt Abbreges correctes, et amendes,' par 8vo (London, 1521, 8vo, 2nd ed. 1528; both editions, being printed by Pynson). The running title of the work is 'Le Bregement de Statutis,' and the articles are in alphabetical order (Ames, *Typographical Antiquities*, ed. Herbert, i. 268, 281). Williams, in his 'Eminent Welshmen,' attributes to Owen an earlier edition, dated 1499, of which there is a copy without a title-page in the British Museum. Many years before his death he gave up the practice of the law, and retired to Pembrokeshire, where, among other offices, he held that of vice-admiral for South Wales.

He was also one of the Pembrokeshire members of the commission appointed in 1537 for the division of Wales into counties. He died 29 March 1574, and was buried the following day at Nevern, Pembrokeshire (Owen, *Pembrokeshire*, i. 239; *Arch. Cambr.* 1867, 3rd ser. xiii. 132). According to his son's account, he 'was present at the coronation and proclamation of thirteen kings and queens of England, and lived under the fourteenth, and also saw eight bishops in

St. Davids, and all his lifetime was never sick but once, and at his dying day wanted not one tooth.'

Owen married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir George Herbert, brother to William, first earl of Pembroke of the Herbert line (second creation), and by her he had, among other children, George Owen (1552–1613) [q. v.] He had also several illegitimate children, some of whom are mentioned in Dwnn's 'Heraldic Visitations' (i. 157).

[The chief authority is the Description of Pembrokeshire by his son George Owen (1552–1613) [q. v.], edited by Mr. Henry Owen, 1892, pp. 236–9, and Introduction generally; see also Fenton's Pembrokeshire, p. 563.] D. Ll. T.

OWEN, WILLIAM (1530? – 1587), Welsh poet, better known by his bardic name of William Lleyn or Llŷn, was born at Llangian in Lleyn, Carnarvonshire, being, according to tradition, a natural son of one of the Griffiths of Cefn Amwlch, by whom he was educated for the church. The date of his birth is generally given as 1540, but since Gruffydd Hiraethog, who was his bardic teacher, died in 1550, the date of 1530 is more probable (*Cambrian Biography*, p. 342, sub William Lleyn and G. ap Rhys, *Llenyddiaeth Gymreig*, p. 308 *n.*) Owen is always described as M.A., but where he graduated appears unknown. He was appointed vicar of Oswestry in 1583, and died there in 1587 (Thomas, *Diocese of St. Asaph*, p. 655).

He was present at the Eisteddfod held by virtue of a royal commission at Caerwys 22 May 1568, when he received the degree of chief bard (Pennant, *Tours in Wales*, ii. 92–5). It was probably on that occasion that he had a poetical contest with a rival bard, Owain Gwynedd. He is almost the only Welsh poet of the day who was not a Roman catholic, and he is credited with having instructed in the rules of Welsh prosody Edmund Prys [q. v.], the evangelical psalm-writer. Owen shows himself a master of style, but his poems also possess such intrinsic merit that he is generally considered the greatest Welsh poet in the period between Dafydd ab Gwilym and Goronwy Owen. Nine pieces by him, including his elegy on his teacher, Gruffydd Hiraethog, are printed in 'Gorchestion Beirdd Cymru,' ed. 1864, pp. 250–77, and three others were published in 'Y Brython,' iii. 117, 263, 394; but a large number still remain unpublished. Nearly one hundred poems by him—some of them probably duplicates—are found in thirty-three different volumes (between 14866 and 15059) in the Additional MSS., in the British Museum, while No. 15055 contains a Welsh vocabulary by him, transcribed by Lewis Morris. Among the Hengwrt MSS., now at Penairth, No. 110 is in the poet's own handwriting, while Nos. 168, 232, 247, and 253*a* contain some of his poems (see 'Catalogue of Hengwrt MSS.' in *Arch. Cambr.* 3rd ser. xv. 209, 352, 4th ser. i. 73, 323). His own elegy was written by Rhys Cain. Another poet of the name of Huw Lleyn is supposed by some to have been his brother.

[Hanes Llenyddiaeth Gymreig, by G. ap Rhys, pp. 302–9; Williams's Eminent Welshmen (p. 279), and Foulkes's Enwogion Cymru, sub Lleyn; Catalogue of Manuscripts at the British Museum.] D. Ll. T.

OWEN, WILLIAM (1769–1825), portrait-painter, was born at Ludlow, Shropshire, in 1769. He was the son of a bookseller, and, after having been educated at Ludlow grammar school, was sent in 1786 to London, where he became a pupil of Charles Catton, R.A., the coach-painter. Soon afterwards he attracted the notice of Sir Joshua Reynolds, whose picture of 'Perdita' he had copied, and he was indebted to Reynolds for some valuable advice. He entered the Royal Academy as a student in 1791, and his earliest exhibited works—a portrait of a gentleman and a view of Ludford Bridge, Shropshire—appeared in the exhibition of 1792; and in each succeeding year, except 1823, he contributed portraits and occasional rustic subjects. Some of the most eminent men of the day were among his sitters, and his portraits were truthful and characteristic, although somewhat weak in drawing. Among them were the Duke of Cumberland, afterwards king of Hanover; William Pitt, Lord Grenville, Lord-chancellors Eldon and Loughborough, Lord-chief-justice Abbott, afterwards Lord Tenterden; Sir William Scott, afterwards Lord Stowell; the Marquis of Stafford, the Earl of Bridgewater, Admiral Viscount Exmouth, Dr. Howley, bishop of London, and afterwards archbishop of Canterbury; and Sir John Soane, R.A. His portraits of ladies were not equally successful. His fancy subjects included 'The Beggar's Daughter of Bednall Green,' 1801; 'The Schoolmistress,' engraved by James Ward, and 'A Sleeping Girl,' 1802; 'The Children in the Wood,' 1806; 'Girl at the Spring' and 'The Roadside,' 1807; 'The Fortune Teller,' 1808; and 'A Cottage Door: Summer Evening,' 1809.

Owen was elected an associate of the Royal Academy in 1804, and an academician in 1806, when he presented as his diploma work a 'Boy and Kitten.' In 1810 he was appointed portrait-painter to the Prince of Wales, and in 1813 principal portrait-painter

to the prince-regent, who offered him the honour of knighthood, which he declined. His income was at this time 3,000*l.* a year; but not long afterwards his health began to fail, and eventually an affection of the spine confined him to his room and rendered him unable to paint. Many of his unfinished portraits were completed by Edward Daniel Leahy [q. v.]

Owen died of poison, through a mistake of a chemist's assistant, at 33 Bruton Street, Berkeley Square, London, on 11 March 1825.

His portraits of Alexander Wedderburn, Lord Loughborough (afterwards Earl of Rosslyn), and of John Wilson Croker, as well as a portrait of John Philpot Curran, which is in his style, are in the National Portrait Gallery.

[Gent. Mag. 1825, i. 570; Times, 15 and 16 March 1825; Redgrave's Dict. of Artists of the English School, 1878; Bryan's Dict. of Painters and Engravers, ed. Graves and Armstrong, 1886–9, ii. 239; Royal Academy Exhibition Catalogues, 1792–1824.] R. E. G.

OWEN, WILLIAM (1759–1835), Welsh lexicographer. [See PUGH.]

OWEN, WILLIAM FITZWILLIAM (1774–1857), vice-admiral, born in 1774, younger brother of Sir Edward Campbell Rich Owen [q. v.], entered the navy in June 1788 and served in different ships on the home and West Indian stations. He was midshipman of the Culloden in the battle of 1 June 1794, and of the London, bearing the flag of Vice-admiral Colpoys, at the time of the great mutiny. On 12 June 1797 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, and appointed to command the Flamer gun-vessel. He continued serving in the Channel during the war, and in July 1803 was appointed to command the Seaflower brig, in which he went to the East Indies. In September 1806 he explored the Maldive Islands, then very imperfectly known, and on 10 Nov. discovered the Seaflower Channel between Si-biru and Si-pora on the west coast of Sumatra. On 27 Nov. he piloted the squadron under Sir Edward Pellew (afterwards Viscount Exmouth) [q. v.] into Batavia roads, and afterwards shared in the operations which resulted in the total destruction of the Dutch men-of-war. In September 1808 he was taken by the French and detained in Mauritius till June 1810, when he was exchanged. He had meantime been promoted, on 20 May 1809, to be commander, and was now employed at Madras as superintendent of the transports fitting out for Mauritius. In November he was appointed to the Barracouta, which, in 1811, formed part of the force at the reduction of Java. In May 1811 he was promoted to the rank of captain, and was posted in December to the Cornelia frigate. He returned to England with a convoy in 1813, and in March 1815 was appointed to the survey of the lakes of Canada, from which he came home in May 1816.

In August 1821 Owen was appointed to the Leven, in which, for upwards of four years, he was employed in the survey of the coast of Africa, and in February 1826 in supporting the troops in the war with Ashanti. In 1827 he returned, in the Eden, to the coast of Africa, where he settled the colony at Fernando Po. After some time on the coast of South America, the Eden returned to England in the end of 1831, and was paid off. In 1847 he commanded the Columbia surveying-ship on the coast of North America, but returned to England on his promotion to flag rank on 21 Dec. 1847. He had no further service, but became a vice-admiral on 27 Oct. 1854, accepted a pension on the reserved list on 6 Feb. 1855, and died at St. John's, N.B., on 3 Nov. 1857.

In 1833 Owen published a 'Narrative of Voyages to explore the Shores of Africa, Arabia, and Madagascar in H.M. Ships Leven and Barracouta' (2 vols. 8vo). It is, however, by his accurate surveys of coasts, till then only explored, that Owen is best known. The charts of the west and east coasts of Africa, of Madagascar, Mauritius, and of Asia, from Aden to Cape Comorin, drawn under his superintendence, are very numerous, and form the basis of those still in use.

[Marshall's Roy. Nav. Biogr. vi. (supplement, pt. ii.), 378; O'Byrne's Nav. Biogr. Dict.; Gent. Mag. 1858, i. 112.] J. K. L.

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